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Subject: Anthropology **Code No. : 07**

Syllabus

Unit - I

History, development, aim and scope of Anthropology, relationship with other sciences, different branches of Anthropology (including Linguistic Anthropology) and their interrelationship.

Research methodology and methods: Concepts of epistemology, ontology and theoretical perspectives. Types of research (qualitative and quantitative), research design, hypothesis.
Fieldwork and fieldwork tradition; Ethnography, Observation, Interview, Case Study, Life History, Focus group, PRA, RRA, Genealogical Method, Schedules and Questionnaires, Grounded Theory, Exploration and Excavation, GIS.
Statistics: concept of variables, sampling, measures of central tendency and dispersion, parametric and nonparametric bivariate and multivariate (linear regression and logistic regression) statistical tests.
Techniques of Analysis: Content analysis, Discourse analysis and Narratives.

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Unit - II

Lamarckism, Neo-Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo-Darwinism, Synthetic theory, neutral theory of molecular evolution, concept of cladogenesis and anagenesis, punctuated equilibrium, selection.

Trends in Primate radiation; Primate classification and distribution of extinct and extant species. Characteristics of primates: morphological (hair), skeletal (cranial, post cranial, dental, brain),

physical (opposability of thumb), locomotion (quadrupedalism, brachiation and bipedalism) and posture, Primate social behaviour.

Extant Primates

Distribution, characteristics and classification. Prosimii (Tarsiioidea, Lorisoidea, Lemuroidea), Anthropoidea (Ceboidea, Cercopithecoidea, Hominoidea). Morphological and anatomical characteristics of Human, Chimpanzee, Gorilla, Orangutan and Gibbon

Fossils of extinct Primates

Oligocene-Miocene fossils – *Parapithecus; Gigantopithecus, Aegyptopithecus, Dryopithecus, Ramapithecus and Sivapithecus*.

Pre-hominid groups**:** *Sahelanthropus tchadensis (Toumai), Orrorin tugenensis, Ardipithecus ramidus*.

Early Hominids: *Australopithecus afarensis, Australopithecus ramidus, Australopithecus africanus, Australopithecus* (Paranthropous) *boisei, Australopithecus* (Paranthropous) *robustus, Australopithecus bahrelghazali*.

Early Transitional Human: *Homo habilis*.

Hominid Evolution

Characteristics and distribution of *Homo erectus* in general, Special reference to the fossil evidences discovered from Africa (Turkana boy), Asia (Java man and Peking man), Europe (Dmanisi), *Homo floresiensis* (Dwarf variety)

Characteristics of Archaic *sapiens* with special reference to Europe (*Homo heidelbergensis),* Africa (Rhodesian Man), Asia (China, Jinniushan; India, Narmada Man).

Neandertal man: Distribution, salient features and phylogenetic position.

Characteristics of anatomically Modern Homo *sapiens* with special reference to Africa (*Omo),* Europe (*Cro-magnon, Chancelade, Grimaldi*), Asia (Jinniushan) and Australia (Lake Mungo).

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Dispersal of modern humans: Out of Africa hypothesis, Multiregional hypothesis, Partial Replacement hypothesis.

Unit - III

Modern Human Variation: Typological Model, Populational Model and Clinal Model; overview of Classification proposed by Blumenbach, Deniker, Hooton, Coon, Garn and Birdsell.

Ethnic Classification and distribution of Indian Populations: H.H. Risley; B. S. Guha; S. S. Sarkar.

Linguistic distribution of ethnic groups.

Methods of studying Human Genetics: Cytogenetics, Mendelian Genetics, Twin Genetics, Sib Pair methods, Population Genetics, Molecular Genetics.

Cytogenetics: cell cycle, standard karyotyping and banding techniques (G, C and Q), chromosomal abnormalities, fluorescent in situ hybridization, Lyon's hypothesis, importance of telomere and centromere.

Linkage and chromosome mapping, genetic imprinting.

Modes of inheritance: Autosomal (dominant, recessive, codominance), sex linked, sex influenced, sex limited, modifying genes, suppressor genes, selfish gene, multiple allelic inheritance, multifactorial inheritance (stature and skin colour), polygeneic (dermatoglyphics-Finger-ball Pattern types, Dankmeijer's Index, Furuhata's Index and Pattern Intensity Index, Total Finger Ridge Count, Absolute Finger Ridge Count, Palmar formula and mainline index, transversality, atd angle and flexion creases.

Population genetics: Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, definition and application; mating patterns (random, assortative and consanguineous), inbreeding coefficient, genetic load, genetic isolate, genetic drift, genetic distance); genetic polymorphism (balanced and transient).

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Molecular genetics: DNA, RNA, genetic code, protein structure and synthesis, concepts of RFLPs, VNTRs, STRs, and SNPs, Mitrochondrial DNA, genic and genomic mutations.

Unit - IV

Human Growth, development and maturation: definition, concepts. Basic principles of growth; phases of growth**:** Prenatal and postnatal (growth and development of different body parts, subcutaneous tissues and physiological variables). Growth curves: Velocity, Distance, Acceleration and Scammon's Growth curve. Catch up and Catch down growth.

Aging and senescence with special reference to somatic, skeletal and dental maturation

Factors affecting growth: Genetic and Environmental. Secular trends in growth.

Methods of studying human growth: Longitudinal, Cross-sectional, Mixed longitudinal, Linked longitudinal.

Body composition: Bone mass, body mass, percentage of body fat, segmental fat, body age.

Human Adaptation: Allen's and Bergmann's rule; Human Adaptability Programme; human adaptation to heat, cold, high altitude.

Somatotyping: Concept, Development (Kretschmer, Sheldon, Parnoll, Health-Carter) and its application.

Demography: Multidisciplinary nature of demography and its relation with other disciplines. Relationship between demography and anthropological demography. Fertility (concept and determinants), Morbidity and mortality (concept and determinants), Migration (concept and determinants), Selection intensity.

Unit - V

Concept of prehistoric archaeology; ethno-archaeology, experimental archaeology, environmental archaeology, settlement archaeology, cognitive archaeology, geo-archaeology, action archaeology. Theoretical paradigms – descriptive to scientific period to interpretative period.

Dating:

Typology, seriation, geo-archaeological, obsidian, hydration, chemical dating of bones, oxygen isotope, fluorine estimation, dendrochronology, radio-carbon, fission track, thermo-

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luminescence, potassium-argon, varve clay, cross dating, amino acid racemization, palaeomagnetic.

Paleoenvironment:

Major geological stages (Tertiary, Quaternary, Pleistocene, Holocene). Major climatic changes during Pleistocene and post Pleistocene periods, glacial and interglacial periods, ice age, pluvial and inter-pluvial climatic phases. Evidences of quarternary climatic changes (moraines, varve, river terraces, loess, sea level changes, beach sequences, sea core, fluviatile deposits, palynology, palaeontology). Site formation.

Lithic tool typology and technology:

Lower Palaeolithic (pebble tools, chopper and chopping tools, bifaces, handaxes and cleavers); Middle Palaeolithic (Clactonean, Levalloisian and Mousterian flakes, discoid cores, tortoise core, fluted core, scrapers, point); Upper Palaeolithic (blade, knife, blunted back, borer, burin, points); Mesolithic (microliths); Neolithic (ring stone, grind stone, celt, adze).

Overview of Lithic Cultures of Europe:

Lower Palaeolithic: Acheulian culture.

Middle Palaeolithic: Mousterian culture.

Upper Palaeolithic: Perigordian, Chatelperronian, Gravettian, Aurignacian, Solutrian, Magdalenian.

Mesolithic: Azilian, Tardenoisean, Maglamosean, Kitchen Midden, Natufian.

Early Farming Cultures and Neolithic of the Near East: Sites like Jericho, Jarmo, Çatal Huyuk, Shanidar.

Unit - VI

Lower Palaeolithic Period in India

Pebble tool culture: Soan

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Acheulian culture: Madrasian (Kortalayar Valley), Attirmpakkam, Didwana, Belan Valley, Bhimbetka, Chirki-Nevasa, Hunsgi, Krishna Valley. Importance of Hathnora, Narmada valley.

Middle Palaeolithic period in India: Belan valley, Bhimbetka, Nevasa, Narmada valley.

Upper Palaeolithic period in India: Renigunta, Billa Surgam, Patne, Bhimbetka, Son and Belan Valleys, Visadi, Pushkar, Gunjan Valley.

Mesolithic period in India: Mesolithic economy and society. Post Pleistocene environmental changes. Development in microlithic technology, composite tools and bows and arrows. Sites include Bagor, Tilwara, Langhnaj, Adamgarh, Bagor, Chopani Mando, Bhimbetka, Sarai Nahar Rai, Birbhanpur.

Neolithic Period in India: Economic and social consequences of food production. Settlements, population growth, craft specializations, class formation and political institutions. Sites like Burzahom, Gufkral, Ahar, Gilund, Nagada, Kayatha, Navdatoli, Eran, Nevasa, Chandoli, Daimabad, Inamgaon, Prakash, Maski, Brahmagiri, Sangankallu, Tekkalkota, Piklihal, Nagarjunakonda, Daojali Hading, Kuchai, Sarutadu.

Prehistoric Cave art from India: Bhimbetka, Adamgarh.

Indus Civilization: Expansion of village sites. Development of metal technology, art and writing. Architecture and city planning. Stages and theories of decline. Sites like Amri, Kot Diji, Kalibangan, Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Lothal, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi.

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Pottery and Traditions: Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP), Black and Red ware, Painted Grey Ware (PGW), Northern Black Polished Ware (NBP). Distribution of the pottery types and period.

Bronze/Copper Age: General characteristics, distribution, people.

Iron Age and Urban Revolution: General characteristics, distribution, people.

Megaliths: concept and types (menhir, dolmen, topical, cist, cairn circle, sarcophagi)

Unit - VII

Conceptual Understanding of Social Anthropology:

Culture: Attributes, Holism, Universals, Acculturation, Enculturation, Transculturation, Culture Change, Culture Shock, Cultural Relativism, Civilization, Folk-Urban Continuum, Great and Little Tradition, Cultural Pluralism and World-View.

Society: Groups, Institutions, Associations, Community, Status and Role. Incest. Endogamy and Exogamy. Rites of passage.

Social Institutions:

Family: Definitions, universality of the family. Typological and Processual methods of studying the family. Types of family – conjugal-natal, consanguineal, nuclear, joint, extended. Rules of residence – Patrilocal, Matrilocal, Ambilocal, Bilocal, Neolocal, Avunculocal, Virilocal, Amitalocal, Uxorilocal. Functions of family, Trends of change – urbanization, globalization, industrialization, feminist movements.

Marriage: Definition, universality, types and functions (monogamy, polygamy – polyandry, polygyny, hypogamy, hypergamy, levirate, sororate). Preferential and Prescriptive types. Types and forms of marital transactions – bride price and dowry. Marriage as exchange.

Kinship: Definition, Descent, kinship terminology, matrilineal puzzle. Joking and avoidance. moiety, phratry, clan and lineage. Types of kinship systems.

Economic Anthropology: Definition and relationship with Anthropology and Economy. Theories (Malinowski, Formal, Substantivist, Marxist). Livelihoods, Subsistence, Principles of production, distribution, consumption; division of labour in hunting-gathering, pastoral, swidden and agricultural communities. Exchange, reciprocity, gifts and barter systems. Kula, Potlatch and Jajmani – Anthropological explanations.

Legal Anthropology: Anthropology of Law, Social Sanctions.

Political Organization: Definitions, political processes in band, tribe, chiefdom and state systems. Conflicts and social control. Nations and Nation-state, democracy.

Religion and Belief Systems: Definitions, animism, animatism, manaism, bongaism, totemism, taboo. Religious specialists – witch, shaman, priest, medicine-man, sorcerer. Magic – definitions, types, approaches. Rituals.

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Social Change: Basic ideas and concepts (Assimilation, Integration, Syncretism, Dominance and Subjugation), Approaches.

UNIT-VIII

Theories in Social Anthropology

Evolutionism – Tylor, Morgan, Fraser, Maine, McLennan.

Diffusionism – Three schools (Austro-German, British, American).

Historical Particularism – Boas.

Functionalism – Malinowski.

Structural-Functionalism – Radcliffe-Brown, Firth, Fortes, Eggan, Parsons.

Structuralism – Levi-Strauss.

Culture and Personality/Psychological Anthropology – Mead, Benedict, DuBois, Linton, Kardiner, Whiting and Child.

Cultural Ecology, Environmental Anthropology, Neo-evolutionism (Leslie White, Julian Steward, Marshall Sahlins).

Cultural Materialism – Marvin Harris.

Symbolic Anthropology – Victor Turner, Raymond Firth, Mary Douglas.

Cognitive Anthropology – Roy D'Andrade, Stephen Tyler, Ward Goodenough.

Deep Ethnography, Interpretive Anthropology – Clifford Geertz.

Anthropology and Gender – Leela Dube, Renato Rosaldo, Marilyn Strathern, Zora Neale Hutson.

Postmodernism, Poststructuralism, Postcolonialism – Foucault, Derrida, Bourdieu.

Ethnicity – Barth, Jeffery, Weber.

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UNIT - IX

Stages in the Development of Indian Anthropology

Concepts: Social Stratification (eg. Caste), Scheduled Caste (SC), Dalit, OBC, Nomadic Groups. Revivalist/Nativist movements, Peasant movements (Malabar and Telengana movements).

Tribe, Scheduled Tribe (ST), Particularly Vulnerable Groups (PVTGs), Tribal movements (Birsa and Naga movements), Tribal Development, Distribution.

Indian Village and Village Studies in India (S.C. Dube, McKim Marriott, Weiser, Scarlett Epstein, M.N. Srinivas, F.G. Bailey)

Constitutional Safeguards for SC and ST, Inclusion and Exclusion. Panchayati Raj Institutions and other traditional community political organizations, Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

Theoretical ideas: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Globalization, Sacred Complex, Nature-Man-Spirit Complex.

Early Indian Anthropologists and their contributions: G.S. Ghurye, B.S. Guha, S.C. Roy, Iravati Karve, L.P. Vidyarthi, S.C. Dube, M.N. Srinivas, N.K. Bose, Surajit Sinha, D.N. Majumdar, S.R.K. Chopra, Verrier Elwin, S.S. Sarkar, Dharani Sen, T.C. Das, P.C. Biswas.

Unit – X

Concepts and Theories: Applied Anthropology, Action Anthropology, Engaged Anthropology, Experimental Anthropology, Urban Anthropology,Public Anthropology, Public Archaeology, Anthropology of Development, Medical Anthropology, Visual Anthropology, Genomic Studies, Genetic Screening and Counseling, Forensic Anthropology, Food and Nutritional Anthropology, Ergonomics, Kinanthropometry, Business Anthropology.

Community Development Projects (Rural, Urban and Tribal); Revisits, Re-studies, Reinterpretations, Intervention, Research Process and Social Impact Assessment (SIA).

Anthropological approaches in community studies: public health, education, nutrition, land alienation, bonded labour, housing, alternative economy, livelihood, gender issues, relief, rehabilitation and relocation, identity crisis, communication, training and management, aging and the aged.

Development Strategies (Plan/Sub Plan).

Role of NGOs in Development. Anthropology and NGOs.

Empowerment of Women, LGBT groups.

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CHAPTER 01

Foundations of Anthropology and Research Methods

1. Which of the following best defines the primary aim of Anthropology?
(A) To exclusively study the primate lineage and human evolution.
(B) To provide a holistic and comparative study of human cultures and biology.
(C) To document and preserve the languages of non-literate societies.
(D) To analyze the political and economic systems of modern nation-states.

2. The philosophical study concerning the nature of knowledge, what constitutes it, and how it is acquired is known as:
(A) Epistemology
(B) Ontology
(C) Axiology
(D) Andragogy

3. Which statement correctly distinguishes between qualitative and quantitative research?
(A) Qualitative research uses narratives, while quantitative research utilizes complex statistical data.
(B) Quantitative research is only for natural sciences, while qualitative is for social sciences.
(C) Qualitative research seeks understanding of context, while quantitative focuses on measuring variables.
(D) Qualitative research involves large sample sizes, while quantitative research uses small samples.

4. The detailed, in-depth written account of a particular culture, based on firsthand fieldwork, is called:
(A) An ethnology
(B) A monograph
(C) A case study
(D) An ethnography

5. Match List I (Branch of Anthropology) with List II (Primary Focus).
List I: (Branch of Anthropology)
P. Social-Cultural Anthropology
Q. Biological Anthropology
R. Archaeological Anthropology
S. Linguistic Anthropology
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Study of human past through material remains.
2. Study of human biological variation, evolution, and adaptation.
3. Study of human language, its structure, and its relationship to culture.
4. Study of contemporary human societies and cultures.
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

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6. A testable statement about the relationship between two or more variables is known as a:
(A) Theory
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Research design
(D) Paradigm

7. Which anthropological fieldwork method involves the researcher living among a community, taking part in its activities, and observing its way of life?
(A) Focus Group Discussion
(B) Schedule Administration
(C) Content Analysis
(D) Participant Observation

8. In statistics, a characteristic or attribute that can assume different values is referred to as a:

(A) Variable
(B) Constant
(C) Sample
(D) Parameter

9. Which of the following is NOT a measure of central tendency?
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Range
(D) Mode

10. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : Anthropology is considered a holistic science.
Reason (R) : It studies the whole of the human condition: past, present, and future; biology, society, language, and culture.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. The analytical technique that involves systematically examining texts, images, or other forms of communication to identify patterns is called:
(A) Discourse Analysis
(B) Narrative Analysis
(C) Grounded Theory
(D) Content Analysis

12. In the context of research, what is ontology primarily concerned with?
(A) The nature of knowledge and justification.
(B) The nature of reality and existence.
(C) The methods of data collection.
(D) The ethical principles of research.

13. A research design is best described as a:
(A) Summary of the research findings.
(B) Tool for statistical analysis.
(C) Framework for conducting a research project.
(D) Firsthand account of fieldwork experiences.

14. The fieldwork tradition in anthropology was most famously established through the work of which anthropologist in the Trobriand Islands?
(A) Franz Boas
(B) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
(C) Margaret Mead
(D) Bronisław Malinowski

15. Consider the following statements about the scope of Anthropology:
1. It is limited to the study of pre-literate societies.
2. It encompasses the study of human biology.
3. It includes the analysis of human language and its cultural context.
4. It is concerned with human behavior, culture, and society from a global and comparative perspective.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1 and 4 only

16. Which of the following is an example of a qualitative research method?
(A) A nationwide survey using a structured questionnaire with a Likert scale.
(B) An in-depth interview to understand a person's life experiences.
(C) A laboratory experiment measuring reaction times.
(D) A statistical analysis of national census data.

17. The Genealogical Method is a fieldwork technique primarily used to understand:
(A) The political structure of a society.
(B) The kinship, descent, and marriage patterns.
(C) The economic exchange systems.
(D) The religious beliefs and rituals.

18. A researcher is studying the way power relations are constructed and maintained through language in parliamentary debates. This type of analysis is best identified as:
(A) Discourse Analysis
(B) Content Analysis
(C) Narrative Analysis
(D) Statistical Analysis

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19. Which statement about parametric statistical tests is correct?
(A) They are used for qualitative data.
(B) They do not require any assumptions about the population distribution.
(C) They are generally more powerful than non-parametric tests if assumptions are met.
(D) They can only be used for descriptive statistics.

20. Consider the following statements accurately describing aspects of anthropological fieldwork:
1. Fieldwork is the cornerstone of anthropological research, providing primary data.
2. The Genealogical Method was pioneered by W.H.R. Rivers.
3. A Life History records the cultural system as a whole, not an individual's experience.
4. Ethnography is the end product of anthropological fieldwork and analysis.
5. PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) is a top-down approach where the researcher dictates the process.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) 2, 3 and 5 only

21. A small group of individuals brought together to discuss a specific topic under the guidance of a moderator is known as a:
(A) Case Study
(B) Sample Survey
(C) Focus Group
(D) Life History group

22. The study of how storytelling and personal accounts shape and reflect cultural values is the central focus of:
(A) Content Analysis
(B) Narrative Analysis
(C) Discourse Analysis
(D) GIS Analysis

23. The systematic digging of a site to recover material remains from the past is called:
(A) Exploration
(B) Stratigraphy
(C) Seriation
(D) Excavation

24. Consider the following research tools:
1. Interview Schedule
2. Questionnaire
3. Observation Checklist
4. Focus Group Discussion Guide

Which of these are typically associated with gathering structured, often quantitative, data?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

25. Arrange the following stages of a typical quantitative research process in the correct chronological order:
1. Data Analysis
2. Hypothesis Formulation
3. Data Collection
4. Literature Review
5. Conclusion and Reporting

(A) 4, 2, 3, 1, 5
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1, 5
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1, 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

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26. Which branch of anthropology would most likely study the effects of globalization on traditional farming practices in a rural Indian village?
(A) Social-Cultural Anthropology
(B) Biological Anthropology
(C) Archaeological Anthropology
(D) Linguistic Anthropology

27. What does RRA stand for in the context of research methods?
(A) Random Rural Assessment
(B) Rigorous Research Application
(C) Responsive Research Analysis
(D) Rapid Rural Appraisal

28. The measure of dispersion that calculates the average distance of each data point from the mean is the:
(A) Range
(B) Standard Deviation
(C) Variance
(D) Interquartile Range

29. Grounded Theory is an approach where:
(A) Theory is tested against collected data.
(B) Research is based on pre-existing grand theories.
(C) Theory is developed inductively from the data itself.
(D) Research is limited to geographical and spatial data.

30. Match List I (Research Concept) with List II (Description).
List I: (Research Concept)
P. Hypothesis
Q. Research Design
R. Epistemology
S. Ontology
List II: (Description)
1. The study of the nature of knowledge.
2. The study of the nature of being/reality.
3. A blueprint for collecting and analyzing data.
4. A testable proposition about a relationship.
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

31. A 'case study' in anthropology refers to the:
(A) Intensive study of a single unit, such as an individual, family, or event.
(B) Statistical summary of a large population.
(C) Final report submitted after the completion of research.
(D) Legal framework governing research ethics.

32. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Non-parametric tests are also known as distribution-free tests.
Statement II : Non-parametric tests are used when the data does not meet the assumptions of parametric tests, such as normality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

33. Using a Geographic Information System (GIS) in archaeology would be most useful for:
(A) Analyzing the grammatical structure of an ancient text.
(B) Mapping the spatial distribution of artifacts and sites across a landscape.
(C) Determining the kinship structure of the site's inhabitants.
(D) Reconstructing the life history of a specific individual.

34. Which of the following statements about a research hypothesis is incorrect?
(A) It should be a final, unchangeable statement.
(B) It should be clear and precise.
(C) It should be capable of being tested.
(D) It is a tentative statement about a relationship.

35. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : The fieldwork tradition in anthropology emphasizes long-term immersion in the community being studied.
Reason (R) : This immersion, or participant observation, allows the researcher to gain an "insider's view" (emic perspective) of the culture.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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36. An anthropologist studying the relationship between diet and health in a community by measuring calorie intake and body mass index is conducting what type of research?
(A) Purely qualitative research
(B) Historical research
(C) Discourse analysis
(D) Quantitative research

37. A form containing a set of predetermined questions that are filled in by an interviewer in a face-to-face situation with an informant is known as a:
(A) Questionnaire
(B) Life History
(C) Schedule
(D) Case Study

38. Which of the following is NOT a defining characteristic of Anthropology?
(A) Holistic
(B) Ethnocentric
(C) Comparative
(D) Fieldwork-based

39. Consider the following fields of study:
1. Social-Cultural Anthropology
2. Criminology
3. Biological Anthropology
4. Archaeological Anthropology

Which of the above are considered branches of Anthropology?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

40. An anthropologist is investigating the relationship between years of education (independent variable) and monthly income (dependent variable). Which statistical technique would be most appropriate to model this relationship?
(A) Linear Regression
(B) Chi-square test
(C) t-test
(D) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

41. The philosophical perspective that reality is socially constructed through human action and interpretation is central to which theoretical approach?
(A) Positivism
(B) Structuralism
(C) Social Constructivism
(D) Evolutionary Biology

42. Arrange the following anthropologists based on the chronological order of their major contributions, from earliest to latest:
1. Bronisław Malinowski
2. Lewis Henry Morgan
3. Clifford Geertz
4. Franz Boas

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

43. Which of the following correctly pairs a research method with its primary purpose?
(A) Life History - To generalize findings to a large population.
(B) Questionnaire - To conduct an unstructured, open-ended inquiry.
(C) Excavation - To study the kinship system of a living community.
(D) Focus Group - To explore group norms and diverse opinions on a topic.

44. Which measure of central tendency is the most appropriate for nominal data (e.g., categorizing people by marital status)?
(A) Mean
(B) Mode
(C) Median
(D) Standard Deviation

45. Consider the following statements regarding research methodology in anthropology:
1. Exploration is the systematic search for archaeological sites, while excavation is the digging of those sites.
2. A questionnaire is self-administered, whereas a schedule is administered by an investigator.
3. Grounded theory is a deductive approach that starts with a rigid hypothesis.
4. RRA and PRA are participatory methods designed to incorporate local knowledge.
5. GIS is a tool used exclusively for linguistic analysis.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 3, 4 and 5 only

46. The interrelationship between the four main branches of anthropology is based on their shared focus on:
(A) The study of non-human primates.
(B) The study of Western industrial societies.
(C) The analysis of ancient historical texts.
(D) The holistic and comprehensive study of human beings.

47. The difference between the highest and lowest values in a dataset is called the:
(A) Range

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(B) Variance
(C) Standard Deviation
(D) Median

48. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : Qualitative research in anthropology often employs small, purposive samples rather than large, random samples.
Reason (R) : The goal of qualitative research is typically to achieve in-depth understanding of a specific context or phenomenon, not to generalize findings to a larger population.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

49. An in-depth account of an individual's entire life experience, collected to provide insight into their culture and historical context, is known as a:
(A) Case Study
(B) Life History
(C) Focus Group
(D) Survey

50. Arrange the following steps in the process of an archaeological investigation in their logical sequence:
1. Excavation
2. Site Exploration and Discovery
3. Analysis of Artifacts
4. Site Mapping and Survey
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

51. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The aim of anthropology is to develop a singular, universal law of human behavior applicable to all societies.
Statement II : The scope of anthropology is limited to the study of social institutions and excludes human biology and language.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

52. In logistic regression, the dependent variable is:
(A) Continuous
(B) Always normally distributed
(C) Always a count of events
(D) Categorical

53. Which research method would be most appropriate for quickly gathering information about resources and social problems in a village, with active involvement from the villagers themselves?
(A) Genealogical Method
(B) Life History collection
(C) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
(D) Controlled Experiment

54. Consider the following statements related to Discourse Analysis:
1. It focuses only on the grammatical structure of sentences.
2. It examines how language is used in real-life social contexts.
3. It is a quantitative method that counts word frequencies.
4. It explores the relationship between language, power, and ideology.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

55. Match List I (Statistical Term) with List II (Definition).
List I: (Statistical Term)
P. Sampling
Q. Central Tendency
R. Dispersion
S. Bivariate Analysis
List II: (Definition)
1. A measure that describes how spread out the data are.
2. The process of selecting a subset of a population for study.
3. The analysis of the relationship between two variables.
4. A measure that represents the center or

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typical value of a dataset.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

56. All of the following are examples of non-parametric tests EXCEPT:

(A) Student's t-test
(B) Mann-Whitney U test
(C) Kruskal-Wallis test
(D) Chi-square test

57. A researcher is studying the history of anthropological thought. She decides to order the major theoretical schools. Which of the following represents a plausible chronological sequence?

(A) Post-Modernism → Structuralism → Evolutionism
(B) Evolutionism → Functionalism → Post-Modernism
(C) Evolutionism → Functionalism → Post-Modernism
(D) Structuralism → Post-Modernism → Evolutionism

58. The relationship of anthropology with history is best described as:

(A) Both disciplines study the human past, but anthropology is more cross-cultural and often focuses on societies without written records.
(B) Anthropology provides the general laws, and history provides the specific examples.
(C) The two fields are mutually exclusive and have no overlap.
(D) Anthropology is primarily forward-looking, while history is backward-looking, with no connection.

59. The process of developing a research question, choosing methods, and outlining the entire study in advance is known as:

(A) Data analysis
(B) Literature review
(C) Hypothesis testing
(D) Research design

60. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:

Assertion (A) : The Genealogical Method is a crucial tool in social-cultural anthropology.

Reason (R) : It helps in understanding social structure, inheritance patterns, and political alliances that are often based on kinship.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. What is the median of the following set of numbers: 7, 3, 9, 5, 10?

(A) 9
(B) 5
(C) 7
(D) 6.8

62. The key difference between a schedule and a questionnaire is that:

(A) A schedule is used in qualitative research, while a questionnaire is used in quantitative research.
(B) A schedule has open-ended questions, while a questionnaire has closed-ended questions.
(C) A schedule is used for small samples, while a questionnaire is for large populations.
(D) A schedule is filled by the researcher/enumerator, while a questionnaire is self-administered by the respondent.

63. Which theoretical perspective in anthropology is primarily concerned with the role of institutions in maintaining social order and stability?

(A) Structural-Functionalism
(B) Marxism
(C) Post-modernism
(D) Symbolic Anthropology

64. An anthropologist who studies the material remains of a past society to reconstruct its culture and way of life is known as a/an:

(A) Ethnologist
(B) Archaeologist
(C) Biological Anthropologist
(D) Primatologist

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65. Consider the following statements about research ethics in anthropology:
1. Obtaining informed consent is a fundamental requirement.
2. The anonymity and confidentiality of informants should be protected.
3. Researchers must avoid causing harm to the people they study.
4. It is acceptable to falsify data to support a strong hypothesis.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

66. A researcher wants to understand the meaning behind a series of complex cultural symbols and rituals. The most appropriate analytical approach would be:
(A) Narrative analysis
(B) Logistic regression
(C) Content analysis of frequency
(D) Bivariate statistical tests

67. Which of the following is NOT a goal of Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA)?
(A) To quickly gather preliminary information for project planning.
(B) To involve a multidisciplinary team.
(C) To produce a detailed, long-term ethnography.
(D) To use a range of methods including interviews and observation.

68. "The study of language in its social and cultural context" is the primary domain of:
(A) Descriptive linguistics
(B) Historical linguistics
(C) Psycholinguistics
(D) Sociolinguistics / Linguistic Anthropology

69. Consider the following factors:
1. The presence of the interviewer can influence responses.
2. It can be time-consuming and expensive.
3. Respondents may not be truthful or may have poor recall.
4. It is only suitable for collecting quantitative data.

Which of the above can be considered limitations of the interview method?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

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70. Examine the following statements related to anthropological research:
1. Ontology deals with the question "What is knowledge?".
2. Epistemology deals with the question "What is existence?".
3. A research design provides a logical framework for an inquiry.
4. A hypothesis is a proven fact before research begins.
5. Qualitative and quantitative research are mutually exclusive and can never be combined.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) None of the above

71. A study that examines the relationship between two categorical variables would most appropriately use which statistical test?
(A) t-test
(B) ANOVA
(C) Pearson correlation
(D) Chi-square test

72. Arrange the following data collection techniques from generally least structured to most structured:
1. Questionnaire
2. Participant Observation
3. Structured Interview
4. Unstructured Interview

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

73. The concept that one should not judge the behavior or beliefs of other cultures using the standards of one's own culture is known as:
(A) Ethnocentrism
(B) Cultural Evolutionism
(C) Cultural Relativism

(D) Enculturation

74. Bivariate analysis in statistics refers to the analysis of:
(A) Two variables simultaneously.
(B) A single variable.
(C) Three or more variables simultaneously.
(D) Only descriptive statistics.

75. Which chronological order correctly represents the development of anthropological fieldwork?
(A) Verandah Anthropology → Participant Observation → Armchair Anthropology
(B) Participant Observation → Armchair Anthropology → Verandah Anthropology
(C) Armchair Anthropology → Participant Observation → Verandah Anthropology
(D) Armchair Anthropology → Verandah Anthropology → Participant Observation

76. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Discourse analysis focuses on language use beyond the sentence level.
Statement II : It often investigates how social and political power is reproduced through talk and text.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

77. If an anthropologist studies how the human body adapts to high altitudes, this research would fall under:
(A) Social Anthropology
(B) Archaeological Anthropology
(C) Biological Anthropology
(D) Linguistic Anthropology

78. The primary purpose of using a Geographic Information System (GIS) in anthropology is to:
(A) Analyze the grammatical structure of languages.
(B) Perform statistical tests on survey data.
(C) Transcribe and code interview data.
(D) Analyze and visualize spatial data and relationships.

79. The most frequently occurring value in a dataset is called the:
(A) Mode
(B) Median
(C) Mean
(D) Range

80. Match List I (Fieldwork Method) with List II (Key Feature).
List I: (Fieldwork Method)
P. Case Study
Q. Focus Group
R. Life History
S. Genealogical Method
List II: (Key Feature)
1. Group dynamics and interaction are a key part of the data.
2. In-depth study of a single, bounded unit (e.g., a person, an event).
3. Systematic collection of kinship and descent data.
4. Detailed narrative of an individual's entire life experience.
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

81. The theoretical perspective that views society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability is:
(A) Conflict Theory
(B) Functionalism
(C) Symbolic Interactionism
(D) Post-structuralism

82. In research, the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the whole is called:
(A) Sampling
(B) Census
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Ethnography

83. A multivariate statistical technique used to predict the outcome of a categorical dependent variable based on one or more predictor variables is:
(A) Linear Regression
(B) Factor Analysis
(C) Logistic Regression
(D) t-test

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84. Consider the following statements about the development of anthropology:
1. Early anthropology was often linked to colonialism.
2. The "armchair anthropologist" relied on reports from missionaries and travelers.
3. Franz Boas advocated for long-term, intensive fieldwork.
4. The discipline has always been free from ethnocentric bias.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

85. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : The interrelationship between the branches of anthropology is fundamental to the discipline.
Reason (R) : Understanding a society's language (Linguistics) can be crucial for interpreting its culture (Social Anthropology), its past (Archaeology), and even its migration patterns (Biological Anthropology).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of participant observation?
(A) It allows for the collection of rich, detailed, and contextualized data.
(B) It is a quick and easy method for gathering data from a large population.
(C) It helps in understanding the difference between what people say and what they do.
(D) It facilitates building rapport and trust with the community.

87. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes the relationship between anthropology and other sciences?
(A) Anthropology draws from biological sciences to study human evolution and variation.
(B) It intersects with history in the study of past societies and cultural change.
(C) It shares methods and theories with sociology, particularly in the study of modern societies.
(D) It has no relationship with psychology as it does not study the individual mind.

88. The analysis of personal stories to understand how individuals make sense of their lives and experiences is called:
(A) Narrative Analysis
(B) Content Analysis
(C) Discourse Analysis
(D) Regression Analysis

89. A researcher studying the impact of a new dam on three different villages wants to compare the average income level across the three villages. Which statistical test is most appropriate?
(A) t-test
(B) Chi-square test
(C) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
(D) Pearson correlation

90. Consider the following characteristics of a hypothesis:
1. It is based on a hunch without any theoretical basis.
2. It is stated in a declarative form.
3. It posits an expected relationship between variables.
4. It is complex and untestable.
5. It is consistent with existing knowledge.

Which of the above are characteristics of a good hypothesis?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) 2, 4 and 5 only

91. Which measure of dispersion is calculated as the square root of the variance?
(A) Range
(B) Interquartile Range
(C) Mean Deviation
(D) Standard Deviation

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92. The main difference between RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal) and PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) is that:
(A) RRA is quantitative, while PRA is qualitative.
(B) PRA places a greater emphasis on the empowerment and participation of local people.
(C) RRA is for rural areas, while PRA is for urban areas.
(D) RRA uses interviews, while PRA only uses observation.

93. The systematic collection and analysis of texts or other communicative material is the essence of:
(A) Grounded theory
(B) Ethnography
(C) Content analysis
(D) Participant observation

94. What is the fundamental difference between exploration and excavation in archaeology?
(A) Exploration is done underwater, while excavation is done on land.
(B) Exploration is for older sites, while excavation is for more recent ones.
(C) Exploration is a qualitative method, while excavation is quantitative.
(D) Exploration involves searching for sites, while excavation involves digging them.

95. Consider the following statements about the branches of anthropology:
1. Physical Anthropology is also known as Biological Anthropology.
2. Linguistic Anthropology is only concerned with grammar and not with the social use of language.
3. Archaeological Anthropology uses material remains to study past human cultures.
4. Social-Cultural Anthropology focuses on contemporary human societies.
5. The four branches rarely have any connection or overlap in research.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 3, 4 and 5

96. A theoretical perspective that focuses on how individuals create, modify, and interpret symbols in social interaction is:
(A) Structuralism
(B) Symbolic Interactionism
(C) Functionalism
(D) Positivism

97. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : In a linear regression equation, Y = a + bX, 'b' represents the Y-intercept.
Statement II : The coefficient 'b' represents the change in the dependent variable Y for a one-unit change in the independent variable X.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

98. An anthropologist using museum collections, missionary records, and traveler's accounts to study a culture, without ever visiting it, is practicing:
(A) Armchair Anthropology
(B) Verandah Anthropology
(C) Participant Observation
(D) Grounded Theory

99. Consider the following types of data:
1. The average height of a group of people.
2. Transcripts of in-depth interviews.
3. Field notes describing a ritual.
4. The number of households in a village.

Which of the above are examples of qualitative data?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

100. Arrange the following research activities in a logical sequence for an ethnographic project:
1. Analysis of data and writing the ethnography
2. Gaining entry and building rapport
3. Formulation of research problem
4. Intensive data collection through fieldwork

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

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101. The 'field' in anthropological fieldwork refers to:
(A) Any open agricultural area.
(B) A laboratory setting for experiments.
(C) The natural setting where the subjects of study live and interact.
(D) The university department where the anthropologist works.

102. An epistemological position that advocates the application of the methods of the natural sciences to the study of social reality is:
(A) Interpretivism
(B) Positivism
(C) Post-modernism
(D) Feminism

103. If a statistical test has a p-value of 0.03, what does this typically indicate at a 0.05 significance level?
(A) The null hypothesis should be accepted.
(B) The results are not statistically significant.
(C) The alternative hypothesis is false.
(D) The null hypothesis should be rejected.

104. Which research technique is depicted when W.H.R. Rivers collected kinship data during the Torres Straits Expedition?
(A) Genealogical Method
(B) Life History
(C) Focus Group Discussion
(D) Participant Observation

105. Match List I (Thinker) with List II (Associated Concept/Work).
List I: (Thinker)
P. Bronisław Malinowski
Q. Franz Boas
R. Clifford Geertz
S. W.H.R. Rivers
List II: (Associated Concept/Work)
1. Genealogical Method
2. Historical Particularism
3. Participant Observation (in Trobriand Islands)
4. Interpretive Anthropology ("Thick Description")
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

106. In content analysis, the process of defining categories and then coding or counting the frequency of their occurrence is a:
(A) Quantitative approach
(B) Qualitative approach
(C) Ethnographic approach
(D) Historical approach

107. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of a 'variable'?
(A) It has a fixed, unchanging value in a study.
(B) It is a theoretical concept that cannot be measured.
(C) It is always a dependent factor in an experiment.
(D) It is a property or characteristic that can take on different values.

108. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : Linguistic Anthropology and Social-Cultural Anthropology are closely interrelated.
Reason (R) : Language is a primary medium through which culture is learned, shared, and transmitted, and it reflects social realities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

109. What is the purpose of measures of dispersion in statistics?
(A) To identify the central value of a dataset.
(B) To prove a research hypothesis.
(C) To describe the spread or variability of data points.
(D) To select a representative sample from a population.

110. The study of how social context influences the interpretation of language is the central concern of:
(A) Phonetics

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(B) Syntax
(C) Morphology
(D) Discourse Analysis

111. The intensive examination of a single instance, such as a person, a family, a community, or an institution, is characteristic of which method?
(A) Case Study method
(B) Survey research
(C) Experimental method
(D) Correlational research

112. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : A research design is created after the data has been collected.
Statement II : A good research design helps to ensure that the evidence collected enables the researcher to answer the research question.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

113. If an archaeologist finds a series of villages that are similar in size and content, and are located near each other, the most appropriate GIS function to use would be:
(A) Regression analysis
(B) Spatial pattern analysis
(C) Network analysis
(D) Hydrological modeling

114. Consider the following statements about the aim and scope of anthropology:
1. The aim is to understand human diversity.
2. The scope is both diachronic (through time) and synchronic (at one point in time).
3. It is strictly limited to the study of social systems.
4. It aims to be comparative and cross-cultural.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

115. A study aims to determine if there is a relationship between belonging to a particular ethnic group (Group A, B, C) and preference for a political party (Party X, Y, Z). The data collected is frequency counts in each category. Which statistical analysis is most suitable?
(A) Linear Regression
(B) t-test
(C) Chi-Square Test
(D) ANOVA

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116. The concept of 'verandah anthropology' refers to a stage in the development of fieldwork where:
(A) Anthropologists did not travel and relied on others' reports.
(B) Anthropologists lived with the community and participated fully in their lives.
(C) Anthropologists used remote sensing and GIS for their research.
(D) Anthropologists traveled to the field but interviewed people on the verandahs of their colonial bungalows.

117. Which of the following is an example of a non-parametric test?
(A) Pearson's correlation coefficient
(B) Independent samples t-test
(C) Mann-Whitney U test
(D) One-way ANOVA

118. Which statement about ethnography is incorrect?
(A) It represents the primary and most significant method used in social-cultural anthropology.
(B) It aims to produce a generalized, universal theory of culture from a single study.
(C) It involves extensive, long-term residence within the specific community being studied.
(D) It seeks to understand a specific culture primarily from the native's point of view.

119. The process of searching for archaeological sites is known as:
(A) Excavation
(B) Typology
(C) Seriation
(D) Exploration

120. Consider the following characteristics of research:
1. It is based on the measurement of quantity or amount.
2. It is applicable to phenomena that can be

expressed in terms of numbers.
3. It often involves statistical analysis.
4. The primary goal is deep contextual understanding of a specific case.
5. It predominantly uses methods like in-depth interviews and observation.

Which of the above are characteristics of quantitative research?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

121. The value that divides a ranked dataset into two equal halves is the:
(A) Mean
(B) Mode
(C) Median
(D) Range

122. In the context of research, what does epistemology seek to address?
(A) What are the acceptable methods for acquiring knowledge?
(B) What is the nature of social reality?
(C) What are the ethical obligations of a researcher?
(D) What is the appropriate statistical test for the data?

123. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : Grounded Theory is an inductive research methodology.
Reason (R) : It begins with specific observations and data from which broader generalizations and theories are generated.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

124. The main advantage of using a schedule over a questionnaire is:
(A) It is cheaper and faster to administer.
(B) It can be used with illiterate respondents and allows for clarification of questions.
(C) It allows for a larger sample size.
(D) It eliminates interviewer bias completely.

125. Arrange the four major branches of anthropology in the order they were conceptually formalized during the discipline's development. While they developed concurrently, a general sequence can be inferred:
1. Social-Cultural Anthropology
2. Linguistic Anthropology
3. Biological/Physical Anthropology
4. Archaeological Anthropology

A generally accepted sequence of formalization and distinction is:
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

126. Match List I (Technique of Analysis) with List II (Description).
List I: (Technique of Analysis)
P. Content Analysis
Q. Discourse Analysis
R. Narrative Analysis
S. Multivariate Analysis
List II: (Description)
1. Examines how language use constructs social reality and power relations.
2. Studies the structure and meaning of stories and personal accounts.
3. Systematically categorizes and counts elements in textual or visual data.
4. Statistical analysis of the relationship among three or more variables.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

127. The holistic approach of anthropology means that it:
(A) Studies all aspects of the human experience as interconnected parts of a whole.
(B) Focuses only on the whole population, not individuals.
(C) Only studies societies that have a holistic worldview.
(D) Uses only one method to study a problem

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comprehensively.

128. An ontological question in social research would be:
(A) How can I measure social class?
(B) Does social class represent a real structure, or is it just a conceptual label?
(C) What is the relationship between social class and educational attainment?
(D) What are the ethical implications of studying social class?

129. Consider the following statements about parametric and non-parametric tests:
1. Parametric tests assume data is normally distributed.
2. Non-parametric tests are used for nominal or ordinal data.
3. Parametric tests are generally considered more powerful.
4. Non-parametric tests are also known as distribution-free tests.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

130. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : A variable is a concept that can be measured and takes on different values.
Statement II : In a study of the effect of fertilizer on plant growth, 'plant growth' is the independent variable.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

131. The main difference between an interview and a questionnaire is:
(A) An interview is written, and a questionnaire is oral.
(B) An interview is only for qualitative data, and a questionnaire is only for quantitative data.
(C) An interview involves interpersonal interaction, while a questionnaire is typically self-completed.
(D) An interview is used in sociology, and a questionnaire is used in anthropology.

132. The approach that advocates for the generation of theory from data through a process of constant comparison is known as:
(A) Hypothesis Testing
(B) Structural Functionalism
(C) Positivism
(D) Grounded Theory

133. Which of the following best illustrates the interrelationship between archaeology and biological anthropology?
(A) An archaeologist using linguistic data to date a site.
(B) A social anthropologist studying the kinship system of the archaeologists.
(C) A biological anthropologist analyzing skeletal remains from an archaeological site to understand health and diet.
(D) A linguist analyzing inscriptions found on pottery.

134. If a researcher wants to predict a student's final exam score (a continuous variable) based on hours studied and previous GPA, the most suitable technique would be:
(A) Logistic regression
(B) Multiple linear regression
(C) Chi-square test
(D) A t-test

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135. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is considered a 'bottom-up' research approach.
Reason (R) : It empowers local communities to be active participants in analyzing their own situation and planning solutions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. The term 'fieldwork' in anthropology was institutionalized as the primary research method by:
(A) Bronisław Malinowski

(B) Lewis Henry Morgan
(C) Edward Tylor
(D) James Frazer

137. Which of the following is NOT a type of observation in research?
(A) Participant observation
(B) Non-participant observation
(C) Hypothetical observation
(D) Controlled observation

138. The value in a dataset that has 50% of the observations below it and 50% above it is the:
(A) Median
(B) Mean
(C) Mode
(D) Harmonic Mean

139. Which of the following best describes 'discourse analysis'?
(A) The statistical analysis of word frequencies in a text.
(B) The study of the rules of grammar in a language.
(C) The historical reconstruction of ancient languages.
(D) The analysis of language use in its social and cognitive context.

140. Consider the following features of the anthropological fieldwork tradition:
1. Long-term immersion in the studied community.
2. Reliance on secondary data sources only.
3. Emphasis on a holistic perspective.
4. Use of participant observation as a core method.

Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only

141. Match List I (Research Term) with List II (Example).
List I: (Research Term)
P. Quantitative Research
Q. Qualitative Research
R. Hypothesis
S. Research Design
List II: (Example)
1. An in-depth life history of a community elder.
2. "Increased social media use leads to lower levels of life satisfaction."
3. A cross-sectional survey plan to collect data at a single point in time.
4. A statistical analysis of income data from a national census.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

142. A study of how languages change over time is known as:
(A) Sociolinguistics
(B) Descriptive Linguistics
(C) Psycholinguistics
(D) Historical Linguistics

143. The primary output of archaeological excavation is:
(A) A collection of artifacts and the contextual data associated with them.
(B) A written ethnography.
(C) A set of genealogical charts.
(D) A statistical regression model.

144. Consider the following statements about research:
1. Epistemology is the theory of knowledge.
2. Ontology is the theory of being.
3. A hypothesis must be falsifiable.
4. Qualitative research is primarily deductive.

Which of the above statements are true?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) All are true

145. Consider the following statements about the development of anthropology:
1. Early anthropology was often linked to colonialism.
2. The "armchair anthropologist" relied on reports from missionaries and travelers.
3. Franz Boas advocated for long-term, intensive fieldwork.
4. The discipline has always been free from

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ethnocentric bias.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

146. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:

Assertion (A) : The interrelationship between the branches of anthropology is fundamental to the discipline.

Reason (R) : Understanding a society's language can be crucial for interpreting its culture, past, and migration patterns.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

147. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of participant observation?

(A) It allows for the collection of rich, detailed, and contextualized data.
(B) It helps in understanding the difference between what people say and what they do.
(C) It is a quick and easy method for gathering data from a large population.
(D) It facilitates building rapport and trust with the community.

148. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes the relationship between anthropology and other sciences?

(A) Anthropology draws from biological sciences to study human evolution and variation.
(B) It intersects with history in the study of past societies and cultural change.
(C) It shares methods and theories with sociology, particularly in the study of modern societies.
(D) It has no relationship with psychology as it does not study the individual mind.

149. The analysis of personal stories to understand how individuals make sense of their lives and experiences is called:

(A) Content Analysis
(B) Discourse Analysis
(C) Narrative Analysis
(D) Regression Analysis

150. A researcher wants to understand if the probability of a person buying a product (Yes/No) is influenced by their age and income. Which statistical model is most appropriate?

(A) Linear Regression
(B) Logistic Regression
(C) Chi-Square Test
(D) ANOVA

151. Which is the most appropriate technique for understanding the social organization of a society based on kinship?

(A) PRA
(B) GIS
(C) Content analysis
(D) Genealogical method

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152. Given below are two statements:

Statement I : The aim of anthropology is to make the strange familiar and the familiar strange.

Statement II : This is achieved by studying other cultures and applying anthropological insights to one's own society.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

153. What does it mean for a research method to be "emic"?

(A) It adopts an external, objective viewpoint.
(B) It relies solely on quantitative data.
(C) It seeks to understand a culture from the "insider's" perspective.
(D) It is a method developed in a laboratory setting.

154. What is a "null hypothesis" (H0)?

(A) It is a statement of "no effect" or "no difference" that is tested against.
(B) It is the hypothesis that the researcher tries to prove.

(C) It is a hypothesis that cannot be tested statistically.
(D) It is a research question.

155. Match List I (Measure/Test) with List II (Statistical Category).
List I: (Measure/Test)
P. Mean
Q. Standard Deviation
R. t-test
S. Chi-Square Test
List II: (Statistical Category)
1. Parametric Test
2. Non-parametric Test
3. Measure of Central Tendency
4. Measure of Dispersion
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

156. In the history of anthropology, the practice of judging other cultures by the standards of one's own is known as:
(A) Holism
(B) Ethnocentrism
(C) Relativism
(D) Functionalism

157. Which of these is a key difference between an interview schedule and a questionnaire?
(A) Schedules are for qualitative data, questionnaires for quantitative.
(B) Schedules are short, questionnaires are long.
(C) Schedules are administered by an interviewer, questionnaires are self-administered.
(D) Schedules are used in sociology, questionnaires in anthropology.

158. The study of meaning in language and culture is central to which theoretical perspective?
(A) Evolutionism
(B) Neo-evolutionism
(C) Positivism
(D) Interpretive and Symbolic Anthropology

159. A researcher who studies the fossil evidence of human evolution is working in which subfield?
(A) Paleoanthropology, a branch of Biological Anthropology
(B) Social Anthropology
(C) Archaeology
(D) Linguistic Anthropology

160. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : The use of GIS is becoming increasingly important in archaeological research.
Reason (R) : GIS allows for the analysis of spatial relationships between sites, artifacts, and environmental features.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. A sampling method where every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected is called:
(A) Purposive sampling
(B) Random sampling
(C) Convenience sampling
(D) Snowball sampling

162. Which of the following is NOT a technique of qualitative data analysis?
(A) Random sampling
(B) Narrative analysis
(C) Discourse analysis
(D) Logistic regression

163. The primary goal of a 'life history' is to:
(A) Generalize about the entire population from one person's story.
(B) Conduct a statistical survey of life expectancies.
(C) Understand cultural change and social life through the detailed story of one individual.
(D) Create a genealogical chart of a family.

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164. In a normal distribution, what percentage of data falls within one standard deviation of the mean?
(A) Approximately 50%
(B) Approximately 95%
(C) Approximately 99.7%
(D) Approximately 68%

165. Consider the following statements about the fieldwork tradition in anthropology:
1. It originated with "armchair" scholars.
2. Bronislaw Malinowski's work is a classic example of ethnographic fieldwork.
3. It typically involves a short, superficial visit to the community.
4. Participant observation is a key method.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

166. A researcher examines transcripts of political speeches to see how politicians use language to create a sense of 'us' versus 'them'. This is an example of:
(A) Content Analysis
(B) Discourse Analysis
(C) Narrative Analysis
(D) Bivariate Analysis

167. Which of the following is a key assumption for the use of a t-test?
(A) The data must be categorical.
(B) The sample sizes must be unequal.
(C) The variables must be ranked.
(D) The populations from which samples are drawn are approximately normally distributed.

168. The "four-field approach" in American anthropology refers to the inclusion of:
(A) Social-cultural, Archaeological, Biological, and Linguistic Anthropology
(B) Sociology, Psychology, History, and Geography
(C) Theory, Method, Analysis, and Writing
(D) Functionalism, Structuralism, Marxism, and Post-modernism

169. What is the key output of a focus group discussion?
(A) A statistical summary of individual opinions.
(B) A detailed life story of one participant.
(C) A transcript of group interactions, showing consensus and disagreement.
(D) A filled-out questionnaire from each participant.

170. Consider the following methods:
1. Observation
2. Interview
3. Schedule
4. Case Study
5. Genealogical Method

Which of the above are considered methods of data collection in anthropology?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

171. In statistics, the analysis of relationships among more than two variables simultaneously is called:
(A) Bivariate analysis
(B) Univariate analysis
(C) Descriptive analysis
(D) Multivariate analysis

172. A core tenet of PRA and RRA is 'triangulation'. What does this mean?
(A) Using three researchers for every project.
(B) Using multiple sources, methods, and investigators to cross-check information.
(C) Focusing only on three main villages.
(D) Dividing the research process into three distinct phases.

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173. The study of how people structure their own life stories and tell them is the subject of:
(A) Content Analysis
(B) Discourse Analysis
(C) Narrative Analysis
(D) GIS

174. Which of the following best defines a 'variable' in the context of research?
(A) A fixed characteristic of a population.
(B) An abstract concept that cannot be

measured.
(C) The final conclusion of a study.
(D) A logical grouping of attributes that can vary.

175. The relationship between anthropology and psychology is that:
(A) Anthropology focuses on shared culture, while psychology focuses on individual mind and behavior.
(B) They are identical fields.
(C) Anthropology studies humans, while psychology studies animals.
(D) There is no relationship between the two.

176. What is the primary purpose of a research design?
(A) To provide a detailed account of the research findings.
(B) To serve as a framework that guides the research process and ensures logical coherence.
(C) To list all the literature reviewed for the study.
(D) To present the data in a series of tables and charts.

177. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The mean is a good measure of central tendency for nominal data.
Statement II : The mode is the only measure of central tendency that can be used with nominal data.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

178. A systematic survey of a region to identify the location of ancient settlements is known as archaeological:
(A) Exploration
(B) Excavation
(C) Ethnography
(D) Epigraphy

179. The Grounded Theory approach is considered:
(A) Deductive
(B) Hypothetico-deductive
(C) Inductive
(D) Experimental

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180. Match List I (Term) with List II (Brief Description).
List I: (Term)
P. Epistemology
Q. Ontology
R. Ethnography
S. Hypothesis
List II: (Brief Description)
1. The study of the nature of reality.
2. A descriptive account of a specific culture.
3. The theory of knowledge.
4. A testable statement of relationship.
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

181. What is the purpose of linear regression?
(A) To compare the means of two groups.
(B) To determine the association between two categorical variables.
(C) To model the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.
(D) To reduce the number of variables in a dataset.

182. A major critique of early anthropology (19th century) is its close association with:
(A) Post-modernism
(B) Colonialism
(C) Feminism
(D) Environmentalism

183. Which of the following is an example of a variable measured at the nominal level?
(A) Temperature in Celsius
(B) Height in centimeters
(C) Rank in a competition
(D) Country of birth

184. In anthropology, the comparative method is used to:
(A) Identify and explain differences and similarities between cultures.
(B) Prove that one culture is superior to another.
(C) Conduct experiments on different cultural groups.
(D) Rank societies on an evolutionary scale.

185. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:

Assertion (A) : Non-parametric tests are often used in research with small sample sizes or ordinal data.

Reason (R) : They do not require the stringent assumption of a normal distribution.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

186. Which measure of central tendency is the middle value in an ordered set of data?
(A) The Median
(B) The Mean
(C) The Mode
(D) The Range

187. The founder of the school of 'Structural-Functionalism' which focused on social structure was:
(A) Bronisław Malinowski
(B) Franz Boas
(C) Claude Lévi-Strauss
(D) A. R. Radcliffe-Brown

188. An anthropologist living in a community to observe their daily life is conducting:
(A) A laboratory experiment
(B) Fieldwork
(C) A content analysis
(D) A historical review

189. A key feature of PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) is the use of:
(A) Complex statistical software accessible only to the researcher.
(B) Highly structured, pre-written questionnaires.
(C) Visual methods like social mapping and wealth ranking created by community members.
(D) Data collection from government records only.

190. Consider the following:
1. Selection of research problem
2. Research design
3. Data collection methods
4. Techniques of analysis

Which of the above are components of research methodology?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

191. If an anthropologist studies the emergence of a new slang among teenagers in a city, this research belongs to which branch?
(A) Linguistic Anthropology
(B) Biological Anthropology
(C) Archaeology
(D) Paleoanthropology

192. Which of the following is NOT a measure of dispersion?
(A) Range
(B) Median
(C) Variance
(D) Standard Deviation

193. The primary difference between anthropology and sociology has historically been:
(A) Anthropology studies culture; sociology studies society.
(B) Anthropology studied non-Western societies; sociology studied Western, industrial societies.
(C) Anthropology uses qualitative methods; sociology uses quantitative methods.
(D) Anthropology is a science; sociology is a humanity.

194. The goal of 'Grounded Theory' is to:
(A) Develop theory inductively from data.
(B) Test pre-existing theories.
(C) Focus on grand philosophical theories.
(D) Prove a hypothesis using statistics.

195. Consider the following statements about observation as a data collection method:
1. It can be participant or non-participant.
2. It allows the researcher to see what people actually do.
3. The researcher's presence can potentially influence the subjects' behavior.

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4. It is an unstructured method that cannot be systematically recorded.
5. It is only useful for studying animal behavior.

Which of the above statements are true?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) All are true

196. The study of how language is used in specific situations to accomplish social goals is known as:
(A) Phonology
(B) Morphology
(C) Etymology
(D) Pragmatics

197. A key ethical consideration in all anthropological research is:
(A) Ensuring the research results are profitable.
(B) Publishing findings as quickly as possible.
(C) Obtaining informed consent from the participants.
(D) Proving the researcher's initial hypothesis.

198. In statistics, what is 'sampling'?
(A) The process of measuring an entire population.
(B) The process of selecting a representative subset of a population for study.
(C) The process of calculating the average of a dataset.
(D) The process of creating a hypothesis.

199. A researcher wants to understand the historical development of a particular ritual by interviewing the oldest members of a community. The most appropriate method is:
(A) Focus Group
(B) Questionnaire
(C) GIS mapping
(D) Life History / Oral History Interview

200. What is a "research design"?
(A) The logical plan or blueprint for conducting research.
(B) The final written report of the study.
(C) A statistical formula.
(D) A tool for data entry.

201. Which anthropological branch is concerned with human origins and evolution?
(A) Social Anthropology
(B) Linguistic Anthropology
(C) Biological Anthropology
(D) Archaeological Anthropology

202. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Ontology is concerned with the nature of reality.
Statement II : A researcher's ontological position influences their choice of research methods.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

203. A statistical test used to compare the means of two groups is the:
(A) Chi-square test
(B) Correlation
(C) Regression
(D) t-test

204. The "genealogical method" was first systematically used by:
(A) Bronisław Malinowski
(B) W. H. R. Rivers
(C) Franz Boas
(D) A. R. Radcliffe-Brown

205. Match List I (Research Activity) with List II (Sub-discipline).
List I: (Research Activity)
P. Excavating a Bronze Age settlement
Q. Studying primate social behavior
R. Documenting kinship terminology in a community
S. Analyzing the syntax of an endangered language
List II: (Sub-discipline)
1. Social-Cultural Anthropology
2. Linguistic Anthropology
3. Biological Anthropology
4. Archaeological Anthropology
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

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(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

206. If a dataset has a few extremely high values, which measure of central tendency will be most inflated?
(A) Mode
(B) Median
(C) The measures will be equally affected.
(D) Mean

207. A researcher counting the number of times women are depicted in leadership roles in television commercials is conducting a:
(A) Content analysis
(B) Narrative analysis
(C) Discourse analysis
(D) Grounded theory study

208. The main strength of the case study method is its:
(A) Ability to be generalized to the wider population.
(B) Depth and detailed contextual understanding.
(C) Speed and low cost of execution.
(D) High degree of statistical validity.

209. The defining characteristic of participant observation is:
(A) Observing from a distance without any interaction.
(B) The researcher becoming a part of the activities they are observing.
(C) Using hidden cameras to record behavior.
(D) Administering a survey to participants.

210. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : Anthropology is often called the "most scientific of the humanities and the most humanistic of the sciences."
Reason (R) : It combines systematic inquiry with a concern for cultural meaning and experience.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

211. Which of the following is a type of qualitative research?
(A) A correlational study of income and education level.
(B) A nationwide opinion poll.
(C) An ethnographic study of a fishing community.
(D) An experiment measuring the effect of a drug.

212. What does a non-parametric test do?
(A) It assumes the data follows a specific distribution.
(B) It can only be used with continuous data.
(C) It is always more powerful than a parametric test.
(D) It is used when assumptions about the population distribution cannot be met.

213. A key difference between 'exploration' and 'excavation' in archaeology is that:
(A) Exploration uses maps, while excavation uses tools.
(B) Exploration is done by geologists, excavation by archaeologists.
(C) Exploration is non-destructive, while excavation is destructive.
(D) Exploration is for finding sites, excavation is for analyzing artifacts in a lab.

214. The use of storytelling and personal accounts as a form of data is central to:
(A) Content analysis
(B) Narrative analysis
(C) Regression analysis
(D) Discourse analysis

215. Consider the following statements about anthropology:
1. It is a holistic discipline.
2. It is a comparative discipline.
3. Fieldwork is a central component.
4. It is primarily concerned with non-human primates.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) All are correct

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216. A hypothesis is best defined as:
(A) A tentative, testable statement about the relationship between variables.
(B) A proven fact.
(C) A summary of research findings.
(D) A researcher's personal opinion.

217. In the context of research methods, 'triangulation' refers to:
(A) Studying three different communities.
(B) Using three researchers in a team.
(C) Using multiple methods or data sources to validate findings.
(D) A specific statistical technique for three variables.

218. The square of the standard deviation is known as:
(A) The Variance
(B) The Range
(C) The Mean Deviation
(D) The Coefficient of Variation

219. A study that uses both in-depth interviews and a large-scale survey is an example of:
(A) Purely qualitative research.
(B) Purely quantitative research.
(C) Mixed-methods research.
(D) Experimental research.

220. Consider the following concepts and methods:
1. Ethnography
2. Participant Observation
3. Life History
4. Controlled laboratory experiment
5. Genealogical Method

Which of the above are central to anthropological fieldwork?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, 5

221. Which statement accurately reflects the history of anthropology?
(A) The discipline began with a strong anti-colonial stance.
(B) Early anthropology often relied on second-hand accounts rather than direct fieldwork.
(C) Quantitative methods have always been the primary tool of anthropologists.
(D) The four-field approach has been rejected by all modern anthropologists.

222. An analysis of how power is negotiated in a conversation between a doctor and a patient would be an example of:
(A) Content analysis
(B) Narrative analysis
(C) Linear regression
(D) Discourse analysis

223. What is the role of a 'hypothesis' in quantitative research?
(A) It is a specific prediction that is tested through data collection and analysis.
(B) It is the final conclusion of the study.
(C) It is a preliminary idea that is not tested.
(D) It is a detailed description of the research setting.

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224. Which of the following is NOT a branch of anthropology?
(A) Social-Cultural Anthropology
(B) Paleontology
(C) Biological Anthropology
(D) Archaeological Anthropology

225. A researcher collecting kinship data using diagrams of family relationships is employing the:
(A) Life History method
(B) Genealogical method
(C) Case Study method
(D) Focus group method

226. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Parametric tests assume the data is drawn from a particular probability distribution.
Statement II : A t-test is an example of a non-parametric test.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

227. The main goal of ethnography is to provide a:
(A) Statistical summary of a culture.
(B) Universal law of human behavior.
(C) Thick, descriptive account of a specific culture.

(D) Chronological history of a society.

228. Which of the following defines the scope of anthropology?
(A) The study of ancient civilizations only.
(B) The study of modern Western societies exclusively.
(C) The study of language structure, isolated from its cultural context.
(D) The study of human biology, society, and culture across all times and places.

229. If an anthropologist is studying the relationship between social status (high/low) and voting behavior (voted/did not vote), which statistical test is most appropriate?
(A) t-test
(B) ANOVA
(C) Chi-square test
(D) Linear regression

230. Match List I (Anthropologist) with List II (Primary Contribution).
List I: (Anthropologist)
P. Bronisław Malinowski
Q. Franz Boas
R. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
S. Lewis Henry Morgan
List II: (Primary Contribution)
1. Cultural Relativism, Historical Particularism
2. Structural-Functionalism
3. Early work on Kinship and Social Evolution
4. Participant Observation, Functionalism
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

231. The primary distinction between PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) and RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal) lies in the:
(A) Speed of the research.
(B) Location of the research.
(C) Disciplinary background of the researchers.
(D) Level of participation and empowerment of the local community.

232. An anthropologist carefully records the life story of a 90-year-old shaman to understand changes in ritual practices over time. This is an example of:
(A) A life history
(B) A case study
(C) A focus group
(D) A schedule

233. The use of GIS in archaeology primarily allows for the analysis of:
(A) The chemical composition of pottery.
(B) The genetic makeup of skeletal remains.
(C) The spatial patterns of artifacts and sites.
(D) The linguistic features of ancient inscriptions.

234. In simple linear regression, what is the 'dependent variable'?
(A) The variable that is being predicted or explained.
(B) The variable that is used to predict another variable.
(C) A variable that is held constant.
(D) The error term in the model.

235. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option:
Assertion (A) : The four fields of anthropology are distinct but interrelated.
Reason (R) : Holistic understanding requires examining biology, history, language, and culture together.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

236. All of the following are methods of data collection in anthropology EXCEPT:
(A) Interview
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Observation
(D) Questionnaire

237. The philosophical inquiry into the nature of existence, being, and reality is called:
(A) Epistemology
(B) Methodology

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(C) Ontology
(D) Axiology

238. A researcher studying the evolution of human bipedalism by examining fossil remains is a/an:
(A) Social anthropologist
(B) Archaeologist
(C) Paleoanthropologist
(D) Linguistic anthropologist

239. The most basic measure of dispersion in a dataset is the:
(A) Range
(B) Standard deviation
(C) Variance
(D) Interquartile range

240. Consider the following research methods:
1. In-depth interviews
2. Participant observation
3. Surveys with closed-ended questions
4. Statistical analysis of census data

Which of the above are examples of quantitative research methods?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

241. What is the primary focus of Linguistic Anthropology?
(A) The technical structure of language, isolated from people.
(B) The relationship between language, culture, and society.
(C) The history of written literature.
(D) The correct and proper way to speak a language.

242. The process of identifying themes and patterns in qualitative data, often leading to the development of theory, is a key part of:
(A) Grounded Theory
(B) Linear regression
(C) A t-test
(D) An experimental design

243. The "fieldwork tradition" is most closely associated with which branch of anthropology?
(A) Biological Anthropology only.
(B) Linguistic Anthropology only.
(C) All branches use it, but it is the hallmark of Social-Cultural Anthropology.
(D) Archaeological Anthropology only.

244. A focus group is best used for:
(A) Collecting detailed individual life stories.
(B) Obtaining statistically generalizable data.
(C) Documenting kinship structures.
(D) Exploring group norms, opinions, and dynamics.

245. Consider the following statements about research design:
1. It provides a framework for the research.
2. It is developed after data is collected.
3. It helps ensure the study is relevant to the research questions.
4. A good design anticipates potential problems in research.
5. It is irrelevant for qualitative research.

Which of the above statements are true?
(A) 1, 2 and 5 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) All are true

246. What does the term "holism" signify in anthropology?
(A) Studying only whole communities, not individuals.
(B) A commitment to studying the entire human condition from multiple perspectives.
(C) A religious belief system studied by anthropologists.
(D) A research method involving a holistic reading of texts.

247. A case study is a form of:
(A) Quantitative, statistical research.
(B) Experimental research.
(C) Survey research with a large sample.
(D) Qualitative, in-depth inquiry.

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248. The major difference between history and anthropology is that history traditionally relied on written documents, while anthropology also studies societies:
(A) That lack written records, using methods like archaeology and ethnography.
(B) With advanced technology.
(C) That are no longer in existence.

(D) In a laboratory setting.

249. If a researcher is examining how newspaper articles represent a particular ethnic group, the most suitable method of analysis would be:
(A) A t-test
(B) Linear Regression
(C) Content or Discourse Analysis
(D) Participant Observation

250. The measure of central tendency that is most resistant to the effect of outliers is the:
(A) Median
(B) Mean
(C) Range
(D) Standard Deviation

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Anthropology's history is rooted in the quest to understand human diversity across all times and places. It has developed into a holistic science with a vast scope, aiming to study humanity in its entirety, from biological origins to complex cultural systems. The core aim of the discipline is to comprehend the biological and cultural evolution of humans, as well as the significant variations in contemporary human societies and cultures. This expansive scope necessitates a strong, often symbiotic, relationship with other sciences. For instance, its connection with biological sciences is evident in physical anthropology's study of human evolution and genetics, while its ties to social sciences like sociology, psychology, and history are crucial for understanding social structures, individual behavior within cultural contexts, and societal change over time. Anthropology borrows methodologies and theoretical frameworks from these disciplines while contributing its unique cross-cultural and evolutionary perspectives, which often challenge ethnocentric assumptions. The development of anthropology has been marked by a continuous expansion of its sub-fields and an increasing recognition of its utility in addressing contemporary global issues, solidifying its position as a bridge between the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the most defining characteristic of the anthropological approach?
(A) Its exclusive focus on non-industrial societies.
(B) Its holistic aim to study humanity in its entirety.
(C) Its development as a purely historical discipline.
(D) Its methodological dependence on laboratory experiments.

252. The relationship between anthropology and other sciences is described as "symbiotic" because:
(A) anthropology both borrows from and contributes to other disciplines.
(B) anthropology exclusively provides data to other sciences.
(C) anthropology is completely separate from other fields of study.
(D) anthropology is a sub-discipline of sociology and biology.

253. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the contribution of anthropology to other sciences?
(A) It provides statistical models for economic forecasting.
(B) It primarily confirms the existing theories of psychology.
(C) It offers a cross-cultural perspective that can question ethnocentric views.
(D) It specializes in the analysis of ancient philosophical texts.

254. The passage suggests that the scope of anthropology includes the study of:
(A) only contemporary cultural systems.
(B) primarily political and economic systems.
(C) only the historical development of Western societies.
(D) both biological evolution and cultural variation.

255. How does the passage characterize the development of the discipline of anthropology over time?
(A) As a field that has become increasingly narrow and specialized.
(B) As a discipline that has remained static

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since its origin.
(C) As a science that has continuously expanded its sub-fields and relevance.
(D) As a study that has shifted its focus away from human biology.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Anthropology is traditionally demarcated into four principal branches, each providing a unique yet complementary perspective for the holistic study of humanity. Socio-cultural anthropology, the largest sub-field, focuses on the study of contemporary cultures and societies, meticulously examining social structures, belief systems, and economic and political organizations through ethnographic fieldwork. Physical or biological anthropology investigates human biological diversity, primatology, and the evolutionary history of the species, often analyzing skeletal remains and genetic data to trace human origins and adaptation. The third branch, archaeological anthropology, is concerned with reconstructing past cultures and lifeways. Archaeologists achieve this by excavating and analyzing material remains, such as artifacts, structures, and ecofacts, which offer tangible evidence of past human behavior. Finally, linguistic anthropology studies language in its socio-cultural context, exploring the intricate relationship between language, cognition, and culture, and how language use reflects and shapes social realities. The strength of the discipline lies in the deep interrelationship among these branches. For example, an archaeologist reconstructing a past society might collaborate with a physical anthropologist to analyze human remains from a site, or a socio-cultural anthropologist might work with a linguistic anthropologist to understand how terminology reflects social hierarchy, demonstrating that a multi-faceted approach yields a more comprehensive understanding of the human condition.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which branch of anthropology is primarily concerned with understanding past societies through their material remains?
(A) Linguistic Anthropology
(B) Archaeological Anthropology
(C) Socio-cultural Anthropology
(D) Physical Anthropology

257. According to the passage, the study of the relationship between language, thought, and social life is the central focus of:
(A) socio-cultural anthropology.
(B) biological anthropology.
(C) archaeological anthropology.
(D) linguistic anthropology.

258. What does the passage suggest is a key reason for the "strength of the discipline" of anthropology?
(A) The deep interrelationship and collaboration among its branches.
(B) The complete independence of each of its four branches.
(C) The intense competition for funding among the sub-fields.
(D) The primary focus on contemporary Western societies.

259. A researcher studying the genetic adaptations of a population to high-altitude environments would be working within which sub-field of anthropology?
(A) Archaeological Anthropology
(B) Linguistic Anthropology
(C) Physical or Biological Anthropology
(D) Socio-cultural Anthropology

260. Based on the passage, an ethnographer documenting the political organization of a contemporary community is most likely a(n):
(A) socio-cultural anthropologist.
(B) physical anthropologist.
(C) linguistic anthropologist.
(D) archaeologist.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Research methodology in anthropology is profoundly shaped by its foundational philosophical concepts, particularly epistemology and ontology. Ontology is the branch of philosophy concerned with the nature of being and reality; in a research context, it prompts the question of what constitutes social reality and whether it exists as an objective entity independent of human consciousness and interpretation. A researcher's ontological position determines what they believe can be known about the world. Flowing

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from this is epistemology, which addresses the nature of knowledge itself—what constitutes valid knowledge and how it can be acquired. It specifically examines the relationship between the researcher and the subject of study. Together, these concepts fundamentally influence the theoretical perspectives a researcher adopts. For instance, a positivist theoretical perspective is underpinned by an objectivist ontology, which posits that social reality is external and measurable. Consequently, it favors an epistemology that emphasizes objectivity, empirical verification, and the discovery of generalizable laws. In contrast, an interpretivist perspective often aligns with a constructionist ontology, which sees reality as socially constructed through interaction and interpretation. This leads to a subjectivist epistemology that values deep understanding and recognizes that knowledge is co-created by the researcher and the researched. Therefore, a researcher's stance on ontology and epistemology is a critical choice that structures the entire research process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. Which philosophical concept is concerned with the nature of reality and what can be known about the world?
(A) Epistemology
(B) Hypothesis
(C) Methodology
(D) Ontology

262. According to the passage, epistemology is primarily concerned with:
(A) the specific research methods to be used.
(B) the nature of knowledge and how it is acquired.
(C) the ethical implications of the research.
(D) the statistical analysis of collected data.

263. A researcher who believes that social reality is external and can be measured objectively is most likely adopting which ontological position?
(A) Constructionist
(B) Subjectivist
(C) Objectivist
(D) Interpretivist

264. The passage suggests that an interpretivist theoretical perspective would most likely lead to an epistemology that:
(A) prioritizes the discovery of universal social laws.
(B) insists on a complete separation between the researcher and the researched.
(C) relies exclusively on quantifiable and statistical data.
(D) values the co-creation of knowledge between researcher and participant.

265. What is the relationship between ontology, epistemology, and theoretical perspectives as described in the text?
(A) Ontological and epistemological stances provide the foundation for theoretical perspectives.
(B) They are independent concepts with no influence on one another.
(C) A theoretical perspective determines the research methods, but not the epistemology.
(D) Epistemology determines ontology, which in turn determines the research topic.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Within anthropological research, two primary methodological approaches, qualitative and quantitative, offer distinct ways of understanding the social world. Quantitative research is characterized by its focus on collecting and analyzing numerical data. Its primary objectives are to identify statistical patterns, test causal relationships between variables, and, importantly, to generalize findings from a sample to a larger population. This approach typically begins with a specific, testable hypothesis. The corresponding research design is highly structured and pre-determined, aiming to ensure objectivity, validity, and replicability. In stark contrast, qualitative research delves into the social world through non-numerical data forms, such as interview transcripts, observational field notes, and personal narratives. The goal is not generalization but rather to achieve a deep, contextual, and holistic understanding of a particular phenomenon, group, or setting from the participants' perspective. The research design in qualitative studies is characteristically emergent and flexible, allowing the researcher

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to pursue new avenues of inquiry as they arise during the fieldwork process. While a formal hypothesis is less central to exploratory qualitative work, it is guided by broad research questions. Recognizing the complementary strengths of both, many contemporary anthropological studies employ mixed-methods designs, integrating quantitative and qualitative techniques to achieve both breadth (generalizability) and depth (rich understanding).

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is a primary objective of quantitative research as described in the passage?
(A) To achieve a holistic understanding of a single case.
(B) To generalize findings from a sample to a larger population.
(C) To allow for a flexible and emergent research design.
(D) To explore meanings and experiences through narratives.

267. A key difference between qualitative and quantitative research designs is that a qualitative design is typically:
(A) rigid and pre-determined.
(B) emergent and flexible.
(C) focused on hypothesis testing.
(D) reliant on large random samples.

268. A researcher who wants to understand the lived experiences and perspectives of a small group of factory workers would most likely employ which approach?
(A) A qualitative approach to gain an in-depth understanding.
(B) A quantitative approach to test a specific hypothesis.
(C) A mixed-methods design focused solely on statistical data.
(D) A quantitative survey to generalize to all factory workers globally.

269. The passage suggests that a mixed-methods design is valuable because it:
(A) is faster and cheaper than a single-method design.
(B) eliminates the need for a research hypothesis or guiding questions.
(C) allows researchers to combine the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative approaches.
(D) focuses exclusively on either generalizability or in-depth context, but not both.

270. According to the text, which element is more central to quantitative research than to exploratory qualitative research?
(A) The use of guiding research questions.
(B) The collection of data through observation.
(C) The aim of understanding context.
(D) The formulation of a specific, testable hypothesis.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The fieldwork tradition stands as the quintessential methodological hallmark of socio-cultural anthropology. It is defined by an intensive, long-term, and immersive engagement with a particular community or social group. Central to this tradition is the practice of ethnography, a term that refers to both the research process and the final written product. As a process, ethnography is synonymous with the method of participant observation. This unique methodology requires the researcher to immerse themselves in the daily lives, activities, and social interactions of the people they are studying. The ethnographer must skillfully navigate a delicate balance between the roles of an outsider, maintaining an analytical perspective as an 'observer', and an insider, gaining empathetic understanding as a 'participant'. The ultimate goal of this deep immersion is to grasp the culture from the "native's point of view." The primary data collection method that facilitates this is observation, which exists on a spectrum from non-participant observation (observing from a distance without interaction) to full participant observation (becoming actively involved in the community's activities). This immersive approach enables anthropologists to collect rich, highly contextualized data that captures the subtle nuances and deep complexities of human social life, yielding insights that are rarely accessible through more superficial research methods.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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271. What does the term "ethnography" refer to, according to the passage?
(A) Only the final written account of a culture.
(B) Only the process of short-term data collection.
(C) Both the research process and the written product.
(D) A quick survey conducted from a distance.

272. The method of participant observation requires a researcher to:
(A) exclusively observe a community without any interaction.
(B) balance the roles of an insider and an outsider.
(C) rely solely on written documents provided by the community.
(D) remain a complete outsider to ensure objectivity.

273. What is described as the "quintessential methodological hallmark" of socio-cultural anthropology?
(A) The use of statistical analysis.
(B) The conduct of laboratory experiments.
(C) The analysis of historical texts.
(D) The long-term fieldwork tradition.

274. The main purpose of the immersive approach of participant observation is to:
(A) gain a deep understanding of a culture from an internal perspective.
(B) test a pre-formulated hypothesis with a large sample.
(C) collect quantifiable data for statistical comparison.
(D) quickly gather data for rapid assessment reports.

275. The passage implies that data collected through ethnographic fieldwork is uniquely valuable because it is:
(A) easily quantifiable and universally generalizable.
(B) completely objective and free from researcher bias.
(C) rich, contextualized, and captures social complexity.
(D) obtained without direct contact with the research subjects.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond the overarching strategy of participant observation, ethnographic fieldwork utilizes a diverse toolkit of specific qualitative methods to gather comprehensive data. The interview is a cornerstone technique, adaptable in its structure to suit the research context. It can range from informal, everyday conversations to highly structured interviews with a fixed set of questions. However, anthropologists often favor unstructured and semi-structured interviews, as their flexibility allows for the organic exploration of emergent themes and unanticipated insights from the participant's perspective. Another powerful method is the case study, which involves an in-depth, longitudinal examination of a single instance or unit of analysis—such as a specific individual, family, organization, or social event. This method provides a holistic and richly detailed understanding of a complex phenomenon within its real-life context. A highly specialized form of the case study is the life history, which meticulously documents an individual's entire life experience, as narrated by the individual themselves. This biographical approach offers a unique, personal lens on broader processes of cultural change and social history. Additionally, researchers may use the focus group method, convening a small group of individuals to discuss a designated topic, leveraging the interaction between participants to reveal shared norms, collective opinions, and points of disagreement that might not surface in individual interviews.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. Why do anthropologists often favor semi-structured and unstructured interviews?
(A) Because they allow for the flexibility to explore emergent themes.
(B) Because they are quicker to administer than structured interviews.
(C) Because they generate easily quantifiable numerical data.
(D) Because they eliminate the need for the researcher to be present.

277. A researcher conducting a detailed, long-term study of a single village's response to economic change is employing which method?

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(A) A focus group
(B) A life history
(C) A structured interview
(D) A case study

278. What is the primary advantage of the focus group method as described in the passage?
(A) It provides a deep understanding of one individual's entire life.
(B) It uses participant interaction to reveal shared norms and disagreements.
(C) It guarantees anonymity for all participants involved.
(D) It is the most effective method for collecting statistical data.

279. The life history method is described as a specialized form of the case study that focuses on:
(A) the economic output of an entire community.
(B) a single social event as it unfolds over a day.
(C) an individual's own narration of their life experience.
(D) a group discussion on a controversial topic.

280. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the methods mentioned in the passage?
(A) They are mutually exclusive and cannot be used in the same study.
(B) They are all forms of quantitative data collection.
(C) They are all designed to be administered as self-reported questionnaires.
(D) They represent a diverse toolkit for gathering rich qualitative data.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Contemporary anthropological research incorporates a range of specialized and participatory techniques to enhance data collection and analysis. Methodologies such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) are designed for efficient information gathering, particularly in development contexts. A key distinction is that RRA is often an extractive process led by an external research team, whereas PRA emphasizes the empowerment of local community members to conduct their own analysis and planning, making them active participants rather than passive subjects. A classic anthropological tool, the genealogical method, provides a systematic framework for recording and analyzing kinship, descent, and marriage patterns, which remains indispensable for understanding the social structure of many societies. For gathering more structured data, especially in larger-scale studies, researchers utilize schedules and questionnaires. The primary difference is that schedules are filled in by the researcher during an interview setting, while questionnaires are typically self-administered by the respondents. In the realm of analysis, grounded theory offers a systematic, inductive methodology where theory is not predetermined but is developed directly from the collected data. In archaeology, exploration and excavation are the foundational methods for discovering and recovering material evidence. More recently, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) have emerged as a powerful cross-disciplinary tool for mapping and analyzing the spatial distribution of cultural, archaeological, or biological data.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the key difference between PRA and RRA as described in the text?
(A) PRA emphasizes local empowerment and participation, while RRA is more extractive.
(B) RRA is more time-consuming than PRA.
(C) PRA is used exclusively by archaeologists, while RRA is used by socio-cultural anthropologists.
(D) RRA focuses on genealogy, while PRA focuses on spatial analysis.

282. A researcher who is systematically diagramming family relationships to understand inheritance rules in a community is using the:
(A) Grounded Theory method.
(B) Genealogical method.
(C) Geographic Information System.
(D) Rapid Rural Appraisal.

283. Which method involves developing theory inductively from the data itself, rather than starting with a pre-existing framework?
(A) Questionnaire
(B) Grounded theory

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(C) Exploration and excavation
(D) Schedule

284. A social scientist wants to conduct a large-scale survey where literacy rates are low. Which tool would be more appropriate according to the passage?
(A) A schedule, because it is filled out by the researcher in an interview.
(B) A questionnaire, because it is self-administered.
(C) GIS, because it maps the data spatially.
(D) The genealogical method, because it charts relationships.

285. The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in anthropology is primarily for:
(A) excavating ancient archaeological sites.
(B) conducting interviews with community members.
(C) mapping and analyzing the spatial distribution of data.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The effective application of statistics is indispensable for quantitative research in anthropology, offering systematic tools to organize data and draw inferences about populations. A foundational concept in this process is the variable, defined as any attribute or characteristic that can assume different values. Variables are broadly classified as categorical, such as marital status or gender, or numerical, such as age or income. As it is frequently unfeasible to study an entire population, researchers employ sampling, which is the deliberate process of selecting a representative subset of individuals from the larger group. The primary objective of sampling is to ensure that the findings from the subset can be credibly generalized back to the whole population. Once data from the sample is collected, it is summarized using descriptive statistics. Measures of central tendency—specifically the mean (the arithmetic average), the median (the middle value in an ordered set), and the mode (the most frequently occurring value)—are used to identify the center of a data distribution. However, these measures alone are insufficient for a full picture. It is equally crucial to use measures of dispersion, such as the range, variance, and standard deviation, which describe the spread, or variability, of the data points around that central value.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. In statistics, what is a "variable"?
(A) A constant, unchanging number in a dataset.
(B) The entire population being studied.
(C) A summary of the research findings.
(D) A characteristic or attribute that can take on different values.

287. The process of selecting a subset of individuals from a larger population for study is known as:
(A) dispersion.
(B) central tendency.
(C) sampling.
(D) generalization.

288. A researcher calculates the average age of a sample group. Which measure of central tendency are they using?
(A) The mode
(B) The mean
(C) The median
(D) The range

289. Measures of dispersion, such as the standard deviation, are used to describe the:
(A) most common value in a dataset.
(B) middle point of a distribution.
(C) total size of the population.
(D) spread or variability of the data.

290. Why are both measures of central tendency and dispersion considered crucial for describing a dataset?
(A) Because central tendency alone can be misleading without knowing the data's variability.
(B) Because dispersion is more important than central tendency.
(C) Because they are interchangeable and measure the same thing.
(D) Because they are only useful for categorical variables.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond merely describing data, anthropologists

utilize inferential statistical tests to test hypotheses and make generalizations about a population from sample data. These analytical tests can be broadly divided into two categories: parametric and nonparametric. Parametric tests, which include well-known methods like the t-test and ANOVA, are statistically powerful but are predicated on several key assumptions about the population from which the data is drawn. The most critical assumption is that the data adheres to a normal distribution. When these assumptions are not met—a common scenario with small sample sizes or with data that is inherently skewed or ordinal—researchers must turn to nonparametric tests. Methods such as the Chi-square test or the Mann-Whitney U test are examples of nonparametric alternatives that are less restrictive and do not require a normal distribution. The selection of an appropriate test is also guided by the number of variables under investigation. Bivariate statistical tests are employed to examine the relationship or difference between two variables. For more intricate research questions involving multiple factors, multivariate analysis is necessary. This advanced approach allows for the simultaneous investigation of relationships among three or more variables. Specific multivariate techniques like linear regression and logistic regression are used to model and predict outcomes. Linear regression models the relationship between a continuous dependent variable and one or more predictors, while logistic regression is used when the dependent variable is categorical.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is a key assumption required for the use of parametric statistical tests like the t-test?
(A) The sample size must be very small.
(B) The data must be categorical in nature.
(C) The data must be drawn from a normally distributed population.
(D) The test must involve at least three variables.

292. In a situation where data from a small sample is not normally distributed, a researcher should use:
(A) a nonparametric test like the Chi-square test.
(B) a parametric test like ANOVA.
(C) a linear regression model exclusively.
(D) a measure of central tendency only.

293. A researcher wants to test for a statistically significant association between two categorical variables. Which type of analysis would be most appropriate?
(A) A multivariate analysis
(B) A linear regression
(C) A descriptive statistic like the mean
(D) A bivariate statistical test

294. According to the passage, logistic regression is the appropriate technique when the researcher wants to:
(A) predict an outcome for a continuous dependent variable.
(B) predict an outcome for a categorical dependent variable.
(C) describe the central tendency of a single variable.
(D) test the normality of a data distribution.

295. The primary purpose of using inferential statistical tests in anthropology is to:
(A) simply summarize the characteristics of the sample data.
(B) create visual maps of cultural traits using GIS.
(C) draw conclusions and test hypotheses about a population from a sample.
(D) develop theory inductively as in grounded theory.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The analysis of qualitative data is an interpretive and systematic process aimed at uncovering meanings, patterns, and a deep understanding of social phenomena. Anthropologists employ several techniques for this purpose. One such technique is content analysis, which involves the systematic identification, categorization, and examination of specific words, themes, or concepts within a body of text or other media. While it can have a quantitative component (e.g., counting word frequencies), its qualitative application focuses on the interpretive analysis of thematic patterns to understand underlying meanings. A more sophisticated approach is discourse analysis, which moves beyond the literal content of language to explore how its use in social

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contexts constructs reality, power dynamics, and social identities. A discourse analyst would scrutinize not just the words themselves but also the underlying assumptions, the tone, and the broader social and historical context in which the communication occurs. Another vital analytical focus is on narratives. The analysis of narratives involves studying the stories that people tell to make sense of their experiences and their lives. Researchers examine the structure, content, performance, and context of these stories to understand how individuals and groups construct identities, remember the past, and articulate their worldview. These analytical techniques are essential for transforming raw qualitative data, such as field notes and interview transcripts, into rich, theoretically-grounded interpretations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. Which analytical technique involves the systematic identification and categorization of themes or concepts within a text?
(A) Narrative analysis
(B) Discourse analysis
(C) Statistical analysis
(D) Content analysis

297. Discourse analysis is distinct from content analysis primarily because it:
(A) focuses on how language use constructs social reality and power.
(B) only counts the frequency of words.
(C) is only used for analyzing numerical data.
(D) ignores the context in which language is used.

298. A researcher studying the life stories of political refugees to understand how they construct their identity after displacement is using:
(A) content analysis to count specific words.
(B) narrative analysis of personal experiences.
(C) discourse analysis of political speeches.
(D) quantitative analysis of migration statistics.

299. According to the passage, what is the ultimate goal of these qualitative analysis techniques?
(A) To convert all qualitative data into quantifiable numbers.
(B) To transform raw data into theoretically-informed interpretations.
(C) To generate universally applicable laws of human behavior.
(D) To prove a pre-existing hypothesis with absolute certainty.

300. An analyst examining how a politician's speech uses specific linguistic strategies to create a sense of 'us' versus 'them' is engaging in:
(A) discourse analysis.
(B) narrative analysis.
(C) content analysis.
(D) life history analysis.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) To provide a holistic and comparative study of human cultures and biology.
Anthropology seeks to understand the human condition through a comprehensive approach that bridges various disciplines. By examining the biological evolution of humans alongside the development of diverse cultural practices, it provides a unique perspective. This holistic perspective ensures that all aspects of human existence, including language and material remains, are analyzed. Such a comparative framework allows for a deeper understanding of human variation and commonalities.

2. (A) Epistemology
The study of knowledge remains a fundamental aspect of philosophical inquiry, specifically addressing how humans perceive and validate their understanding of reality. This field explores the justification of beliefs and the boundaries of what can be known. By investigating the sources and structures of knowledge, researchers can establish rigorous methodologies. This branch of philosophy is essential for distinguishing between empirical facts and subjective interpretations.

3. (C) Qualitative research seeks understanding of context, while quantitative focuses on measuring variables.
Understanding social phenomena requires different methodological approaches depending on the research objectives. One approach prioritizes the richness of context and subjective meanings through narratives and observations. Conversely, the other approach emphasizes the measurement of variables and statistical analysis to find general patterns. These two paradigms offer complementary ways of investigating the world, with one focusing on depth and the other on breadth and objectivity.

4. (D) An ethnography
Ethnography is a foundational method in social sciences, particularly in cultural studies, involving long-term field engagement. This approach produces a descriptive and interpretive account of a specific group of people. By immersing themselves in the daily lives of the subjects, researchers can document complex social behaviors and beliefs. The resulting document provides an emic perspective, which is crucial for representing the community's internal worldview.

5. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The discipline of anthropology is organized into several specialized branches to cover the breadth of human experience. These subfields focus on diverse areas such as biological evolution, material remains of past societies, and the structure of human languages. Additionally, the study of contemporary cultures provides insights into social organization and belief systems. Together, these branches ensure a comprehensive and holistic analysis of humanity across different eras.

6. (B) Hypothesis
A hypothesis serves as a tentative explanation or prediction that can be empirically examined during the research process. It establishes a specific relationship between an independent and a dependent variable. Researchers use data collection and statistical analysis to either support or refute this statement. A well-formulated hypothesis must be clear, specific, and testable to guide the study toward meaningful conclusions regarding the investigated phenomena.

7. (D) Participant Observation
The primary technique for ethnographic fieldwork involves a researcher taking part in the daily activities of a community. This method allows for a deep understanding of social dynamics and cultural nuances from an insider perspective. By building rapport and experiencing the lifestyle firsthand, the investigator can collect rich, contextual data. This immersive approach is essential for bridging the gap between theoretical frameworks and lived realities.

8. (A) Variable
In the realm of statistics and research, any attribute or property that can take on different

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numerical or categorical values is identified as a variable. These elements are essential for measuring change and determining relationships within a dataset. Variables can be classified as independent, dependent, or extraneous, depending on their role in the study. Analyzing how these values fluctuate provides the basis for empirical investigations.

9. (C) Range
Measures of central tendency provide a single value that represents the center or typical value of a data distribution. Common examples include the arithmetic average, the middle value in a sorted list, and the most frequent occurrence. In contrast, the range is a measure of dispersion that indicates the spread of data by calculating the difference between the highest and lowest values.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The holistic nature of anthropology is defined by its commitment to studying all dimensions of humanity across time and space. This includes examining biological evolution, social structures, linguistic diversity, and archaeological remains. By integrating these various perspectives, the discipline provides a comprehensive understanding of the human condition. The interconnectedness of these fields allows researchers to analyze how biology and culture influence one another.

11. (D) Content Analysis
Content analysis is a research technique used to make replicable and valid inferences from communicative materials to the contexts of their use. By systematically categorizing and coding text, images, or audio, researchers can identify significant patterns and trends. This objective and systematic approach allows for the quantification of qualitative data. It is widely used in social sciences to analyze media, political speeches, and historical documents.

12. (B) The nature of reality and existence.
The study of reality and existence is a core concern within the philosophical foundations of research. This inquiry addresses whether social entities exist independently of human perceptions or if they are constructed through social interaction. Understanding these fundamental assumptions is critical because they shape how researchers view the world and their subject matter. These perspectives directly influence the subsequent choices of epistemology and research methodology.

13. (C) Framework for conducting a research project.
A research design acts as the structural framework for an entire study, outlining the procedures necessary for obtaining required information. It serves as a blueprint that guides data collection, measurement, and analysis. By providing a clear plan, it ensures that the research remains focused and addresses the central questions effectively. A robust design enhances the validity and reliability of the findings by minimizing potential biases.

14. (D) Bronisław Malinowski
Bronisław Malinowski is widely recognized for revolutionizing anthropological fieldwork through his intensive study in the Trobriand Islands. He emphasized the importance of long-term immersion and the use of the local language to understand cultural practices. This approach moved the discipline away from second-hand accounts and toward direct, empirical observation. His work established participant observation as the standard method for obtaining an emic perspective.

15. (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
The scope of anthropology is broad and multifaceted, encompassing the study of human biological evolution and physical variation. It also includes the detailed analysis of human communication through linguistics and the examination of social behaviors across different global contexts. Contrary to historical misconceptions, the discipline is not restricted to pre-literate societies but extends to modern, complex civilizations. This comprehensive approach provides a global perspective.

16. (B) An in-depth interview to understand a person's life experiences.
Qualitative methods are designed to explore the depth and complexity of human experiences through non-numerical data. In-depth interviews allow researchers to gather detailed personal accounts and subjective interpretations of social reality. This approach focuses on small, purposive samples to achieve a high level of detail and

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context. By prioritizing the participant's voice, qualitative research uncovers meanings that are often missed by standardized, quantitative surveys.

17. (B) The kinship, descent, and marriage patterns.
The genealogical method is a specialized fieldwork technique used to document family relationships and social structures. By tracing lines of descent and marriage, researchers can map out the complex web of kinship that often governs inheritance and social obligations. This method is particularly effective in societies where kinship serves as the primary organizing principle for political and economic life. It provides a systematic way to collect data.

18. (A) Discourse Analysis
Discourse analysis examines how language functions within social contexts to construct meaning and maintain power structures. This technique goes beyond simple sentence structure to analyze the socio-political implications of communication. By investigating parliamentary debates, researchers can uncover how certain ideologies are reinforced through specific rhetorical strategies. This approach highlights the relationship between language use and the production of social reality in institutional settings.

19. (C) They are generally more powerful than non-parametric tests if assumptions are met.
Parametric statistical tests are based on specific assumptions about the parameters of the population distribution from which the sample is drawn. These tests typically require interval or ratio data and a normal distribution. When these conditions are satisfied, parametric tests provide greater statistical power and are more likely to detect a significant effect. They allow researchers to make more precise inferences about the population compared to non-parametric alternatives.

20. (B) 1, 2 and 4 only
Fieldwork serves as the primary foundation for gathering original data within the anthropological discipline. Historically, the genealogical method was developed to systematically analyze kinship structures in various societies. The final descriptive account resulting from this intensive research is known as an ethnography. It is important to note that life histories focus on individual experiences, and participatory methods are designed to be inclusive rather than top-down.

21. (C) Focus Group
A focus group is a qualitative research technique that involves a moderated discussion among a small, diverse set of individuals. This method is used to explore people's attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions regarding a specific topic. The interaction between participants provides unique insights that might not emerge in individual interviews. It allows researchers to observe group dynamics and the ways in which social norms influence personal opinions.

22. (B) Narrative Analysis
Narrative analysis is a research approach that focuses on the stories people tell to make sense of their lives. This method examines the structure and content of personal accounts to understand cultural values and identity construction. By analyzing how individuals sequence events and attribute meaning, researchers can gain insights into the broader social fabric. This technique emphasizes the importance of storytelling as a fundamental human activity.

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23. (D) Excavation
Excavation is the systematic and controlled removal of soil and debris to uncover archaeological remains. This process is essential for documenting the spatial context of artifacts and features within different stratigraphic layers. By carefully recording the location of each find, archaeologists can reconstruct the chronological sequence of human activities at a site. This destructive but necessary method provides primary evidence for understanding past human behavior and social organization.

24. (A) 1 and 2 only
Structured data collection tools are designed to gather standardized information that can be easily quantified. Instruments such as interview schedules and questionnaires provide a consistent set of questions for all participants, facilitating statistical analysis. These tools are often used in large-scale surveys to identify patterns and trends within a population. While checklists and guides

can be structured, schedules and questionnaires are the primary tools for quantitative research.

25. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1, 5
The quantitative research process follows a logical sequence to ensure the validity of the findings. It typically begins with a thorough review of existing literature to establish a theoretical foundation. This is followed by the formulation of a testable hypothesis and a detailed plan for data collection. Once the numerical data is gathered, it is analyzed using statistical techniques. The final stage involves reporting the conclusions.

26. (A) Social-Cultural Anthropology
Social-cultural anthropology investigates the complex relationship between global processes and local communities. By studying traditional farming practices, researchers can understand how economic shifts influence social organization and belief systems. This subfield focuses on the lived experiences of people in contemporary societies, examining both continuity and change. Such research provides critical insights into the human dimensions of globalization and its impact on traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage.

27. (D) Rapid Rural Appraisal
Rapid Rural Appraisal is a cost-effective and time-efficient approach used to gather information about rural conditions. This methodology involves multidisciplinary teams using diverse techniques such as semi-structured interviews and direct observation. It is primarily designed to provide outsiders with a quick understanding of local situations for project planning and evaluation. While it is less participatory than some other methods, it remains a valuable tool for preliminary research in development contexts.

28. (B) Standard Deviation
Standard deviation is a critical measure in statistics that quantifies the amount of variation or dispersion in a set of data. It calculates the average distance between each individual data point and the mean of the distribution. A low value indicates that the data points are close to the mean, while a high value suggests a wider spread. This metric is essential for understanding data reliability.

29. (C) Theory is developed inductively from the data itself.
Grounded theory is a qualitative research methodology that prioritizes the emergence of theoretical insights directly from empirical data. Unlike deductive approaches that test pre-existing hypotheses, this method involves a constant comparison of observations to identify core categories and patterns. By grounding the theory in actual data, researchers can develop models that are highly relevant to the social context being studied. This approach ensures authenticity.

30. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Research concepts are fundamentally linked to the philosophical and practical aspects of inquiry. A hypothesis acts as a testable proposition, while a research design provides the essential blueprint for data management. Epistemology addresses the nature and acquisition of knowledge, whereas ontology focuses on the nature of reality and existence. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for developing a coherent research methodology that aligns theoretical assumptions with empirical investigative practices.

31. (A) Intensive study of a single unit, such as an individual, family, or event.
The case study method involves an in-depth and detailed investigation of a specific, bounded unit over a period of time. This qualitative approach allows researchers to explore complex issues within their real-life context using multiple sources of evidence. By focusing on a single instance, researchers can uncover deep insights and nuances that larger statistical surveys might overlook. This method is particularly useful for generating new hypotheses and theoretical frameworks.

32. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Non-parametric statistical tests are designed for situations where the data does not conform to the strict assumptions of parametric tests. These methods do not require the population to follow a normal distribution, making them highly versatile for various types of data. They are particularly useful for analyzing ordinal or nominal data and for studies with small sample sizes. Because they are distribution-free, they provide a robust alternative for researchers.

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33. (B) Mapping the spatial distribution of artifacts and sites across a landscape.
Geographic Information Systems provide archaeologists with powerful tools for managing and analyzing spatial data. This technology allows for the visualization of artifacts and site locations in relation to environmental features such as topography and water sources. By performing spatial analysis, researchers can identify patterns of human settlement and land use across different time periods. This approach enhances the understanding of how past societies interacted with their surrounding physical environment.

34. (A) It should be a final, unchangeable statement.
A research hypothesis is a tentative statement that proposes a relationship between variables, and it must be clear, precise, and testable. Throughout the research process, a hypothesis remains open to revision or rejection based on the empirical evidence collected. It serves as a guiding tool rather than an absolute truth. A good hypothesis is falsifiable, meaning it can be proven wrong through rigorous testing and systematic data analysis.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The tradition of fieldwork in anthropology is built upon the requirement for researchers to spend significant time within the community they are studying. This long-term immersion, facilitated by participant observation, is necessary to gain a deep understanding of the local culture. By living as an insider, the researcher can grasp the emic perspective, which reflects the internal meanings and values of the society. This depth is essential for ethnography.

36. (D) Quantitative research.
Quantitative research involves the systematic measurement of phenomena using numerical data and statistical techniques. By calculating calorie intake and body mass index, the researcher can establish objective patterns and relationships between variables like diet and health. This approach prioritizes precision and the ability to generalize findings to a larger population. It provides a rigorous framework for testing hypotheses and evaluating the impact of specific factors on human biological and social conditions.

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37. (C) Schedule
A research schedule is a data collection tool consisting of a set of questions that are filled out by the researcher or an enumerator during a face-to-face interaction. This method ensures high accuracy and completion rates because the interviewer can clarify questions for the respondent. Unlike self-administered questionnaires, schedules are particularly effective for collecting data from diverse populations with varying literacy levels. This direct interaction facilitates the gathering of reliable data.

38. (B) Ethnocentric
Anthropology is characterized by several core principles that guide its study of human diversity. It is holistic because it examines all aspects of human existence and comparative because it looks for patterns across different cultures. The discipline is also fundamentally based on fieldwork. However, it explicitly rejects ethnocentrism, which is the tendency to judge other cultures by one's own standards. Instead, it promotes cultural relativism to ensure objective and neutral research.

39. (C) 1, 3 and 4 only
The discipline of anthropology is traditionally divided into four main branches: social-cultural, biological, archaeological, and linguistic. Each branch addresses a different aspect of the human condition, from our evolutionary history and biological variation to contemporary social organizations and language use. While other social sciences like criminology may intersect with anthropological research, they are distinct fields with their own theoretical frameworks. This structure ensures a comprehensive and multifaceted study of human beings.

40. (A) Linear Regression
Linear regression is a powerful statistical technique used to model the relationship between a continuous independent variable and a continuous dependent variable. By calculating a line of best fit, researchers can predict the value of the outcome variable based on the predictor. This method is ideal for examining

how education levels influence income patterns. It provides a mathematical representation of the strength and direction of the association between these two factors.

41. (C) Social Constructivism
Social constructivism is a theoretical perspective that emphasizes the role of human agency and social interaction in the creation of reality. According to this view, meanings and knowledge are not objective truths but are developed through shared experiences and cultural interpretations. This approach encourages researchers to examine how social categories and institutional structures are maintained through everyday actions. It highlights the fluidity of social life and the importance of understanding subjective perspectives.

42. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The development of anthropological thought can be traced through the major contributions of key figures across different eras. Early evolutionists established foundational theories on kinship and social progression. Subsequently, scholars like Franz Boas introduced historical particularism and cultural relativism. Bronisław Malinowski further advanced the discipline by institutionalizing participant observation. Later, Clifford Geertz pioneered interpretive anthropology, focusing on thick description and symbolic meaning. This progression reflects the continuous evolution of anthropological methodology and theory.

43. (D) Focus Group - To explore group norms and diverse opinions on a topic.
Selecting the appropriate research method depends on the specific goals of the inquiry. Focus groups are uniquely suited for exploring how group dynamics and social interactions shape individual opinions. Unlike life histories, which focus on individual depth, or questionnaires, which often use structured formats, focus groups provide a platform for diverse perspectives to emerge. This method allows researchers to understand the consensus and conflict within a community regarding specific social issues.

44. (B) Mode
The mode is the only measure of central tendency that is appropriate for nominal data, which consists of categories without any inherent numerical order. In such cases, the mean and median cannot be calculated because the data points cannot be averaged or ranked. Identifying the most frequent category, such as the most common marital status, provides a clear representation of the typical case within the dataset. This measure is simple but effective.

45. (A) 1, 2 and 4 only
Methodological rigor in anthropology involves the correct application of various research techniques. Archaeological investigation distinguishes between the search for sites and their systematic excavation. Data collection instruments are classified based on whether they are self-administered or handled by an investigator. Furthermore, participatory methods are essential for incorporating local knowledge and empowering communities. It is important to remember that grounded theory is inductive, and GIS has applications far beyond linguistic analysis.

46. (D) The holistic and comprehensive study of human beings.
The four branches of anthropology are united by their common goal of understanding the full complexity of the human experience. By integrating biological, cultural, linguistic, and archaeological perspectives, the discipline provides a complete picture of humanity across time and space. This holistic approach ensures that no single aspect of being human is studied in isolation. This interconnectedness allows researchers to address fundamental questions about human origins, diversity, and social development.

47. (A) Range
The range is the simplest measure of dispersion, representing the total spread of values within a dataset. It is calculated by subtracting the smallest value from the largest value. While it provides a quick overview of the data's limits, it is highly sensitive to extreme outliers and does not reflect the distribution of values between the endpoints. Despite these limitations, the range is a useful starting point for descriptive statistical analysis.

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48. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Qualitative research prioritizes depth over breadth, aiming for a detailed understanding of specific social phenomena. To achieve this, researchers often select small, purposive samples that are particularly relevant to the study's focus. This approach differs from quantitative research, which uses large, random samples to ensure statistical generalizability. In qualitative inquiry, the goal is to uncover rich meanings and context-specific insights rather than to apply the findings to a whole population.

49. (B) Life History
A life history is a comprehensive narrative that documents the entire lifespan of an individual within their cultural and historical context. This qualitative method provides deep insights into how personal experiences are shaped by broader social forces. By recording the challenges, triumphs, and daily lives of participants, researchers can understand cultural change and continuity from an emic perspective. This detailed account serves as a powerful tool for interpreting the lived realities of a community.

50. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Archaeological investigations follow a logical sequence to ensure the systematic recovery and analysis of data. The process begins with site exploration and discovery, followed by detailed mapping and surveying of the area. Once the site is documented, systematic excavation is conducted to recover material remains. Finally, the recovered artifacts are analyzed in a laboratory setting to reconstruct past human behaviors and cultural practices. This structured approach preserves the vital context of each discovery.

51. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Anthropology does not seek to establish singular, universal laws but rather to understand human diversity through a holistic lens. The discipline's scope is incredibly broad, encompassing not only social institutions but also human biological evolution, linguistic variations, and archaeological remains. By integrating these different perspectives, anthropology provides a comprehensive analysis of the human condition across time and space. Modern anthropological thought emphasizes the complexity of culture and the limitations of universal generalizations.

52. (D) Categorical
Logistic regression is a specialized statistical technique used when the outcome variable is categorical, often binary in nature. Unlike linear regression, which predicts continuous values, logistic regression calculates the probability of an observation belonging to a specific category. This model is essential for investigating social phenomena where the result is an either-or scenario, such as presence or absence. It provides a rigorous way to analyze the impact of multiple predictors on discrete outcomes.

53. (C) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
Participatory Rural Appraisal is a collaborative research approach that prioritizes the active involvement of community members in data collection and analysis. This methodology uses visual and interactive tools to gather information about local resources and social issues quickly. By empowering residents to share their knowledge, researchers can gain a more accurate and nuanced understanding of the community's needs and challenges. This "bottom-up" approach ensures that development projects are relevant and sustainable.

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54. (B) 2 and 4 only
Discourse analysis is a qualitative method that investigates the social use of language and its role in constructing reality. It moves beyond simple grammatical rules to examine how power dynamics and ideologies are reflected in communication. By analyzing speech and text in real-life contexts, researchers can uncover the ways in which language shapes social relationships and institutional structures. This approach provides a deep understanding of the relationship between communication, power, and cultural meaning.

55. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Statistical terms provide a standardized language for describing and analyzing data in research. Sampling is the process of selecting a subset for study, while bivariate analysis examines the relationship between two specific variables. Measures of central tendency identify the typical value in a dataset, and dispersion metrics

describe the spread of the data points. Together, these concepts allow researchers to summarize their findings and make meaningful inferences about the phenomena under investigation.

56. (A) Student's t-test
Statistical tests are categorized as either parametric or non-parametric based on their underlying assumptions. The Student's t-test is a classic example of a parametric test, as it requires the data to be normally distributed and measured at the interval or ratio level. In contrast, tests like the Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal-Wallis, and Chi-square do not make such stringent assumptions. These non-parametric alternatives are essential for analyzing data that does not meet parametric criteria.

57. (C) Evolutionism → Functionalism → Post-Modernism.
The history of anthropological theory shows a progression from early efforts to explain human development toward more interpretive and critical perspectives. Early evolutionists sought to identify universal stages of cultural progress. This was followed by the functionalist school, which examined how social institutions contribute to the stability of society. More recently, post-modernism has challenged traditional authority and emphasized the subjective and fragmented nature of cultural knowledge. This timeline reflects the discipline's self-reflective growth.

58. (A) Both disciplines study the human past, but anthropology is more cross-cultural and often focuses on societies without written records.
Anthropology and history are closely related fields that both seek to understand the human experience over time. While history often relies on written documentation, anthropology extends its inquiry to societies without written records through archaeological and ethnographic methods. Furthermore, anthropology maintains a strong cross-cultural and comparative focus, seeking to identify patterns of human behavior across different global contexts. This interdisciplinary relationship allows for a more comprehensive reconstruction of past lives and cultural changes.

59. (D) Research design.
A research design is the comprehensive blueprint that outlines the entire plan for a study. It includes the formulation of research questions, the selection of appropriate methodologies, and the strategy for data collection and analysis. By establishing these parameters in advance, researchers ensure that their study is logically consistent and capable of producing valid results. A well-defined design acts as a roadmap, guiding the investigator through the complexities of the research process.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The genealogical method remains an indispensable tool for social-cultural anthropologists because it provides a systematic way to map kinship systems. Understanding these relationships is vital because kinship often serves as the primary framework for social organization, political alliances, and the transfer of property. By tracing lineages and marriage patterns, researchers can uncover the underlying structures that govern a society's social life. This method allows for a clear visualization of complex social networks.

61. (C) 7
The median is a measure of central tendency that identifies the middle value in a dataset when the numbers are arranged in order. To find the median of the set 7, 3, 9, 5, 10, one must first sequence them as 3, 5, 7, 9, 10. In this ordered list, 7 occupies the central position. This metric is particularly useful because it is not influenced by extreme values at either end of the distribution.

62. (D) A schedule is filled by the researcher/enumerator, while a questionnaire is self-administered by the respondent.
The primary distinction between a schedule and a questionnaire lies in who records the data. A schedule is an instrument used during an interview, where the researcher asks questions and records the answers directly. This allows for clarification and ensures higher data quality. Conversely, a questionnaire is designed for respondents to complete on their own. While questionnaires are efficient for large populations, schedules are more flexible and can be used with illiterate participants.

63. (A) Structural-Functionalism.

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Structural-functionalism is a theoretical framework that views society as a complex system of interconnected parts that work together to maintain stability. This perspective emphasizes the roles of social institutions, such as family, religion, and education, in fulfilling essential social needs. By analyzing how these structures contribute to social order, researchers can understand the mechanisms of continuity and cohesion. This approach highlights the functional importance of every social element in preserving the whole system.

64. (B) Archaeologist.
Archaeologists are specialists who investigate past human cultures by analyzing material remains, such as tools, pottery, and architectural structures. By systematically recovering and studying these artifacts, they can reconstruct the daily lives, social organizations, and environmental interactions of ancient societies. This branch of anthropology provides a unique perspective on human history that extends far beyond the availability of written records. Through their work, archaeologists reveal the long-term patterns of cultural development and change.

65. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Ethics are a fundamental component of anthropological research, ensuring that the dignity and well-being of participants are protected. Essential requirements include obtaining informed consent and maintaining the confidentiality of all informants. Researchers have a moral obligation to avoid causing any form of harm to the communities they study. It is critical to uphold integrity by never falsifying data, as the credibility of the entire discipline depends on honest and transparent reporting of findings.

66. (A) Narrative analysis.
Narrative analysis is the most appropriate approach for interpreting complex cultural symbols and rituals because it focuses on the meanings people attribute to their experiences. This qualitative technique examines how stories and symbolic actions are used to construct cultural identity and social reality. Unlike statistical methods that count frequencies, narrative analysis provides a deep, contextual understanding of the expressive elements of culture. It allows researchers to explore the underlying logic and significance of traditional practices.

67. (C) To produce a detailed, long-term ethnography.
Rapid Rural Appraisal is designed to provide quick and preliminary insights into local conditions, often for the purpose of project planning. It utilizes multidisciplinary teams and a variety of methods to gather data efficiently within a short timeframe. While it is highly effective for identifying major issues and resources, it is not intended to replace the deep, long-term immersion required for traditional ethnography. RRA prioritizes speed and practical application over exhaustive cultural description.

68. (D) Sociolinguistics / Linguistic Anthropology.
The study of language within its social and cultural framework is the primary focus of sociolinguistics and linguistic anthropology. These fields examine how language use varies across different social groups and how it reflects cultural identity and power dynamics. By investigating communication in real-life contexts, researchers can understand the relationship between linguistic structure and social behavior. This approach highlights that language is not just a neutral tool but a central part of cultural experience and expression.

69. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
The interview method, while highly valuable for gathering in-depth information, has several notable limitations. The presence of an interviewer can influence respondents, potentially leading to biased or socially desirable answers. Additionally, conducting extensive interviews can be both time-consuming and expensive. The reliability of the data also depends on the truthfulness and memory of the participants. Despite these challenges, interviews remain a core tool for understanding human perspectives and subjective experiences in qualitative research.

70. (A) 3 only
A sound research process is built upon a logical framework known as a research design, which guides the entire inquiry. It is important to correctly distinguish between philosophical

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terms; epistemology focuses on the nature of knowledge, while ontology addresses the nature of existence. Furthermore, a hypothesis is a tentative proposition to be tested, not a proven fact. Researchers often combine qualitative and quantitative methods in a mixed-methods approach to gain a more comprehensive understanding of social phenomena.

71. (D) Chi-square test.
The chi-square test is the most appropriate statistical analysis for determining the relationship between two categorical variables. This non-parametric test compares the observed frequencies in each category with the frequencies that would be expected if there were no association between the variables. It is widely used in social sciences to examine patterns of association in survey data. By providing a measure of significance, it helps researchers decide if observed differences are likely due to chance.

72. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
Data collection techniques vary in their level of structure, ranging from completely open-ended to highly standardized. Participant observation is generally the least structured, as it involves immersion in daily activities. Unstructured interviews follow a loose guide, allowing for spontaneous exploration. Structured interviews use a fixed set of questions but still involve personal interaction. Finally, questionnaires represent the most structured method, providing a rigid format that ensures all respondents receive identical prompts, often without researcher presence.

73. (C) Cultural Relativism.
Cultural relativism is a core principle in anthropology that advocates for understanding beliefs and behaviors within their own cultural context. This approach requires researchers to suspend their own moral judgments and avoid using their own cultural standards to evaluate others. By doing so, anthropologists can achieve a more objective and nuanced understanding of human diversity. This perspective is essential for cross-cultural research, as it prevents the biases associated with ethnocentrism from distorting the study's findings.

74. (A) Two variables simultaneously.
Bivariate analysis is a statistical method used to determine the relationship between two variables. By examining how two factors interact, researchers can identify correlations and patterns of association. This type of analysis is a step beyond simple univariate description and serves as a foundation for more complex multivariate models. It allows investigators to test specific hypotheses about the influence of one variable on another, providing essential insights into the dynamics of the data.

75. (D) Armchair Anthropology → Verandah Anthropology → Participant Observation.
The history of anthropological fieldwork shows a clear transition from distant theorizing to immersive engagement. Early "armchair" scholars relied on reports from others without ever visiting the societies they studied. This was followed by "verandah anthropology," where researchers traveled but maintained a distance from the locals. Finally, the development of participant observation revolutionized the field, requiring researchers to live within the community. This progression represents a commitment to obtaining more accurate and authentic cultural data.

76. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Discourse analysis is a multifaceted approach that examines language use beyond individual sentences, focusing on how communication functions in social life. It investigates how speech and text are used to construct social reality and how power dynamics are reinforced or challenged through talk. By analyzing these linguistic patterns, researchers can uncover the ideologies that underpin institutional structures. This method provides critical insights into the relationship between language, social influence, and the production of cultural knowledge.

77. (C) Biological Anthropology.
Biological anthropology is the subfield that investigates the physical development and biological variation of human beings. This includes studying how humans adapt to different environmental stresses, such as high-altitude conditions. By examining physiological changes and genetic markers, researchers can understand the mechanisms of human resilience

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and evolution. This branch bridges the gap between the natural sciences and social sciences, providing a comprehensive look at the biological foundations of human diversity and survival across various global landscapes.

78. (D) Analyze and visualize spatial data and relationships.
Geographic Information Systems serve as a powerful analytical tool in anthropology for managing and visualizing spatial information. By mapping the locations of artifacts, sites, and cultural resources, researchers can identify significant patterns and relationships within a landscape. This technology allows for the integration of diverse datasets, such as environmental features and archaeological finds, to create a more comprehensive understanding of human interaction with the environment. It enhances the ability to perform complex spatial modeling and analysis.

79. (A) Mode
The mode is a fundamental measure of central tendency that identifies the value that appears most frequently in a dataset. It is particularly useful for describing the typical case in categorical or nominal data where other measures like the mean or median cannot be applied. While a distribution can be unimodal, bimodal, or even multimodal, the mode provides a quick and clear indicator of the most common characteristic within the population under study.

80. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different fieldwork methods are tailored to capture specific aspects of social and individual life. Case studies focus on the in-depth analysis of a single unit, while focus groups leverage group interaction to uncover shared norms. Life histories provide detailed narratives of personal experiences over time, and the genealogical method is essential for documenting kinship and descent. By choosing the right tool, anthropologists can systematically collect the data needed to understand complex cultural systems and social structures.

81. (B) Functionalism.
Functionalism is a theoretical perspective that views society as a system of interconnected parts, each serving a specific function to maintain social order and stability. This approach emphasizes the importance of social institutions in fulfilling the needs of the community and promoting solidarity. By analyzing how different elements of culture and social structure contribute to the survival of the whole, functionalists seek to explain the persistence of social patterns and the maintenance of collective balance.

82. (A) Sampling.
Sampling is a critical process in research where a subset of individuals is selected from a larger population to represent the whole group. By studying this representative sample, researchers can make inferences and generalizations about the entire population without having to survey every member. This makes the research more manageable, cost-effective, and timely. The validity of the findings depends on the quality of the sampling method and how well the sample reflects the population's diversity.

83. (C) Logistic Regression.
Logistic regression is a multivariate statistical technique designed to predict the likelihood of an event occurring when the outcome is a categorical variable. This model is particularly useful for binary outcomes, such as success or failure. By analyzing the influence of one or more predictor variables, researchers can understand the factors that drive specific results. This method is widely applied in social and biological research to model complex decision-making processes and various biological phenomena with discrete outcomes.

84. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
The history of anthropology is marked by its evolving relationship with colonialism and the development of more rigorous research methods. Early "armchair" scholars often utilized secondary accounts, while pioneers like Franz Boas pushed for direct, intensive fieldwork. While the discipline has made significant strides in addressing ethnocentric biases, it is important to acknowledge that early research was sometimes shaped by the colonial context of the time. This historical awareness is essential for understanding the development of modern anthropological thought.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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The interrelationship between the branches of anthropology is central to the discipline's holistic perspective. For instance, linguistic data provides essential insights for interpreting cultural practices, reconstructing history, and tracking migration patterns. By combining knowledge from different subfields, anthropologists can develop a more comprehensive understanding of human existence. This integrated approach ensures that biological, social, and communicative aspects of humanity are not studied in isolation, but as interconnected parts of a complex whole.

86. (B) It is a quick and easy method for gathering data from a large population.
Participant observation is a deeply immersive method that provides rich, contextual data and helps researchers understand the nuances of social behavior. However, it is fundamentally a long-term and labor-intensive process, making it unsuitable for quick data collection from large groups. Its strength lies in building rapport and identifying the gap between what people say and what they actually do. While it offers unparalleled depth, it requires a significant investment of time and resources compared to structured surveys.

87. (D) It has no relationship with psychology as it does not study the individual mind.
Anthropology is a highly interdisciplinary field that intersects with numerous other sciences. It draws on biology to study human evolution, history to analyze cultural change over time, and sociology to understand social structures. Furthermore, the subfield of psychological anthropology specifically investigates the relationship between culture and individual mental processes. Suggesting that anthropology has no connection to psychology is incorrect, as both disciplines contribute to a deeper understanding of human behavior, though they often focus on different levels of analysis.

88. (A) Narrative Analysis.
Narrative analysis is a research methodology that prioritizes the analysis of personal stories to understand how individuals interpret their own lives. By examining the structure and meaning of these accounts, researchers can uncover the cultural values and social realities that shape individual experiences. This approach highlights the importance of the human voice and the role of storytelling in identity construction. It provides a qualitative lens for exploring the complexity of human life and the subjective nature of social experience.

89. (C) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).
Analysis of Variance is a statistical technique used to compare the means of more than two groups to determine if there are significant differences between them. In a study comparing income levels across three different villages, ANOVA provides a rigorous way to test if the variation between the village averages is greater than the variation within each village. This method is essential for researchers looking to identify patterns of inequality or the impact of specific interventions across multiple locations.

90. (B) 2, 3 and 5 only
A good research hypothesis should be clearly stated in a declarative form, proposing a specific relationship between variables. It must be testable through empirical observation and consistent with existing scientific knowledge. Unlike random hunches, a strong hypothesis is grounded in a theoretical framework that provides a logical basis for the prediction. By being precise and falsifiable, it guides the research process and allows for the development of meaningful conclusions regarding the phenomena under investigation.

91. (D) Standard Deviation.
Standard deviation is a fundamental measure of dispersion that indicates the average distance of each data point from the mean. It is mathematically defined as the square root of the variance. Because it is expressed in the same units as the original data, it is more intuitive to interpret than variance. This metric is essential for assessing the reliability of the mean and understanding the overall spread and consistency of the dataset in statistical analysis.

92. (B) PRA places a greater emphasis on the empowerment and participation of local people.
While both RRA and PRA use similar techniques for gathering information, they differ significantly in their goals and philosophy. Participatory Rural Appraisal prioritizes the active involvement and empowerment of community members, enabling them to lead the research and planning process.

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In contrast, Rapid Rural Appraisal is often used by outside experts to collect data quickly for their own analysis. PRA seeks to shift power to the local people, making it a more inclusive and transformative research approach.

93. (C) Content analysis.
Content analysis is a systematic research technique used to analyze various forms of communication, such as text, images, and audio. By categorizing and coding elements within the material, researchers can identify significant themes and patterns. This method allows for both qualitative interpretation and quantitative measurement of communicative data. It is widely used in social sciences to examine media representations, political rhetoric, and cultural trends, providing a robust way to extract meaningful insights from diverse types of media.

94. (D) Exploration involves searching for sites, while excavation involves digging them.
The process of archaeological research is divided into distinct stages of discovery and investigation. Exploration involves the systematic search for potential sites using techniques like ground surveys and remote sensing. This stage identifies where past human activities may have occurred. Once a site is identified, excavation involves the controlled digging and recovery of material remains. While exploration maps the landscape, excavation reveals the internal structure and chronological details of specific settlements, providing deep historical evidence.

95. (B) 1, 3 and 4 only
The branches of anthropology are interconnected and provide a comprehensive view of human existence. Biological anthropology examines our physical evolution, while archaeology uses material remains to reconstruct past cultures. Social-cultural anthropology focuses on contemporary social lives. Contrary to some misconceptions, linguistic anthropology is deeply concerned with the social use of language, and all four branches frequently overlap and inform one another. This integrated structure is what allows for the holistic understanding of humanity that is central to the entire discipline.

96. (B) Symbolic Interactionism.
Symbolic interactionism is a theoretical perspective that focuses on how individuals create and interpret symbols through social interaction. This approach emphasizes that social reality is not a fixed structure but is constantly produced through human actions and shared meanings. By examining the everyday communications and gestures of people, researchers can understand how social identities and relationships are formed. This perspective highlights the importance of understanding the subjective experiences of individuals within their broader cultural and social environment.

97. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
In a simple linear regression equation, the coefficient 'b' represents the slope of the line, which indicates how much the dependent variable changes for every one-unit increase in the independent variable. The constant 'a' represents the Y-intercept, where the line crosses the vertical axis. Understanding these components is essential for interpreting the results of a regression analysis. It allows researchers to quantify the relationship between variables and make predictions about future outcomes based on the observed data.

98. (A) Armchair Anthropology.
The term "armchair anthropology" refers to a historical practice where scholars developed theories about human cultures without ever conducting direct fieldwork. Instead, they relied on secondary sources such as accounts from travelers, missionaries, and government officials. While this approach contributed to early theoretical development, it lacked the depth and authenticity that comes with immersive research. The shift toward participant observation marked a major turning point in the discipline, emphasizing the importance of first-hand experience and direct empirical observation.

99. (B) 2 and 3 only
Qualitative data consists of descriptive, non-numerical information that provides a deep understanding of human experiences and social phenomena. Examples include transcripts of in-depth interviews and detailed field notes describing cultural rituals. In contrast, quantitative data involves numerical measurements, such as average heights or household counts, which can

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be analyzed using statistical techniques. Both types of data are essential in anthropological research, offering different but complementary perspectives on the complexities of human life and social organization.

100. (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
An ethnographic project follows a logical sequence to ensure a rigorous and ethically sound investigation. The process typically begins with the formulation of a clear research problem. Next, the researcher must gain entry into the community and build rapport with its members. This is followed by a period of intensive data collection through immersive fieldwork and participant observation. Finally, the gathered information is analyzed, and the results are presented in a detailed descriptive account known as an ethnography.

101. (C) The natural setting where the subjects of study live and interact.
In the context of anthropological research, the "field" refers to any real-world setting where human social life occurs. It is the specific location where a researcher conducts immersive fieldwork to observe behavior and interact with participants. This can range from remote rural villages to modern urban neighborhoods. By working in these natural settings rather than laboratories, anthropologists can gather authentic data that reflects the complexity and context of the lived human experience and social dynamics.

102. (B) Positivism.
Positivism is an epistemological position that asserts that the methods used in the natural sciences are the only valid way to study social reality. This approach emphasizes objectivity, measurement, and the search for universal laws that govern human behavior. Positivist researchers prioritize empirical observation and statistical analysis to test hypotheses and establish causal relationships. While this perspective has been influential, it has also been challenged by interpretive approaches that emphasize the subjective and socially constructed nature of social life.

103. (D) The null hypothesis should be rejected.
In statistical hypothesis testing, the p-value represents the probability of obtaining results as extreme as the ones observed, assuming that the null hypothesis is true. A p-value of 0.03 is less than the common significance level of 0.05, indicating that the result is statistically significant. In this case, there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis in favor of the alternative hypothesis. This allows researchers to conclude that the observed effect is likely not due to chance.

104. (A) Genealogical Method.
W.H.R. Rivers famously utilized the genealogical method during the Torres Straits Expedition to systematically document kinship relationships. By using diagrams and standardized questioning, he was able to collect accurate and detailed information about descent and social organization. This method proved to be a powerful tool for understanding how social structures are maintained through family ties. His pioneering work established a rigorous standard for kinship studies, which remains a core component of social-cultural anthropological research and ethnographic fieldwork today.

105. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
The history of anthropology is defined by the significant contributions of key thinkers who developed influential concepts and methodologies. Bronisław Malinowski is celebrated for institutionalizing participant observation, while Franz Boas introduced the principle of historical particularism. Clifford Geertz advanced the field with his focus on "thick description" and interpretive analysis. Additionally, W.H.R. Rivers developed the genealogical method as a systematic way to study kinship. Together, these pioneers shaped the discipline's commitment to rigorous fieldwork and nuanced cultural understanding.

106. (A) Quantitative approach.
Content analysis can take both qualitative and quantitative forms, depending on the research objectives. The specific process of defining clear categories and counting the frequency of their occurrence in a text or media is a quantitative approach. This systematic method allows researchers to turn communicative material into numerical data that can be statistically analyzed.

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By quantifying elements of communication, researchers can identify broad trends and patterns that might not be apparent through purely descriptive or interpretive qualitative analysis alone.

107. (D) It is a property or characteristic that can take on different values.
A variable is any characteristic or attribute that can vary among different individuals or over time. In research, variables are the elements that are measured, manipulated, or controlled to understand relationships and test hypotheses. They are fundamentally different from constants, which remain the same throughout a study. By identifying and operationalizing variables, researchers can transform abstract concepts into measurable data, providing a scientific basis for investigating social and biological phenomena in various contexts.

108. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The relationship between linguistic anthropology and social-cultural anthropology is fundamental because language is the primary vehicle for cultural transmission. It is through language that members of a society learn, share, and preserve their beliefs, values, and social norms. Furthermore, the way people use language often reflects and reinforces social structures and power dynamics. By studying these two areas together, anthropologists can gain a more profound understanding of how social realities are constructed and communicated within a community.

109. (C) To describe the spread or variability of data points.
While measures of central tendency identify the typical value in a dataset, measures of dispersion are essential for understanding the spread of the data. They describe how much the individual data points vary from the center and from one another. Common metrics like range, variance, and standard deviation provide insights into the consistency and reliability of the data. Understanding dispersion is critical for accurate statistical analysis and for determining if the mean truly represents the entire distribution.

110. (D) Discourse Analysis.
Discourse analysis is a multifaceted approach that examines how language is used in real-life social contexts to achieve specific goals. It focuses on the relationship between language use and social structures, including power dynamics and institutional norms. By analyzing communication beyond the level of individual sentences, researchers can uncover the ways in which language constructs social reality and shapes human interaction. This method provides essential insights into how social meanings are negotiated and maintained through everyday talk and text.

111. (A) Case Study method.
The case study method is an intensive and detailed inquiry into a single instance, such as an individual, family, or specific event. This qualitative approach allows researchers to explore complex phenomena within their real-life context using a variety of data sources. By focusing on a unique or representative case, investigators can gain profound insights that larger-scale surveys might miss. This method is particularly valuable for generating new theories and understanding the nuances of social processes and individual experiences.

112. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
A research design is a critical plan that must be developed before any data collection begins. It serves as a structural framework that ensures the evidence gathered is appropriate for answering the research questions. Without a well-defined design, a study may lack focus and produce unreliable results. A good design helps the researcher anticipate potential challenges and ensures that the entire inquiry is logically consistent. It is the essential roadmap that guides every stage of the research process.

113. (B) Spatial pattern analysis.
Geographic Information Systems provide archaeologists with specialized tools for investigating the spatial relationships between different sites. Spatial pattern analysis allows researchers to determine if the distribution of villages is random, clustered, or regular across a landscape. This information is vital for understanding past settlement patterns, social organization, and environmental adaptations. By analyzing how sites are situated in relation to one

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another and to natural resources, archaeologists can gain deep insights into the structure of ancient societies and their regional interactions.

114. (C) 1, 2 and 4 only
The aim and scope of anthropology are defined by a commitment to understanding the full breadth of human diversity. This involves a holistic approach that examines human existence through both time and space, including both historical and contemporary perspectives. Anthropology aims to be comparative and cross-cultural, seeking to identify universal patterns and unique variations in human behavior. While social systems are a major focus, the discipline also encompasses human biological evolution, linguistic diversity, and the study of material remains.

115. (C) Chi-Square Test.
The chi-square test is the most suitable statistical tool for analyzing the relationship between two categorical variables, such as ethnicity and political preference. This test evaluates whether the observed distribution of individuals across different categories differs significantly from what would be expected by chance. By comparing frequency counts, researchers can determine if there is a statistically significant association between the two factors. This non-parametric test is widely used in social research to identify patterns within categorical data from surveys.

116. (D) Anthropologists traveled to the field but interviewed people on the verandahs of their colonial bungalows.
"Verandah anthropology" represents an intermediate stage in the history of fieldwork, where researchers began to travel but remained separated from the people they studied. They often conducted interviews on the porches of colonial buildings rather than immersing themselves in the daily lives of the community. While this was a step beyond armchair theorizing, it still lacked the depth and authenticity provided by participant observation. This approach reflected the hierarchical social structures of the colonial era in which it developed.

117. (C) Mann-Whitney U test.
The Mann-Whitney U test is a non-parametric alternative to the independent samples t-test. It is used to compare differences between two independent groups when the data is not normally distributed or is measured at the ordinal level. Unlike parametric tests, it does not make stringent assumptions about the population's parameters. This makes it a robust and versatile tool for researchers working with small sample sizes or data that fails to meet the requirements for more traditional statistical analyses.

118. (B) It aims to produce a generalized, universal theory of culture from a single study.
Ethnography is a hallmark of social-cultural anthropology, involving long-term immersion in a specific community to gain an emic perspective. The primary goal is to provide a detailed, contextualized account of a particular culture, not to develop a universal theory from a single case. While ethnographic findings can inform broader theories, they are valued for their depth and specificity. This method allows researchers to understand the internal logic and meanings that govern social life within a specific group.

119. (D) Exploration.
In archaeology, the process of systematically searching for and identifying the location of potential sites is known as exploration. This initial phase involves using various methods, such as surface surveys and remote sensing, to map the landscape for signs of past human activity. Exploration is a non-destructive way to assess the archaeological potential of an area. It provides the essential information needed to decide where more intensive and potentially destructive methods, like systematic excavation, should be conducted later.

120. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Quantitative research is characterized by its emphasis on the measurement of phenomena through numerical data and statistical analysis. This approach is used for investigating topics that can be expressed in terms of quantity and frequency. By utilizing large samples and standardized instruments, researchers aim to identify general patterns and test specific hypotheses. In contrast, qualitative research focuses on deep, contextual understanding through methods like in-depth interviews. Understanding these distinctions is fundamental

for selecting the appropriate methodology for any scientific inquiry.

121. (C) Median.
The median is a robust measure of central tendency that identifies the exact middle point of a ranked dataset. By dividing the distribution into two equal halves, with 50% of the values above and 50% below, it provides a clear representation of the typical value. This metric is particularly valuable in datasets with extreme outliers, as it is far less affected by skewed values than the mean. It is widely used in various fields to describe average conditions accurately.

122. (A) What are the acceptable methods for acquiring knowledge?
Epistemology is the branch of philosophy that investigates the origin, nature, and limits of human knowledge. In research, it addresses fundamental questions about how we can know the world and what counts as valid evidence. These epistemological assumptions shape the choice of research methods and the relationship between the investigator and the subject of study. By reflecting on these principles, researchers can ensure that their approach to acquiring knowledge is consistent and justified within their chosen framework.

123. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Grounded theory is a fundamentally inductive methodology that allows theoretical insights to emerge directly from empirical observations. Rather than starting with a rigid hypothesis to be tested, the researcher begins with data collection and uses constant comparison to identify core patterns and themes. As the study progresses, these specific observations are synthesized into broader generalizations and theoretical models. This approach ensures that the resulting theory is authentically grounded in the lived realities of the phenomena being studied.

124. (B) It can be used with illiterate respondents and allows for clarification of questions.
The primary advantage of using a schedule over a questionnaire is the personal interaction between the researcher and the respondent. Because the investigator reads the questions and records the answers, the method is accessible to participants regardless of their literacy levels. Furthermore, the researcher can provide immediate clarification if a question is misunderstood, ensuring higher data quality and completion rates. This flexibility makes schedules a more reliable tool for gathering detailed information in diverse and complex social environments.

125. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
While the branches of anthropology often developed in parallel, they emerged as distinct formal subfields at different times. Biological anthropology and archaeology were among the first to be formalized, focusing on physical remains and deep history. Social-cultural anthropology subsequently gained prominence with the development of rigorous fieldwork and structural theories. Finally, linguistic anthropology was established as a separate branch, emphasizing the social and cultural dimensions of communication. This sequence reflects the discipline's expanding commitment to a holistic study of humanity.

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126. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Different analytical techniques are used in research to address various types of data and questions. Content analysis provides a systematic way to quantify elements in communication, while discourse analysis focuses on the social construction of reality through language. Narrative analysis investigates the structure and meaning of personal stories to understand lived experiences. Additionally, multivariate analysis utilizes complex statistical tools to examine relationships among multiple variables simultaneously. Choosing the right technique is essential for extracting meaningful and valid insights from data.

127. (A) Studies all aspects of the human experience as interconnected parts of a whole.
The holistic approach is a defining feature of anthropology, reflecting the belief that all aspects of human life are interconnected. To fully understand a society, researchers must examine its biology, history, language, and culture together rather than in isolation. This comprehensive perspective allows for a deeper analysis of how these various elements influence and shape one another. By integrating diverse viewpoints, anthropologists can provide a more complete and

nuanced picture of the human condition across different times and places.

128. (B) Does social class represent a real structure, or is it just a conceptual label?
Ontology is concerned with fundamental questions about the nature of reality and existence. In social research, an ontological inquiry addresses whether social categories, like social class, have an independent existence or are entirely human constructions. These assumptions are critical because they dictate how a researcher approaches their study and interprets their findings. By questioning the basic nature of the entities they investigate, researchers can clarify the theoretical foundation of their work and its relationship to the real world.

129. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Statistical testing is divided into parametric and non-parametric categories based on the assumptions made about the data. Parametric tests require a normal distribution and interval data, often providing more power when these conditions are met. Conversely, non-parametric tests, also known as distribution-free tests, are used for nominal or ordinal data and do not require strict distributional assumptions. Understanding these differences is essential for selecting the correct statistical method to ensure the validity and accuracy of research conclusions across various datasets.

130. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
A variable is a central concept in research, representing any characteristic that can be measured and take on different values. In an experimental study, it is important to correctly identify the roles of different variables. In the case of fertilizer affecting plant growth, the fertilizer is the independent variable being manipulated, while plant growth is the dependent variable being measured. Distinguishing between causes and effects is essential for establishing logical relationships and testing hypotheses within a scientific framework.

131. (C) An interview involves interpersonal interaction, while a questionnaire is typically self-completed.
The fundamental difference between an interview and a questionnaire is the nature of the interaction between the researcher and the participant. Interviews are social encounters that allow for spontaneity, depth, and the clarification of responses through verbal dialogue. In contrast, questionnaires are standardized instruments often completed by respondents independently, which prioritizes efficiency and anonymity. While interviews are ideal for exploring complex, subjective experiences, questionnaires are highly effective for collecting large amounts of data across broad populations for statistical analysis.

132. (D) Grounded Theory.
Grounded theory is an inductive research approach that emphasizes the development of theory directly from the data. This process involves the constant comparison of empirical observations to identify core categories and patterns. Instead of testing pre-existing hypotheses, researchers allow theoretical insights to emerge organically from the systematic analysis of data. This ensures that the final model is authentically reflected in the complexities of the social phenomena being studied, providing a robust and context-sensitive framework for understanding social life.

133. (C) A biological anthropologist analyzing skeletal remains from an archaeological site to understand health and diet.
The interrelationship between the branches of anthropology is clearly demonstrated when specialists from different fields collaborate on a single research problem. For example, a biological anthropologist can analyze human remains recovered from an archaeological site to provide insights into the health, diet, and physical stresses of ancient populations. This biological evidence complements the archaeological findings of material culture, allowing for a more comprehensive reconstruction of past lives. This integrated approach is essential for achieving the holistic understanding central to anthropology.

134. (B) Multiple linear regression.
Multiple linear regression is the most appropriate statistical technique for predicting a continuous dependent variable, such as an exam score, using several independent predictors. This method allows researchers to quantify the influence of each factor, like study hours and GPA, while controlling for the others. By modeling these relationships, investigators can determine the

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overall strength of the prediction and identify which variables have the most significant impact on the outcome. This tool is essential for complex quantitative analysis in social research.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Participatory Rural Appraisal is a "bottom-up" methodology because it shifts the focus of research from the outside investigator to the local community. By using interactive tools, PRA empowers residents to analyze their own situations and participate directly in planning and decision-making processes. This inclusive approach ensures that the resulting projects are more relevant and sustainable, as they are grounded in the actual needs and knowledge of the people involved. It transforms the role of the researcher into that of a facilitator.

136. (A) Bronisław Malinowski
Bronisław Malinowski is widely credited with institutionalizing long-term, intensive fieldwork as the definitive method of anthropology. His research in the Trobriand Islands established the standard for participant observation, requiring researchers to live within the community and learn the local language. This approach shifted the discipline away from "armchair" theorizing and toward direct empirical engagement. His emphasis on understanding culture from the native's point of view remains a fundamental principle of ethnographic research and the modern anthropological tradition of scholarship.

137. (C) Hypothetical observation.
Observation is a versatile data collection method used to record human behavior in various settings. It can be participant, where the researcher joins the group, or non-participant, where they remain a detached observer. Controlled observation takes place in structured environments to minimize external influences. However, "hypothetical observation" is not a recognized technique, as observation must be based on actual, empirical behavior rather than imagined scenarios. Authentic observation is essential for gathering reliable data that reflects what people actually do in social reality.

138. (A) Median.
The median is a specific measure of central tendency that represents the exact middle point of an ordered set of data. It is the value that divides the distribution so that half of the observations are below it and half are above it. This makes the median particularly useful in datasets with skewed distributions or extreme values, as it provides a more stable representation of the typical case than the mean. It is an essential tool for descriptive statistical analysis.

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139. (D) The analysis of language use in its social and cognitive context.
Discourse analysis is a comprehensive approach that examines how language is used in specific social situations to construct meaning and social reality. It goes beyond the technical rules of grammar to investigate how communication is shaped by social context, power dynamics, and cultural norms. By analyzing real-life talk and text, researchers can uncover the ideologies that underpin social interactions and institutional structures. This method provides deep insights into the role of communication in the production and maintenance of social life.

140. (B) 1, 3 and 4 only
The anthropological fieldwork tradition is defined by several key features that distinguish it from other research approaches. These include long-term immersion in the community being studied and a reliance on participant observation as a core method for gathering primary data. Furthermore, anthropologists maintain a holistic perspective, seeking to understand the interconnectedness of all aspects of cultural life. This immersive and comprehensive approach ensures that the final ethnography reflects the deep complexity and authentic lived experiences of the community under investigation.

141. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different research approaches and components are used to address various types of inquiries. Quantitative research utilizes statistical analysis of numerical data, while qualitative research focuses on in-depth descriptions like life histories. A hypothesis acts as a testable statement of relationship, and a research design provides the essential plan for the entire study. Understanding these different elements is crucial for developing a rigorous methodology that aligns the study's

objectives with the appropriate tools and theoretical frameworks for investigating social phenomena.

142. (D) Historical Linguistics.
Historical linguistics is the subfield that investigates the long-term transformation and development of languages. By examining changes in phonology, grammar, and vocabulary over time, researchers can reconstruct ancient languages and identify relationships between different language families. This field also provides valuable insights into past human migrations and cultural contacts. Through the systematic study of linguistic evolution, historical linguists contribute to our broader understanding of human history and the dynamic nature of human communication and cultural heritage across different eras and regions.

143. (A) A collection of artifacts and the contextual data associated with them.
The primary goal of archaeological excavation is the systematic recovery of material remains and the detailed recording of their spatial context. This contextual information, such as the exact location and stratigraphic layer of each artifact, is essential for reconstructing the chronology and daily activities of past societies. Artifacts without context lose much of their scientific value. By documenting these relationships, archaeologists can build a comprehensive picture of ancient human behavior, social organization, and environmental interactions that is grounded in empirical evidence.

144. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Research methodology is grounded in specific philosophical and logical principles. Epistemology and ontology provide the theoretical foundation by addressing the nature of knowledge and existence. In quantitative research, a hypothesis must be falsifiable, meaning it can be proven wrong through empirical testing. However, it is important to note that qualitative research is typically inductive, focusing on generating theory from data, rather than purely deductive. Understanding these fundamental concepts is essential for conducting rigorous and logically consistent scientific inquiries across various disciplines.

145. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
The development of anthropology has been marked by significant shifts in both its research methods and its ethical awareness. Early scholarship was often intertwined with colonialism and relied on secondary reports from travelers and missionaries. However, the field transitioned toward intensive, first-hand fieldwork with the contributions of pioneers like Franz Boas. While modern anthropology strives for objectivity and neutrality, it is important to acknowledge these historical connections to better understand the discipline's growth and its ongoing efforts to address ethnocentric biases.

146. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The interrelationship between the branches of anthropology is central to the discipline's holistic perspective. For instance, linguistic data provides essential insights for interpreting cultural practices, reconstructing history, and tracking migration patterns. By combining knowledge from different subfields, anthropologists can develop a more comprehensive understanding of human existence. This integrated approach ensures that biological, social, and communicative aspects of humanity are not studied in isolation, but as interconnected parts of a complex whole.

147. (C) It is a quick and easy method for gathering data from a large population.
Participant observation is a deeply immersive method that provides rich, contextual data and helps researchers understand the nuances of social behavior. However, it is fundamentally a long-term and labor-intensive process, making it unsuitable for quick data collection from large groups. Its strength lies in building rapport and identifying the gap between what people say and what they actually do. While it offers unparalleled depth, it requires a significant investment of time and resources compared to structured surveys.

148. (D) It has no relationship with psychology as it does not study the individual mind.
Anthropology is a highly interdisciplinary field that intersects with numerous other sciences. It draws on biology to study human evolution, history to analyze cultural change over time, and sociology to understand social structures. Furthermore, the subfield of psychological

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anthropology specifically investigates the relationship between culture and individual mental processes. Suggesting that anthropology has no connection to psychology is incorrect, as both disciplines contribute to a deeper understanding of human behavior, though they often focus on different levels of analysis.

149. (C) Narrative Analysis.
Narrative analysis is a research methodology that prioritizes the analysis of personal stories to understand how individuals interpret their own lives. By examining the structure and meaning of these accounts, researchers can uncover the cultural values and social realities that shape individual experiences. This approach highlights the importance of the human voice and the role of storytelling in identity construction. It provides a qualitative lens for exploring the complexity of human life and the subjective nature of social experience.

150. (B) Logistic Regression.
Logistic regression is the most appropriate statistical model when the outcome variable is categorical, such as a "yes" or "no" decision. This model allows researchers to estimate the probability of a person buying a product based on various predictors like age and income. Unlike linear regression, which assumes a continuous outcome, logistic regression is specifically designed for binary or multiple-choice results. It provides a rigorous way to analyze the factors influencing discrete decisions and behaviors in social and market research.

151. (D) Genealogical method.
The genealogical method is a specialized research technique used to document family relationships and social structures systematically. By mapping kinship and descent patterns, anthropologists can gain deep insights into the social organization of a society. This method is particularly useful for understanding how family ties influence political alliances, inheritance, and social obligations. It provides a clear and structured way to collect complex data on family networks, serving as a foundational tool for social-cultural research and the study of traditional societies.

152. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Anthropology aims to broaden our understanding of humanity by presenting unfamiliar cultures in an understandable way while encouraging us to look at our own society with a fresh perspective. This process of "making the strange familiar and the familiar strange" is achieved through comparative study and the application of anthropological insights. By engaging with human diversity, researchers can uncover the cultural assumptions that underpin their own social reality, leading to a more objective and comprehensive view of the human condition.

153. (C) It seeks to understand a culture from the "insider's" perspective.
An emic approach is a fundamental principle in qualitative research that prioritizes understanding a culture from the perspective of its members. This involves focusing on the local meanings, categories, and interpretations that participants use to make sense of their own lives. By adopting this internal viewpoint, researchers can achieve a more authentic and nuanced description of social reality. This perspective is essential for conducting culturally sensitive research and for avoiding the external biases often associated with more objective, etic viewpoints.

154. (A) It is a statement of "no effect" or "no difference" that is tested against.
In statistical hypothesis testing, the null hypothesis represents a baseline statement of no relationship or difference between variables. Researchers use data collection and analysis to determine if there is enough evidence to reject this statement in favor of an alternative hypothesis. By testing against the null hypothesis, scientific inquiries maintain a conservative and rigorous approach to establishing significant findings. This process is essential for ensuring that observed effects are likely real and not simply the result of random chance.

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155. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different statistical measures and tests are categorized based on their specific functions and assumptions. Mean and standard deviation are fundamental descriptive statistics that represent central tendency and dispersion, respectively. In contrast, the t-test and chi-square test are inferential tools used for testing hypotheses. The t-test is a parametric test requiring specific

distributional assumptions, while the chi-square test is a non-parametric alternative for categorical data. Understanding these classifications is essential for selecting the correct tool for any quantitative analysis.

156. (B) Ethnocentrism.
Ethnocentrism is the common tendency to evaluate other cultures using the standards and values of one's own culture. This perspective often leads to the belief that one's own way of life is superior and that others are incorrect or inferior. In the history of anthropology, identifying and overcoming ethnocentrism has been critical for developing a more objective and scientific understanding of human diversity. The discipline now promotes cultural relativism as a necessary alternative to ensure respectful and accurate research across cultures.

157. (C) Schedules are administered by an interviewer, questionnaires are self-administered.
The primary distinction between a schedule and a questionnaire lies in who handles the data recording. An interview schedule is a tool where the researcher asks questions and writes down the responses, allowing for clarification and depth. Conversely, a questionnaire is designed to be completed by the participant independently. While questionnaires are efficient for large-scale data collection, schedules offer more flexibility and can be used with participants who may have difficulty reading or writing. Both are essential tools for systematic data gathering.

158. (D) Interpretive and Symbolic Anthropology.
Interpretive and symbolic anthropology focus on the role of symbols and meanings in shaping social life and cultural identity. This perspective views culture as a system of shared meanings that individuals use to interpret their world and guide their actions. By analyzing the symbolic content of rituals, language, and everyday behavior, researchers can uncover the deep logic that governs a community. This approach highlights the importance of thick description and the subjective nature of cultural experience in understanding human diversity.

159. (A) Paleoanthropology, a branch of Biological Anthropology.
Paleoanthropology is a specialized field within biological anthropology that focuses on the study of human origins and evolution through the fossil record. By examining skeletal remains and related archaeological evidence, researchers can reconstruct the biological and behavioral development of our ancient ancestors. This branch provides critical evidence for understanding the timeline of human evolution and the physical adaptations that define the human species. It bridges the gap between archaeology and biology to provide a comprehensive view of our deep evolutionary past.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The use of Geographic Information Systems has become increasingly important in archaeology because of its ability to analyze complex spatial relationships. GIS allows researchers to map and visualize the distribution of artifacts and sites in relation to environmental features like water sources and topography. This spatial perspective is essential for identifying patterns of human settlement and land use across different time periods. By integrating diverse datasets, GIS provides a more comprehensive and sophisticated understanding of how past societies interacted with their landscapes.

161. (B) Random sampling.
Random sampling is a fundamental technique in research where every member of a population has an equal probability of being selected for the study. This method is used to ensure that the sample is representative of the entire group, reducing the potential for selection bias. By using a random sample, researchers can more accurately generalize their findings from the subset to the larger population. This approach is essential for maintaining the statistical validity and reliability of quantitative research results in any discipline.

162. (A) Random sampling.
Qualitative data analysis involves techniques designed to interpret non-numerical information and uncover deep meanings. Methods like narrative and discourse analysis examine stories and language use, while grounded theory focuses on developing theoretical insights directly from the data. In contrast, random sampling is a

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technique used in quantitative research to select a representative group for statistical analysis. Identifying the correct analytical tools is essential for maintaining methodological consistency within any research project.

163. (C) Understand cultural change and social life through the detailed story of one individual.
The primary goal of a life history is to provide a detailed and longitudinal account of an individual's experiences within their cultural context. This qualitative method allows researchers to explore how broader social and historical events are reflected in a single person's life. By recording these personal narratives, anthropologists can gain profound insights into cultural change, social roles, and identity construction from an emic perspective. This depth of information complements larger-scale studies by providing a more humanized and contextual understanding of social reality.

164. (D) Approximately 68%.
In a normal distribution, data is symmetrically spread around the mean, following a bell-shaped curve. A key property of this distribution is that approximately 68% of all data points fall within one standard deviation of the mean. This statistical rule provides a reliable way to understand the consistency and predictability of a dataset. Knowing these percentages is essential for making accurate inferences about a population and for identifying outliers that fall far beyond the typical range of variation in research.

165. (B) 2 and 4 only
The modern tradition of anthropological fieldwork is defined by intensive immersion and the use of participant observation as a core method. This approach, exemplified by the work of Bronislaw Malinowski, requires researchers to spend long periods within the community to gain a deep and authentic understanding of their culture. This methodology stands in contrast to the earlier "armchair" practices that relied on distant reports. By prioritizing direct empirical engagement, the discipline has established a high standard for collecting reliable and contextualized qualitative data.

166. (B) Discourse Analysis.
Discourse analysis is a qualitative research technique used to examine how language is used in specific social contexts to construct identity and maintain social boundaries. By investigating political speeches, researchers can uncover the rhetorical strategies used to create a sense of collective belonging and exclude others. This method focuses on the relationship between communication and power dynamics, providing insights into how social reality is produced and reinforced through talk and text. It highlights the role of language in shaping public perception and institutional ideologies.

167. (D) The populations from which samples are drawn are approximately normally distributed.
The t-test is a parametric statistical test used to compare the means of two groups. For the results to be valid, the test requires several key assumptions, most notably that the data from each group is drawn from a population with an approximately normal distribution. Additionally, the data should be measured at the interval or ratio level. Meeting these assumptions ensures that the test has appropriate statistical power and provides a reliable assessment of whether the observed differences are significant or due to chance.

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168. (A) Social-cultural, Archaeological, Biological, and Linguistic Anthropology.
The "four-field approach" is a foundational structure in American anthropology that integrates four distinct but interrelated subdisciplines. By combining social-cultural, archaeological, biological, and linguistic perspectives, the discipline provides a comprehensive and holistic understanding of the human condition. This integrated framework ensures that all aspects of human existence, from biological evolution and past material remains to contemporary social systems and communication patterns, are studied together. This multifaceted approach is essential for capturing the full complexity and diversity of human life across time and space.

169. (C) A transcript of group interactions, showing consensus and disagreement.
The primary output of a focus group discussion is a detailed record of the conversation among participants. This transcript captures not only individual opinions but also the dynamics of the

group interaction, including how participants agree, disagree, and negotiate meaning together. Unlike individual interviews, focus groups highlight the social nature of belief and the influence of group norms. By analyzing these discussions, researchers can gain unique insights into the shared values and collective perspectives that exist within a specific community or social group.

170. (D) All of the above.
Anthropological research utilizes a variety of data collection methods to achieve a holistic understanding of human societies. These include observation and interviews for gathering rich qualitative data, as well as more structured tools like schedules and questionnaires. Specialized techniques like the case study method and the genealogical method provide deep insights into specific instances and social structures. By using this diverse toolkit, anthropologists can capture the full complexity of cultural life, from individual lived experiences to broader patterns of social organization and kinship.

171. (D) Multivariate analysis.
Multivariate analysis refers to a set of statistical techniques used to investigate the relationships among three or more variables simultaneously. This advanced form of analysis allows researchers to understand the complex interactions that occur within social and biological phenomena. By controlling for multiple factors, investigators can more accurately identify the independent effect of each variable on an outcome. This approach is essential for modern research, where phenomena are rarely the result of a single cause but are shaped by a variety of interconnected influences.

172. (B) Using multiple sources, methods, and investigators to cross-check information.
Triangulation is a core principle in research methodologies like PRA and RRA, used to enhance the validity and reliability of findings. It involves using multiple data sources, different research methods, and diverse investigators to cross-check and verify information. By looking at a phenomenon from multiple perspectives, researchers can minimize potential biases and gain a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of the situation. This approach ensures that the data is robust and that the conclusions drawn are well-supported by various types of evidence.

173. (C) Narrative Analysis.
Narrative analysis is a research approach that investigates how people tell stories to make sense of their lives and experiences. This method examines the structure, content, and context of personal accounts to understand how individuals construct their identities and interpret their social reality. By analyzing the way people sequence events and assign meaning to them, researchers can uncover the cultural values and shared understandings that underpin everyday life. This technique highlights the importance of storytelling as a fundamental human process for creating meaning.

174. (D) A logical grouping of attributes that can vary.
A variable is a central concept in research that represents any characteristic or property that can take on different values. These variables are the logical groupings of attributes that researchers measure, manipulate, or control to test hypotheses and identify patterns. By operationalizing these concepts, investigators can transform abstract ideas into measurable data. Understanding the role of variables is essential for designing rigorous studies and for interpreting the relationships that exist within both social and biological datasets in any scientific inquiry.

175. (A) Anthropology focuses on shared culture, while psychology focuses on individual mind and behavior.
Anthropology and psychology are complementary fields that study different levels of the human experience. While psychology primarily focuses on the individual's mental processes, emotions, and behaviors, anthropology examines the shared cultural beliefs, social structures, and traditions that shape human groups. Despite these different emphases, the two disciplines often overlap, particularly in the subfield of psychological anthropology. By working together, they provide a more complete understanding of how individual minds both influence and are influenced by the broader cultural and social environments.

176. (B) To serve as a framework that guides the research process and ensures logical coherence.

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A research design is the essential blueprint for conducting any scientific study. It provides a logical framework that outlines how the research will be carried out, including the selection of methods, data collection strategies, and analysis plans. By providing a clear structure, the design ensures that the study remains focused and that the evidence gathered is appropriate for answering the central research questions. A well-conceived design enhances the validity and reliability of the findings, helping to ensure that the entire inquiry is coherent.

177. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Measures of central tendency must be carefully selected based on the type of data being analyzed. The mean is inappropriate for nominal data because it requires numerical values that can be averaged. In contrast, nominal data consists of categories with no inherent order, such as hair color or nationality. For these types of variables, the mode is the only suitable measure of central tendency, as it identifies the most frequently occurring category. Understanding these distinctions is fundamental for accurate and meaningful descriptive statistical analysis.

178. (A) Exploration.
Archaeological exploration is the systematic process of searching a landscape to identify and document the location of potential sites. This stage utilizes a variety of techniques, such as ground walking, aerial photography, and remote sensing, to find evidence of past human settlement. Exploration is an essential, non-destructive first step that provides researchers with a map of regional settlement patterns. This information is vital for selecting specific locations for more intensive, and potentially destructive, investigations such as systematic excavation and detailed site analysis.

179. (C) Inductive.
Grounded theory is a fundamentally inductive methodology that prioritizes the emergence of theory directly from empirical data. Instead of starting with a pre-existing hypothesis to test, the researcher begins with data collection and uses constant comparison to identify core patterns and themes. As the study progresses, these observations are synthesized into theoretical models. This approach ensures that the resulting insights are authentically grounded in the lived realities of the phenomena being studied, providing a robust framework for understanding complex social processes.

180. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Research terminology encompasses a range of philosophical and practical concepts. Epistemology is the study of knowledge acquisition, while ontology investigates the nature of reality. An ethnography is a detailed descriptive account of a specific culture, typically based on intensive fieldwork. Additionally, a hypothesis acts as a testable statement about the relationship between variables. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for developing a coherent research methodology that aligns theoretical assumptions with empirical investigative practices, ensuring a rigorous and logically sound study of social phenomena.

181. (C) To model the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.
Linear regression is a powerful statistical tool used to analyze the relationship between a continuous dependent variable and one or more independent predictors. By calculating a line of best fit, researchers can determine the strength and direction of these associations. This model also allows for the prediction of future values based on observed data. It is essential for quantifying how changes in certain factors, such as income or education, influence an outcome variable, providing rigorous evidence for testing hypotheses and identifying trends.

182. (B) Colonialism.
The early history of anthropology is marked by its complex and often problematic relationship with colonialism. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many anthropologists worked within colonial administrative structures, and their research was sometimes used to justify imperial rule. While this era contributed to the discipline's initial development, modern scholars have worked extensively to address these historical biases. Contemporary anthropology emphasizes ethical responsibility, cultural relativism, and the empowerment of local communities, actively seeking to decolonize the

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production of knowledge and maintain a more objective perspective.

183. (D) Country of birth.
Nominal measurement is the most basic level of categorization in research, where variables are assigned to discrete groups without any inherent order or numerical value. A country of birth is a classic example of a nominal variable, as the categories represent distinct labels that cannot be ranked or averaged. In contrast, variables like height or temperature are measured at higher levels, allowing for more complex mathematical comparisons. Identifying the correct level of measurement is essential for selecting appropriate statistical tests and for accurately describing the data.

184. (A) Identify and explain differences and similarities between cultures.
The comparative method is a fundamental tool in anthropology used to identify and explain the wide range of similarities and differences among human societies. By systematically comparing different cultures across various regions and time periods, researchers can uncover universal patterns of behavior as well as unique cultural adaptations. This approach helps anthropologists move beyond the specifics of a single group to understand the broader dynamics of the human condition. It provides the empirical basis for developing general theories about social organization, beliefs, and evolution.

185. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-parametric tests are essential tools in research when data does not meet the stringent requirements for parametric analysis. These tests do not assume that the population follows a normal distribution, making them ideal for small sample sizes or ordinal and nominal data. By being "distribution-free," they provide a robust alternative for testing hypotheses across a wide variety of datasets. Their flexibility allows researchers to draw valid conclusions from their data without having to worry about violating the assumptions associated with more traditional statistical tests.

186. (A) The Median.
The median is a key measure of central tendency that identifies the exact middle value in an ordered set of data points. By dividing the distribution in half, it ensures that 50% of the values are above it and 50% are below it. This makes the median a more stable indicator of the typical value in skewed datasets compared to the mean, which can be easily distorted by extreme outliers. It is a fundamental tool for accurately describing the center of any data distribution.

187. (D) A. R. Radcliffe-Brown.
A. R. Radcliffe-Brown was a central figure in the development of the structural-functionalist school in social anthropology. He emphasized the importance of social structure, viewing society as a system of interconnected parts that work together to maintain social order and stability. His work focused on how social institutions, such as kinship and legal systems, function to preserve the entire social framework. This perspective significantly influenced the discipline by providing a rigorous theoretical foundation for analyzing the persistence and cohesion of social organizations across different cultures.

188. (B) Fieldwork.
Fieldwork is the hallmark research method of anthropology, involving long-term immersion in the community being studied. By living among the participants and observing their daily lives, researchers can collect primary data that reflects the authentic lived experience. This approach allows for a deep understanding of social behavior, belief systems, and cultural nuances from an insider perspective. Through immersive engagement, anthropologists can bridge the gap between abstract theories and the complex realities of human existence, producing a detailed and context-rich description of social life.

189. (C) Visual methods like social mapping and wealth ranking created by community members.
Participatory Rural Appraisal is characterized by the use of interactive and visual tools that empower community members to lead the research process. Techniques such as social mapping and wealth ranking are created by the local people themselves, reflecting their own knowledge and priorities. This approach shifts the role of the researcher from a traditional expert to a facilitator. By making information

visible and accessible, these methods encourage collaboration and ensure that the resulting development plans are grounded in the actual needs and perspectives of the residents.

190. (D) All of the above.
Research methodology is a comprehensive framework that includes all the essential components of a scientific inquiry. This encompasses the initial selection of a research problem, the development of a logical research design, and the choice of appropriate data collection methods. Additionally, it involves the selection of specific techniques for data analysis to extract meaningful insights. By integrating these different stages, researchers ensure that their study is systematic, logically consistent, and capable of producing valid and reliable results that contribute to the broader body of knowledge.

191. (A) Linguistic Anthropology.
Linguistic anthropology is the subfield that investigates the relationship between language, culture, and social life. A study of new slang among teenagers would fall into this branch, as it examines how language use reflects social identity and cultural change in a specific contemporary context. By analyzing communication patterns, researchers can understand how social groups create and maintain boundaries and how language acts as a tool for social navigation. This field provides essential insights into the dynamic nature of human interaction and cultural expression through speech.

192. (B) Median.
While measures of dispersion describe the spread or variability of values within a dataset, measures of central tendency identify the typical or center value. The median is a measure of central tendency, identifying the middle point of a ranked distribution. In contrast, range, variance, and standard deviation are all metrics used to quantify how much the data points vary from each other and from the mean. Distinguishing between these two categories of statistics is fundamental for accurate and meaningful data description and analysis in any scientific inquiry.

193. (B) Anthropology studied non-Western societies; sociology studied Western, industrial societies.
Historically, the primary distinction between anthropology and sociology was based on the types of societies they investigated. Anthropology traditionally focused on non-Western, often pre-literate or small-scale communities, using immersive fieldwork and participant observation. In contrast, sociology emerged to study modern, Western industrial societies, frequently utilizing large-scale surveys and quantitative methods. While these boundaries have blurred significantly in recent decades, with both disciplines now studying diverse contexts globally, this historical difference in focus and methodology remains a key part of their shared disciplinary development and identity.

194. (A) Theory is developed inductively from data.
The primary goal of grounded theory is to generate theoretical insights directly from empirical evidence through a systematic process of inductive analysis. Instead of testing pre-existing hypotheses, researchers allow categories and patterns to emerge organically from the data. This approach involves constant comparison between new observations and developing theories to ensure that the final model is authentically grounded in the lived realities of the phenomena under investigation. By prioritizing data-driven insights, grounded theory provides a robust and context-sensitive framework for understanding complex social processes.

195. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Observation is a versatile data collection method that allows researchers to record actual human behavior in real-life settings. It can be participant or non-participant, depending on the researcher's level of involvement. This technique provides essential insights into what people actually do, which may differ from what they report in interviews. However, it is important to acknowledge that the researcher's presence can influence behavior. Despite this, systematic observation remains a fundamental tool for gathering reliable and contextualized qualitative data in both social and biological research contexts.

196. (D) Pragmatics.
Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that investigates how context influences the interpretation of meaning in communication. It

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focuses on how language is used in specific social situations to achieve certain goals, such as making requests or conveying irony. Unlike phonology or morphology, which deal with the technical structure of language, pragmatics examines the relationship between linguistic expression and social intent. By studying these dynamics, researchers can understand how people navigate social interactions and how cultural norms shape the way meaning is negotiated and understood through speech.

197. (C) Obtaining informed consent from the participants.
Informed consent is a cornerstone of ethical research, ensuring that all participants voluntarily agree to take part in a study after being fully informed of its nature and potential risks. In anthropology, this requirement is fundamental for building trust and respecting the autonomy of the communities being studied. Researchers must explain their goals clearly and ensure that individuals understand their right to withdraw at any time. This ethical practice protects the dignity of informants and is essential for maintaining the integrity and credibility of scientific inquiry.

198. (B) The process of selecting a representative subset of a population for study.
Sampling is a critical statistical process that involves selecting a smaller group of individuals from a larger population to represent the whole. By studying this representative subset, researchers can make meaningful inferences and generalizations about the entire population without having to survey every member. This makes the research more manageable and cost-effective while still providing reliable data. The validity of the conclusions depends on the quality of the sampling method and how well the chosen sample reflects the diversity and characteristics of the larger group.

199. (D) Life History / Oral History Interview.
A life history or oral history interview is the most appropriate method for investigating the historical development of cultural practices through personal memories. This qualitative technique involves recording the detailed life stories of community elders to understand how rituals and social norms have changed over time. By focusing on these personal accounts, researchers can gain unique insights into the lived experiences of past generations and the broader social forces that have shaped cultural continuity and transformation. This approach provides a humanized and contextualized perspective on history.

200. (A) The logical plan or blueprint for conducting research.
A research design is the fundamental blueprint that guides the entire process of a scientific study. It outlines the logical structure of the inquiry, including the research questions, the selection of appropriate methods, and the plan for data collection and analysis. By providing a clear framework, the design ensures that the study is systematic and that the evidence gathered is appropriate for answering the central research questions. A well-conceived design is essential for maintaining methodological rigor and for enhancing the overall validity and reliability of the findings.

201. (C) Biological Anthropology.
Biological anthropology is the branch of the discipline primarily concerned with human biological evolution, physical variation, and the origins of the human species. This subfield investigates how humans have adapted to different environments over millions of years and explores our biological relationship with other primates. By analyzing fossil remains and genetic data, biological anthropologists provide essential insights into the evolutionary processes that shaped modern humanity. This scientific approach bridges the natural and social sciences, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of human diversity from a biological perspective.

202. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Ontology is the branch of philosophy that addresses fundamental questions about the nature of reality and existence. A researcher's ontological position—whether they view social reality as objective or as a social construction—deeply influences their choice of research methods. For instance, those who believe in a measurable, objective reality often prefer quantitative methods, while those who see reality as subjective lean toward qualitative approaches. Understanding these philosophical assumptions is critical for developing a coherent research

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methodology that aligns theoretical beliefs with empirical investigative practices.

203. (D) t-test.
The t-test is a fundamental parametric statistical test used to determine if there is a significant difference between the means of two groups. By comparing the averages, researchers can assess whether observed differences are likely due to a specific factor or just random chance. This test is widely used in social and biological sciences to evaluate the impact of interventions or to compare characteristics across different populations. For the results to be valid, the data should follow a normal distribution and meet other basic statistical assumptions.

204. (B) W. H. R. Rivers.
W.H.R. Rivers is credited with the first systematic use of the genealogical method during his work on the Torres Straits Expedition. He developed this technique as a rigorous way to collect accurate kinship data by using standardized questions and kinship diagrams. This method proved to be a powerful tool for understanding social organization and inheritance patterns in various cultures. His pioneering work established a scientific standard for kinship studies, which remains a core component of anthropological fieldwork and the study of traditional social structures today.

205. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The different branches of anthropology are defined by their specific areas of focus and the research activities they perform. Archaeology investigates the past through material remains, while biological anthropology studies primate behavior and human evolution. Social-cultural anthropology examines contemporary social organizations like kinship, and linguistic anthropology analyzes the technical and social aspects of human communication. Together, these subdisciplines provide a comprehensive and holistic framework for studying the full breadth of human experience across different times, places, and dimensions of being and interaction.

206. (D) Mean.
The mean is a measure of central tendency calculated by averaging all values in a dataset. Because it incorporates every data point, it is highly sensitive to extreme outliers. A few very high values will significantly pull the mean upward, making it less representative of the typical case in a skewed distribution. In contrast, the median and mode are much more resistant to such influences. Understanding this sensitivity is crucial for choosing the correct statistical measure to accurately describe a dataset and for making reliable inferences in research.

207. (A) Content analysis.
Content analysis is a systematic research technique used to quantify the frequency of specific elements within communicative material, such as media and advertisements. By defining clear categories and counting their occurrence, researchers can identify patterns of representation and underlying cultural messages. This method provides an objective way to analyze how social groups are depicted in public discourse. It is a powerful tool for investigating social issues like gender roles and stereotypes, allowing for both the quantification of data and the interpretation of its broader social and cultural implications.

208. (B) Depth and detailed contextual understanding.
The main strength of the case study method is its ability to provide an in-depth and nuanced understanding of a specific, bounded unit in its real-life context. By using multiple sources of evidence, researchers can explore the complex dynamics and unique features of the individual or group being studied. This qualitative approach prioritizes depth over statistical generalizability, allowing for the discovery of profound insights that larger surveys might miss. It is particularly valuable for generating new theories and for understanding the “how” and “why” behind social phenomena.

209. (B) The researcher becoming a part of the activities they are observing.
The defining feature of participant observation is the direct involvement of the researcher in the daily lives and activities of the community being studied. This immersive approach allows the investigator to experience the local culture firsthand and observe social behavior in its natural context. By becoming a participant, the researcher can build rapport with the community

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and gain a deep, emic perspective on their beliefs and social norms. This method is essential for collecting rich, authentic qualitative data that goes beyond surface-level observations.

210. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Anthropology occupies a unique position as a discipline that combines the systematic, empirical methods of science with the humanistic concern for meaning and individual experience. This dual nature allows researchers to analyze biological and social data while also interpreting the subjective cultural realities that shape human life. By integrating these different perspectives, anthropology provides a holistic understanding of the human condition that is both rigorous and empathetic. This characteristic makes it one of the most comprehensive fields for studying the complexities of human diversity and commonality.

211. (C) An ethnographic study of a fishing community.
Ethnographic studies are the classic example of qualitative research, focusing on the in-depth understanding of a specific group through immersive fieldwork. This approach prioritizes descriptive data and subjective interpretations of social reality rather than numerical measurement and statistical generalization. By using methods like participant observation and in-depth interviews, researchers can uncover the deep cultural meanings and social structures that govern community life. Qualitative research is essential for exploring the complexity of human experiences and for providing rich, context-specific insights that quantitative methods may miss.

212. (D) It is used when assumptions about the population distribution cannot be met.
Non-parametric tests are statistical tools used when the data does not conform to the strict assumptions required for parametric analysis, such as having a normal distribution. These "distribution-free" tests are particularly useful for analyzing ordinal or nominal data and for studies with small sample sizes. They provide a robust alternative for testing hypotheses, as they do not rely on knowing the specific parameters of the population. Understanding when to use non-parametric tests is essential for ensuring the validity and accuracy of research conclusions across diverse datasets.

213. (C) Exploration is non-destructive, while excavation is destructive.
A key difference between exploration and excavation in archaeology lies in their impact on the site. Exploration involves non-destructive methods like ground surveys and remote sensing to identify the location and potential of a site without disturbing it. In contrast, excavation involves the systematic digging and removal of soil to recover material remains, a process that is inherently destructive as it permanently alters the site's original context. Therefore, archaeologists must document the excavation process meticulously to preserve the vital spatial relationships between artifacts and features forever.

214. (B) Narrative analysis.
Narrative analysis is a qualitative research approach that prioritizes the study of stories and personal accounts as primary data. This method examines how individuals structure their experiences into narratives to make sense of their lives and communicate cultural values. By analyzing the content and form of these stories, researchers can gain deep insights into identity construction and the social construction of reality. This approach highlights the importance of the human voice and the role of storytelling in preserving cultural heritage and navigating complex social lives.

215. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
Anthropology is defined by its holistic and comparative perspective, seeking to understand human diversity across all times and places. Fieldwork remains a central and defining component of the discipline, providing the original data for most studies. While primatology is a specialized subfield, the primary focus of the entire discipline is on human beings, including their biological evolution, past material remains, and contemporary social and communicative patterns. This comprehensive approach allows for a deep and multifaceted understanding of what it means to be human in various contexts.

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216. (A) A tentative, testable statement about the relationship between variables.
A hypothesis is a foundational element of the scientific method, acting as a tentative and testable prediction about the relationship between two or more variables. It is based on existing theory and provides a clear direction for empirical investigation. A good hypothesis must be falsifiable, meaning it can be proven wrong through systematic data collection and analysis. By testing these statements, researchers can build knowledge, refine theories, and develop a more accurate understanding of the social and biological phenomena they are studying.

217. (C) Using multiple methods or data sources to validate findings.
Triangulation is a critical research strategy used to enhance the validity and reliability of findings by employing multiple methods or data sources to study a single phenomenon. By cross-checking information from different perspectives—such as combining interviews, observation, and survey data—researchers can minimize potential biases and gain a more comprehensive understanding of the topic. This approach ensures that the resulting conclusions are robust and well-supported by various types of evidence, leading to more accurate and credible research results in any scientific discipline.

218. (A) The Variance.
Variance is a fundamental measure of dispersion in statistics that quantifies the spread of data points around the mean. It is mathematically defined as the average of the squared distances between each individual value and the mean. While standard deviation is more intuitive to interpret because it is in the original units of the data, variance is a critical intermediate calculation in many statistical procedures. Understanding variance is essential for assessing the reliability of data and for performing more advanced parametric tests in scientific research.

219. (C) Mixed-methods research.
Mixed-methods research is an approach that combines both qualitative and quantitative techniques within a single study to provide a more comprehensive understanding of a research problem. By using in-depth interviews to explore subjective experiences and a large-scale survey to identify broad patterns, researchers can leverage the strengths of both methodologies. This integrated strategy allows for the triangulation of data, enhancing the validity and depth of the findings. It provides a more robust and multifaceted perspective on complex social phenomena than either method alone could achieve.

220. (B) 1, 2, 3, 5
Anthropological fieldwork is characterized by several core methods and concepts that allow for a deep and holistic study of human cultures. These include the production of a detailed ethnography based on immersive participant observation. Techniques like the collection of life histories and the systematic use of the genealogical method provide essential insights into individual lived experiences and social structures like kinship. While laboratory experiments are used in some branches, they are not a central part of the traditional ethnographic fieldwork tradition in social-cultural anthropology.

221. (B) Early anthropology often relied on second-hand accounts rather than direct fieldwork.
The history of anthropology is marked by a significant transition from distant theorizing to immersive engagement. Early scholars, often called "armchair anthropologists," developed their theories based on second-hand reports from travelers and missionaries rather than conducting their own fieldwork. This approach lacked the depth and authenticity that later became central to the discipline. The establishment of participant observation revolutionized the field, requiring researchers to spend long periods within the community to gain a firsthand, emic perspective on the cultures they were investigating and documenting.

222. (D) Discourse analysis.
Discourse analysis is a qualitative research methodology that investigates how power and social roles are negotiated through language in specific institutional contexts. An analysis of a conversation between a doctor and a patient would uncover how institutional authority and social inequality are reinforced or challenged through communicative strategies. By examining the structure and content of speech in real-life settings, researchers can understand how

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social reality is constructed and maintained. This method provides essential insights into the relationship between language use, social power, and the production of meaning.

223. (A) It is a specific prediction that is tested through data collection and analysis.
In quantitative research, a hypothesis serves as a clear and specific prediction that is tested through empirical observation and statistical analysis. It defines the expected relationship between variables and guides the entire research process, from data collection to the final reporting of results. A good hypothesis must be testable and falsifiable, providing a rigorous framework for evaluating theories and building scientific knowledge. By testing these predictions, researchers can determine if their observations are likely true or if they are simply the result of chance.

224. (B) Paleontology.
Anthropology is traditionally composed of four major branches: social-cultural, biological, archaeological, and linguistic anthropology. Each subfield focuses on a different aspect of the human condition, from our evolutionary history to contemporary social organization. While paleontology is a related scientific discipline that studies fossils of all forms of ancient life, it is not considered one of the primary branches of anthropology. However, the specialized subfield of paleoanthropology within biological anthropology does focus specifically on the fossil record of human ancestors to understand our evolutionary origins.

225. (B) Genealogical method.
The genealogical method is a systematic fieldwork technique used by anthropologists to collect and analyze data on kinship and family relationships. By creating diagrams that map descent and marriage patterns, researchers can gain a clear understanding of the social structure of a community. This method is particularly useful for investigating how family ties influence political alliances, inheritance, and social obligations. It provides a rigorous way to document complex social networks, serving as a foundational tool for social-cultural research and the study of traditional social organization.

226. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Parametric statistical tests are based on the assumption that the data is drawn from a population with a specific probability distribution, typically a normal distribution. In contrast, the t-test is a classic example of a parametric test, not a non-parametric one, as it requires these stringent assumptions to be met for the results to be valid. Non-parametric tests are used when these assumptions cannot be satisfied. Understanding these distinctions is fundamental for selecting the correct statistical tool and ensuring the reliability of research conclusions.

227. (C) Thick, descriptive account of a specific culture.
The main goal of ethnography is to provide a "thick" and detailed description of a particular culture based on intensive, long-term fieldwork. This approach emphasizes the importance of context and local meanings, seeking to understand the culture from the insider's, or emic, perspective. Rather than searching for universal laws or simple statistical summaries, ethnographers aim to capture the full complexity and nuance of social life within a specific community. This descriptive account serves as a primary resource for comparative study and for understanding human diversity.

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228. (D) The study of human biology, society, and culture across all times and places.
The scope of anthropology is defined by its comprehensive and holistic commitment to studying every dimension of humanity across time and space. This includes investigating our deep evolutionary history and biological variation, as well as the full range of human social organizations, languages, and cultural practices found globally. By examining both past societies and contemporary cultures, anthropology provides a uniquely broad perspective on the human condition. This all-encompassing approach ensures that human diversity is understood in its full complexity, from its biological foundations to its social expressions.

229. (C) Chi-square test.
The chi-square test is the most appropriate statistical analysis for investigating the relationship between two categorical variables,

such as social status and voting behavior. This non-parametric test evaluates whether the observed distribution of data across categories differs significantly from what would be expected by chance. By comparing frequency counts, researchers can identify if there is a statistically significant association between the two factors. This test is widely used in social research to analyze patterns within survey data, providing a rigorous way to test hypotheses regarding categorical outcomes.

230. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The history of anthropology is defined by the significant contributions of key thinkers who established its foundational theories and methods. Bronisław Malinowski revolutionized the field with participant observation, while Franz Boas introduced cultural relativism and historical particularism. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown was a pioneer of structural-functionalism, focusing on social order. Additionally, Lewis Henry Morgan conducted important early work on kinship and social evolution. Together, these pioneers shaped the discipline's commitment to rigorous fieldwork, structural analysis, and a deep respect for cultural diversity across various human societies.

231. (D) Level of participation and empowerment of the local community.
The primary distinction between Participatory Rural Appraisal and Rapid Rural Appraisal lies in their philosophical goals and the level of involvement of the local people. While both use similar techniques, PRA emphasizes the active empowerment of community members, enabling them to lead the research and planning process. In contrast, RRA is typically more expert-driven, with researchers using quick data collection methods for their own external analysis. PRA seeks to shift power to the community, making it a more inclusive and transformative approach to development research.

232. (A) A life history.
A life history is a qualitative research method that involves recording the comprehensive life story of an individual within their cultural and historical context. By focusing on a single person's experiences, anthropologists can gain profound insights into how cultural practices and social norms have changed over time. This method provides an emic perspective on history and social life, highlighting the personal dimensions of cultural continuity and transformation. It is an essential tool for understanding the lived reality of human existence and the subjective experience of broader social processes.

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233. (C) The spatial patterns of artifacts and sites.
Geographic Information Systems provide archaeologists with specialized tools for analyzing and visualizing the spatial distribution of material remains. By mapping the locations of artifacts and sites in relation to environmental features, researchers can identify significant patterns of human settlement and land use. This spatial perspective is essential for understanding how past societies interacted with their landscapes and for identifying regional cultural networks. GIS allows for the integration of diverse datasets, providing a more comprehensive and sophisticated understanding of human behavior and environmental adaptation through time and across regions.

234. (A) The variable that is being predicted or explained.
In simple linear regression, the dependent variable is the outcome or factor that the researcher is trying to predict or explain. It is hypothesized to be influenced by an independent variable, which is used as a predictor in the model. By examining the relationship between these two factors, investigators can quantify the impact of the predictor on the outcome. Correctly identifying the dependent variable is essential for designing valid studies and for accurately interpreting the results of statistical models in both social and biological research.

235. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The four fields of anthropology—social-cultural, archaeological, biological, and linguistic—are distinct but fundamentally interrelated, forming a holistic framework for studying the human condition. To achieve a comprehensive understanding, researchers must examine human biology, history, language, and culture together as interconnected parts of a whole. This integrated perspective ensures that no aspect of being human is studied in isolation. By combining

knowledge from these various subdisciplines, anthropologists can provide a more complete and nuanced analysis of human diversity and commonality across time and space.

236. (B) Hypothesis.
Data collection in anthropology involves various systematic techniques used to gather original information from the field. Common methods include conducting interviews, making direct observations, and administering questionnaires or schedules. In contrast, a hypothesis is not a data collection method itself but a tentative, testable statement about the relationship between variables that guides the research process. Identifying the correct tools for gathering information is essential for maintaining methodological rigor and for ensuring that the data collected is appropriate for answering the central research questions of the study.

237. (C) Ontology.
Ontology is the branch of philosophy that investigates the fundamental nature of existence, being, and reality. In the context of research, it addresses questions about whether social entities have an objective existence or are constructed through human perception and interaction. A researcher's ontological assumptions are critical because they shape how the investigator views their subject matter and directly influence the choice of subsequent epistemological and methodological frameworks. Reflecting on these basic principles is essential for developing a coherent and logically consistent theoretical foundation for any scientific inquiry.

238. (C) Paleoanthropologist.
Paleoanthropologists are specialists within biological anthropology who study the evolutionary history of the human species through the fossil record. By examining fossilized remains and related archaeological evidence, they can reconstruct the biological developments, such as the emergence of bipedalism, that define our ancient ancestors. This branch provides critical evidence for understanding the timeline of human evolution and the physical adaptations that allowed humans to survive and thrive across different environments. It bridges biology and archaeology to provide a comprehensive view of our deep evolutionary past and ancestral lineages.

239. (A) Range.
The range is the most basic measure of dispersion in a dataset, representing the total spread of values from the smallest to the largest. It is calculated simply by subtracting the minimum value from the maximum value. While it provides a quick and intuitive overview of the data's boundaries, it is highly sensitive to extreme outliers and does not reflect the distribution of values between the endpoints. Despite these limitations, the range is a useful starting point for describing the variability of a dataset in statistical analysis.

240. (B) 3 and 4 only
Quantitative research methods are characterized by their emphasis on the systematic measurement of phenomena through numerical data and statistical analysis. This includes techniques like large-scale surveys with closed-ended questions and the analysis of census data, both of which provide information that can be easily quantified and compared. In contrast, in-depth interviews and participant observation are classic qualitative methods designed to explore deep, contextual meanings and subjective experiences. Understanding these distinctions is fundamental for selecting the appropriate methodology to address specific research questions within any scientific inquiry.

241. (B) The relationship between language, culture, and society.
The primary focus of linguistic anthropology is to investigate how language is used in real-life social and cultural contexts. This subfield examines how communication both reflects and shapes social identity, power dynamics, and shared belief systems. Unlike descriptive linguistics, which focuses on the technical structure of language in isolation, linguistic anthropology views language as a central part of human culture and social interaction. By studying communication patterns, researchers can gain deep insights into how social realities are constructed and maintained through everyday talk and text in diverse societies.

242. (A) Grounded Theory.
Grounded theory is a qualitative research approach where theory is developed inductively from a systematic analysis of the data. This process involves identifying recurring themes and patterns through a constant comparison

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of observations. Instead of testing pre-existing hypotheses, researchers allow theoretical models to emerge organically from the empirical evidence. This ensures that the final theory is authentically grounded in the lived realities of the phenomena being studied. This methodology provides a robust and context-sensitive framework for understanding complex social processes and for generating new theoretical insights from the field.

243. (C) All branches use it, but it is the hallmark of Social-Cultural Anthropology.
While intensive fieldwork and immersive research are used across all subfields of anthropology, they are most famously recognized as the hallmark of social-cultural anthropology. This branch relies heavily on long-term engagement and participant observation to understand contemporary cultures from an emic perspective. Whether investigating human biology, ancient material remains, or social communication, anthropologists across all branches emphasize the importance of gathering original data in its natural context. This commitment to direct empirical engagement is a unifying feature of the entire discipline, supporting its holistic and comparative goals.

244. (D) Exploring group norms, opinions, and dynamics.
A focus group is a qualitative research method uniquely designed to explore how group interactions and social dynamics shape individual opinions. By facilitating a moderated discussion among a small group of participants, researchers can observe how ideas are negotiated, how consensus is reached, and where disagreements lie. This method provides insights into the shared norms and collective beliefs of a community that might not emerge in individual interviews. It is an essential tool for understanding the social dimensions of attitudes and for identifying the diverse perspectives on specific topics.

245. (B) 1, 3 and 4 only
A research design is the fundamental framework for any scientific study and must be developed before data collection begins. It serves as a blueprint that ensures the entire inquiry remains focused and capable of answering the central research questions. A well-conceived design helps researchers anticipate potential problems and enhances the validity and reliability of their findings. This plan is equally important in both qualitative and quantitative research, providing the necessary structure to ensure that the study is logically consistent and capable of contributing meaningful insights to the discipline.

246. (B) A commitment to studying the entire human condition from multiple perspectives.
Holism is a core principle of anthropology, representing the belief that human existence can only be fully understood by examining all of its interconnected dimensions. This involves integrating biological, historical, linguistic, and cultural perspectives into a single comprehensive study. By adopting this broad approach, anthropologists can analyze how physical evolution, past behaviors, and contemporary social systems all influence and shape one another. This multifaceted commitment ensures that human diversity is captured in its full complexity across different times and places, providing a truly complete picture of what it means to be human.

247. (D) Qualitative, in-depth inquiry.
A case study is a detailed and intensive qualitative inquiry into a specific, bounded unit, such as an individual, family, or event. This approach allows researchers to explore complex phenomena within their real-life context using multiple sources of evidence. By focusing on a single instance, investigators can gain deep insights and nuanced understanding that larger, statistically-driven surveys might overlook. This method is particularly valuable for generating new theories and for investigating the unique and context-specific factors that drive social processes and individual lived experiences in diverse social and cultural environments.

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248. (A) That lack written records, using methods like archaeology and ethnography.
Anthropology and history are closely related fields that both seek to understand human life over time. While history traditionally relies on written documents, anthropology extends its inquiry to societies that lack written records by using methods like archaeology and ethnographic fieldwork. This allows anthropologists to reconstruct the daily lives and cultural practices of a wider range of human groups throughout

history. By combining these different sources of evidence, the discipline provides a more comprehensive and inclusive understanding of the human past and its ongoing influence on contemporary social diversity.

249. (C) Content or Discourse Analysis.
Content or discourse analysis is the most appropriate method for investigating how specific social groups are represented in media like newspaper articles. Content analysis provides a systematic way to quantify the frequency of certain depictions, while discourse analysis focuses on the underlying meanings and power dynamics within the text. Together, these techniques allow researchers to uncover the ideologies and cultural assumptions that shape public perceptions. This approach is essential for understanding how social reality is constructed through communication and how media influences social relationships and institutional structures within a society.

250. (A) Median.
The median is a robust measure of central tendency that identifies the middle value in an ordered set of data. It is particularly valuable because it is resistant to the effects of outliers and skewed distributions, unlike the mean, which can be easily pulled toward extreme values. By dividing the dataset in half, the median provides a stable and reliable representation of the typical case. Understanding this resistance is crucial for accurately describing the center of a distribution and for making meaningful statistical inferences in various research and scientific contexts.

251. (B) Its holistic aim to study humanity in its entirety
Anthropology serves as a holistic science that seeks to comprehend the entirety of human existence, spanning from biological origins to complex cultural systems. This discipline explores human diversity across all temporal and geographic locations. By integrating biological and cultural perspectives, it offers a comprehensive understanding of human evolution and contemporary societal variations.

252. (A) anthropology both borrows from and contributes to other disciplines
The discipline maintains a mutually beneficial interaction with various scientific fields, including biological and social sciences. It utilizes methodologies and theoretical frameworks from other areas while simultaneously offering unique cross-cultural insights. This interactive exchange strengthens the overall understanding of human behavior, social structures, and evolutionary genetics, establishing a bridge between different scientific realms.

253. (C) It offers a cross-cultural perspective that can question ethnocentric views
A significant contribution of this field is the provision of cross-cultural and evolutionary viewpoints. These unique perspectives are instrumental in identifying and questioning ethnocentric assumptions that often limit broader understanding. By examining diverse societies and cultural contexts, the discipline provides essential frameworks for analyzing human diversity and challenging biased interpretations of various social phenomena.

254. (D) both biological evolution and cultural variation
The scope of this scientific discipline is remarkably expansive, encompassing the study of biological evolution alongside cultural variation. It investigates the biological origins of the human species and traces the development of complex cultural systems over time. This comprehensive approach allows for the investigation of both historical human development and contemporary social structures worldwide.

255. (C) As a science that has continuously expanded its sub-fields and relevance
The growth of this discipline is characterized by a steady expansion of specialized sub-fields and a growing recognition of its practical application. It has evolved into a vital bridge connecting natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities. This ongoing development enhances its ability to address contemporary global challenges and maintain relevance in a rapidly changing world.

256. (B) Archaeological Anthropology
Reconstructing the cultures and lifestyles of past human populations relies heavily on the systematic analysis of physical evidence. This specialized branch focuses on discovering,

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excavating, and interpreting material remains such as artifacts and structures. These tangible objects provide critical insights into ancient human behavior and societal development that are no longer directly observable today.

257. (D) linguistic anthropology
Exploring how language functions within its social and cultural context is a primary focus of this specific sub-field. It investigates the complex interplay between communication, cognitive processes, and cultural identity. Researchers examine how language use reflects existing social realities and actively shapes human perception and interpersonal relationships within various diverse societal frameworks and settings.

258. (A) The deep interrelationship and collaboration among its branches
The robustness of this academic field stems from the integrated nature and collaboration between its various sub-specialties. Rather than functioning in isolation, these branches provide complementary perspectives that enrich the study of humanity. For instance, combining physical evidence with cultural observations allows researchers to construct a more multifaceted and comprehensive understanding of the human condition.

259. (C) Physical or Biological Anthropology
Investigating how human populations adapt biologically to specific environments, such as high-altitude regions, falls under the domain of biological research. This area of study utilizes genetic data and physiological analysis to understand human diversity and evolutionary history. By examining how the human body changes in response to environmental pressures, researchers trace the species' adaptive capabilities.

260. (A) socio-cultural anthropologist
Researchers who utilize ethnographic fieldwork to study the political and social structures of modern communities typically operate within this specific branch. The focus is on contemporary cultures, examining belief systems, economic structures, and social hierarchies. This immersive approach provides a detailed understanding of how people organize themselves and interact within their current social and political environments.

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261. (D) Ontology
This philosophical concept addresses fundamental questions regarding the nature of existence and the composition of reality. In a research context, it prompts investigators to consider whether social reality exists as an objective entity or is dependent on human interpretation. An individual's stance on this issue determines what they believe can be discovered or known.

262. (B) the nature of knowledge and how it is acquired
This branch of philosophy investigates the fundamental principles of knowledge, including its origins, nature, and limitations. It specifically examines what qualifies as valid evidence and explores the dynamic relationship between the investigator and the subject under study. Establishing an epistemological framework is essential for determining the methods and procedures used to acquire reliable information.

263. (C) Objectivist
An individual who views social reality as an external, measurable phenomenon independent of human consciousness is adopting this specific ontological stance. This perspective assumes that social facts exist objectively and can be studied through empirical observation. Such a position typically leads researchers to prioritize objectivity and the discovery of generalizable laws within their scientific investigations.

264. (D) values the co-creation of knowledge between researcher and participant
Adopting an interpretivist framework suggests that reality is socially constructed through human interaction and subjective interpretation. This perspective favors an approach where knowledge is viewed as a collaborative product formed between the investigator and the participants. The focus is on achieving a deep, contextual understanding of social phenomena rather than seeking universal, objective laws or measurements.

265. (A) Ontological and epistemological stances provide the foundation for theoretical perspectives

The fundamental beliefs regarding the nature of reality and the acquisition of knowledge serve as the essential foundation for any theoretical framework. These philosophical positions directly influence how a researcher approaches a study and selects specific methodologies. Consequently, the choice of a theoretical perspective is inherently structured by the investigator's underlying stances on existence and valid knowledge.

266. (B) To generalize findings from a sample to a larger population
A central goal of this methodological approach is the application of findings from a specific subset to a much broader group. By utilizing structured designs and numerical data, researchers aim to identify statistical patterns and test relationships. This focus on generalizability ensures that the results provide insights into the characteristics or behaviors of the entire population.

267. (B) emergent and flexible
In contrast to highly structured methodologies, this approach utilizes a research design that is inherently adaptable and open to change. This flexibility allows investigators to follow new leads and adjust their focus as insights emerge during the data collection process. Such an approach is essential for capturing the complex and evolving nature of human social experiences.

268. (A) A qualitative approach to gain an in-depth understanding
Understanding the nuanced, daily experiences and personal viewpoints of a specific group is best achieved through an in-depth, non-numerical approach. This method prioritizes capturing the rich context and holistic meaning of social life from the perspective of the participants. By using detailed narratives and observations, researchers can gain profound insights into the lived realities of individuals.

269. (C) allows researchers to combine the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative approaches
Integrating both numerical and non-numerical techniques allows investigators to harness the unique advantages of different methodologies. This combined approach enables a study to achieve both widespread generalizability and profound, contextual understanding. By bridging these two frameworks, researchers can provide a more comprehensive and robust analysis of complex social issues, addressing both breadth and depth simultaneously.

270. (D) The formulation of a specific, testable hypothesis
In structured scientific inquiries, the development of a precise, testable hypothesis is a fundamental starting point. This element is crucial for guiding data collection and analysis aimed at testing causal relationships and statistical patterns. While other approaches may use broad guiding questions, the formal hypothesis is a defining characteristic of research focused on measurement and generalizability.

271. (C) Both the research process and the written product
This term encompasses both the systematic method used to collect information and the resulting analytical account of a specific culture. As a process, it involves long-term, immersive engagement with a community. As a product, it represents the final scholarly work that details the social interactions and cultural patterns observed during the period of intensive study.

272. (B) balance the roles of an insider and an outsider
This methodology requires the investigator to maintain a careful balance between two distinct perspectives. While participating in the daily lives of the community to gain an empathetic understanding, the researcher must also remain an objective observer to provide analytical insights. This dual role is essential for accurately capturing cultural nuances while maintaining the necessary scientific distance.

273. (D) The long-term fieldwork tradition
The practice of engaging in intensive, long-term, and immersive study within a specific community is the defining methodology of this field. This tradition allows for a deep understanding of human social life through direct participation and observation. It differentiates the discipline from others by prioritizing sustained presence and local engagement as the primary means of data acquisition.

274. (A) gain a deep understanding of a culture from an internal perspective

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Deep immersion in the daily activities of a community aims to provide an internal understanding of their social world. By experiencing life alongside the subjects, researchers attempt to grasp cultural meanings from the perspective of the people being studied. This approach yields rich, contextual data that reveals the complexities and subtle nuances of diverse human societies.

275. (C) rich, contextualized, and captures social complexity
Information gathered through long-term immersion is uniquely significant because it provides a detailed and contextually grounded view of human life. This approach captures subtle social nuances and complex interactions that are often missed by more superficial techniques. The resulting data reflects the intricate reality of social experiences, offering profound insights into the lived human condition.

276. (A) Because they allow for the flexibility to explore emergent themes
These interviewing techniques are preferred because they provide the flexibility necessary to investigate topics that arise spontaneously during the conversation. Unlike highly rigid formats, these methods allow participants to share insights in their own words, leading to the discovery of unanticipated themes. This organic exploration is vital for gaining a deeper understanding from the participant's perspective.

277. (D) A case study
Conducting an intensive, long-term investigation of a specific social unit, such as a village, represents a holistic research method. This approach provides a richly detailed understanding of complex phenomena within their actual real-life contexts. By focusing on a single instance over an extended period, researchers can analyze how broader processes manifest and change in a specific setting.

278. (B) It uses participant interaction to reveal shared norms and disagreements
Bringing together a small group for discussion allows researchers to observe the dynamic interaction between individuals. This method is particularly effective for identifying common cultural norms and collective opinions, as well as highlighting areas of social disagreement. These interactional insights provide a different layer of understanding compared to information gathered through individual, private interview sessions.

279. (C) an individual's own narration of their life experience
This specialized research technique involves the detailed recording of a person's life journey as told in their own words. It provides a unique personal perspective on broader social changes and historical events. By focusing on individual narratives, researchers can understand how personal identities are constructed and how broader cultural processes are experienced on an individual level.

280. (D) They represent a diverse toolkit for gathering rich qualitative data
The various techniques mentioned, including interviews, case studies, and focus groups, form a versatile collection of tools for social research. These methods are designed to capture non-numerical, context-rich information about human behavior and belief systems. Using these tools collectively or individually allows researchers to build a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the social worlds they investigate.

281. (A) PRA emphasizes local empowerment and participation, while RRA is more extractive
These two rapid assessment techniques differ significantly in their approach to community involvement. While one method typically involves an external team extracting information for analysis, the other prioritizes empowering local residents to actively lead their own planning and evaluation. This participatory focus ensures that the community members are active contributors rather than just passive subjects of research.

282. (B) Genealogical method
Recording and analyzing kinship, descent, and marriage patterns through systematic diagrams is a fundamental practice in understanding social structures. This method provides a clear framework for investigating how family relationships influence social organization and rules like inheritance. It remains a vital tool for documenting the complex networks

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of relatedness that exist within many different human societies.

283. (B) Grounded theory
This inductive methodology involves the systematic development of theoretical frameworks directly from the information collected during research. Rather than beginning with a pre-existing hypothesis or framework, the investigator allows patterns and theories to emerge organically from the data. This approach ensures that the resulting analysis is deeply rooted in the actual evidence gathered from the field.

284. (A) A schedule, because it is filled out by the researcher in an interview
When conducting research in populations with varying literacy levels, the choice of data collection tool is critical. A structured list of questions filled out by the investigator during a face-to-face interaction is more effective than a self-administered form. This personal interaction allows the researcher to record responses directly, ensuring data collection is possible regardless of the participants' reading skills.

285. (C) mapping and analyzing the spatial distribution of data
This technology is utilized to visualize and investigate how various data points are distributed across physical space. It allows researchers to create complex maps that link social, biological, or physical evidence to specific geographic locations. By analyzing these spatial relationships, investigators can uncover patterns and connections that are essential for understanding human behavior and historical site locations.

286. (D) A characteristic or attribute that can take on different values
In the context of systematic research and data analysis, this term refers to any specific quality or attribute that is capable of varying. These characteristics can be categorical, representing different groups, or numerical, representing measurable amounts. Identifying and defining these elements is the first step in organizing information and analyzing the relationships between different factors.

287. (C) sampling
This deliberate process involves choosing a specific subset of individuals to represent a much larger population. It is often used when studying every member of a group is impractical or impossible. The goal is to select a representative group so that findings can be accurately applied to the entire population, ensuring the validity of the research conclusions.

288. (B) The mean
Calculating the arithmetic average of a set of numerical values provides a common measure for identifying the center of a data distribution. This specific statistical measure is determined by summing all the values and dividing by the total number of entries. It offers a useful summary of the data, though it can sometimes be influenced by extremely high or low values.

289. (D) spread or variability of the data
Statistical measures such as variance and standard deviation are essential for understanding how much individual data points differ from the average. These indicators describe the degree of spread or variability within a dataset. Understanding this dispersion is crucial because it provides context regarding whether most observations are close to the center or widely scattered across a range.

290. (A) Because central tendency alone can be misleading without knowing the data's variability
Relying solely on average values can provide an incomplete or misleading summary of a dataset. Without understanding how the data is spread out, it is difficult to grasp the true nature of the distribution. Combining measures that identify the center with those that describe variability ensures a comprehensive and accurate representation of the information being analyzed by researchers.

291. (C) The data must be drawn from a normally distributed population
High-power statistical methods such as the t-test require specific conditions to be met for the results to be valid. The most significant requirement is that the information must follow a normal distribution pattern within the population. If the data does not meet this assumption, the results

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of these tests may not be reliable for making scientific generalizations.

292. (A) a nonparametric test like the Chi-square test
When research involves small samples or data that is not normally distributed, investigators must use alternative statistical techniques. These less restrictive methods do not depend on the same underlying assumptions about the population's distribution. Utilizing these tests allows researchers to conduct valid analyses even when the standard requirements for more powerful parametric methods are not fulfilled.

293. (D) A bivariate statistical test
Examining the connection or difference between exactly two factors requires the use of a specific level of statistical analysis. This type of test is designed to determine if a significant relationship exists between two variables of interest. It is a fundamental step in moving beyond simple description toward understanding the interactions between different social or biological characteristics.

294. (B) predict an outcome for a categorical dependent variable
This advanced statistical modeling technique is specifically applied when the outcome being predicted is categorical in nature. It allows researchers to investigate relationships among multiple factors simultaneously while focusing on a non-continuous dependent variable. By using this method, investigators can determine the probability of an event or characteristic occurring based on various independent predictors in the study.

295. (C) draw conclusions and test hypotheses about a population from a sample
These statistical procedures are used to move beyond merely describing a sample to making broader statements about a larger group. They provide a systematic way to test hypotheses and determine the likelihood that observed patterns are not due to chance. This process is essential for generalizing findings and drawing scientific conclusions about human populations from limited data sets.

296. (D) Content analysis
This analytical technique involves the organized process of identifying and categorizing specific themes or concepts within textual data or other media. It focuses on examining the frequency and patterns of these elements to understand underlying meanings. This method is used to transform raw text into structured information that can be systematically analyzed for broader social or cultural insights.

297. (A) focuses on how language use constructs social reality and power
Unlike methods that focus purely on the literal content of communication, this approach investigates how language functions within social contexts to create meaning. It examines how speech and writing contribute to the construction of social identities, power structures, and perceived reality. This level of analysis considers tone, underlying assumptions, and the historical context surrounding the act of communication.

298. (B) narrative analysis of personal experiences
Studying the personal accounts that individuals use to explain their lived experiences is a vital qualitative approach. This method focuses on the structure and content of these stories to understand how people make sense of their past and construct their identities. It provides deep insights into how individuals articulate their worldviews through the stories they tell about their own lives.

299. (B) To transform raw data into theoretically-informed interpretations
The ultimate objective of these interpretive methods is to convert unprocessed information, like field notes or interview transcripts, into sophisticated analytical accounts. By applying systematic techniques, researchers can uncover deep patterns and meanings that lead to theoretically grounded understandings of social phenomena. This process ensures that the resulting insights are robust, meaningful, and contribute to broader academic knowledge.

300. (A) discourse analysis
Investigating how specific linguistic strategies in a speech are used to establish social boundaries and influence perceptions is a primary focus of this analytical method. The investigator looks beyond the literal meaning of words to examine how

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language serves to construct power dynamics. This approach is essential for understanding how communication is used strategically to shape social and political realities.

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CHAPTER 02

Primate and Hominid Evolution

1. Which theory proposes that evolution occurs through the inheritance of acquired characteristics?
(A) Darwinism
(B) Lamarckism
(C) Synthetic theory
(D) Neutral theory of molecular evolution

2. Identify the correct statement regarding the Synthetic theory of evolution.
(A) It combines natural selection with Mendelian genetics.
(B) It relies on fossil records while disregarding molecular biology.
(C) It serves as a revised version of the earlier Lamarckian theory.
(D) It suggests that evolution is driven only by random genetic mutations.

3. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of primate morphology?
(A) Fully opposable thumbs in the hands and feet.
(B) Thick or sparse hair covering the entire body.
(C) Prehensile tails in all species.
(D) Binocular and forward-facing stereoscopic eyes.

4. The concept of "punctuated equilibrium" suggests that evolution is characterized by:
(A) Slow, steady, and continuous modifications over time.
(B) Direct inheritance of traits acquired during a lifetime.
(C) Random genetic drift acting as the primary driver of change.
(D) Long stasis interrupted by rapid bursts of change.

5. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Anagenesis is an evolutionary process that involves the transformation of a single species over time.
Statement II : Cladogenesis is an evolutionary process that involves the splitting of a lineage into two or more distinct species.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

6. The neutral theory of molecular evolution, proposed by Motoo Kimura, places the most emphasis on which evolutionary mechanism at the molecular level?
(A) Natural selection
(B) Genetic drift
(C) Gene flow
(D) Punctuated equilibrium

7. Which of the following is an example of primate locomotion involving swinging by the arms from branch to branch?
(A) Quadrupedalism
(B) Bipedalism
(C) Knuckle-walking
(D) Brachiation

8. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Synthetic theory of evolution is a modern synthesis of several scientific disciplines.
Reason (R) : It combines Darwin's concept of natural selection with population genetics, paleontology, and other biological fields.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

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(D) A is false but R is true.

9. All of the following are considered key skeletal characteristics of primates EXCEPT:
(A) Possession of a fully enclosed bony orbital structure.
(B) Significant reduction of the snout in most primate species.
(C) Radius and ulna bones fused in the forearm.
(D) Presence of a well-developed clavicle or collarbone.

10. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Theory)
P. Lamarckism
Q. Darwinism
R. Neutral Theory
S. Punctuated Equilibrium
List II: (Core Concept)
1. Natural Selection
2. Genetic Drift
3. Inheritance of Acquired Traits
4. Rapid Speciation Events
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

11. What is the primary characteristic that defines the opposability of the thumb in primates?
(A) Possession of a thumb significantly longer than digits.
(B) A thumb having three phalanges instead of only two.
(C) Location of the thumb specifically on the ulnar side.
(D) Touching the thumb to the tips of other digits.

12. Identify the incorrect statement about primate characteristics.
(A) Primates generally have a slower life history with longer gestations and lifespans compared to other mammals of similar size.
(B) The primate brain, relative to body size, is typically smaller than that of other mammals.
(C) Many primates exhibit complex social behaviour.
(D) Primate dentition is generalized, often including incisors, canines, premolars, and molars.

13. Consider the following statements about primate locomotion:
1. Quadrupedalism involves walking on all four limbs.
2. Brachiation is characteristic of gibbons.
3. Bipedalism is the primary mode of locomotion for humans.
4. Vertical clinging and leaping is a form of arboreal locomotion.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

14. The term "cladogenesis" refers to the evolutionary process of:
(A) Gradual transformation into a new species over time.
(B) Maintenance of stasis for long geological intervals.
(C) Extinction of species due to environmental shifts.
(D) Splitting of a lineage into distinct new species.

15. What defines "bipedalism" as a form of primate locomotion?
(A) Walking on two feet.
(B) Swinging from branches using two arms.
(C) Leaping between trees using two legs.
(D) Walking on the knuckles of two hands.

16. Which of the following is NOT a major group within the suborder Prosimii?
(A) Tarsiioidea
(B) Ceboidea
(C) Lorisoidea
(D) Lemuroidea

17. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Neo-Darwinism refers to the modern synthesis of evolutionary theory.
Statement II : Neo-Lamarckism attempts to revive the theory of inheritance of acquired characteristics, often with a molecular basis.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are

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correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

18. Arrange the following hominid and pre-hominid groups in chronological order from earliest to latest.
1. Sahelanthropus tchadensis
2. Australopithecus afarensis
3. Orrorin tugenensis
4. Ardipithecus ramidus
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 1, 4, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

19. Which of the following primates is classified under the superfamily Hominoidea?
(A) Baboon
(B) Macaque
(C) Gibbon
(D) Lemur

20. Consider the following statements about primate classification:
1. Tarsiioidea, Lorisoidea, and Lemuroidea are part of Prosimii.
2. Ceboidea are New World monkeys.
3. Cercopithecoidea are Old World monkeys.
4. Hominoidea includes apes and humans.
5. Anthropoidea includes monkeys, apes, and humans.

Which of the above combinations of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 2, 3, and 5 only
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

21. The superfamily Ceboidea, a group within Anthropoidea, is geographically distributed in:
(A) Africa and Asia
(B) Madagascar only
(C) South and Central America
(D) Southeast Asia only

22. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The opposability of the primate thumb is a key adaptation for an arboreal lifestyle.
Reason (R) : It allows for a powerful and precise grip on branches, facilitating movement and manipulation of objects.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

23. Which of the following is a distinguishing characteristic of the superfamily Cercopithecoidea (Old World monkeys)?
(A) Prehensile tails
(B) A 2.1.3.3 dental formula
(C) Y-5 molar pattern
(D) Ischial callosities

24. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Primate Group)
P. Lemuroidea
Q. Ceboidea
R. Cercopithecoidea
S. Hominoidea
List II: (Characteristic Feature)
1. Ischial callosities
2. Brachiation
3. Dental comb
4. Prehensile tail (in some species)
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

25. The primate infraorder Tarsiioidea is geographically restricted to islands in:
(A) Madagascar
(B) The Caribbean
(C) Southeast Asia
(D) South America

26. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Lemur - Knuckle-walking

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(B) Human - Bipedalism
(C) Gibbon - Brachiation
(D) Gorilla - Quadrupedalism

27. Consider the following hominoids:
1. Human
2. Chimpanzee
3. Gorilla
4. Orangutan

Which of the above are known for knuckle-walking as a form of locomotion?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

28. The concept of anagenesis describes a pattern of evolution where:
(A) A lineage splits into multiple daughter species.
(B) A single lineage undergoes gradual transformation over time.
(C) A species persists unchanged for millions of years.
(D) Evolution occurs in rapid bursts separated by long stasis.

29. Which of the following is NOT a major infraorder of Prosimii?
(A) Tarsiioidea
(B) Lorisoidea
(C) Platyrrhini
(D) Lemuroidea

30. In the context of primate evolution, 'selection' is best described as:
(A) Random fluctuation of gene frequencies in populations.
(B) Splitting of a parent species into two daughter ones.
(C) Movement of genetic material between separate groups.
(D) Process making specific traits more or less common.

31. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Gibbons are known for their highly specialized form of locomotion called brachiation.
Statement II : Orangutans are primarily terrestrial and live in large social groups.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

32. The fossil genus Aegyptopithecus, found in the Oligocene deposits of Egypt, is considered an important ancestor for which primate group?
(A) Prosimians
(B) Old World monkeys and Hominoids
(C) New World monkeys
(D) Tarsiers

33. Consider the following statements about primate characteristics:
1. Primates have a reduced reliance on olfaction compared to other mammals.
2. Vision, particularly stereoscopic vision, is highly developed in primates.
3. Most primates give birth to single offspring and exhibit extensive parental care.
4. Primate brains are generally simple and lack complex convolutions.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

34. Parapithecus, an Oligocene fossil primate, is significant in understanding the origins of:
(A) Anthropoids
(B) Hominoids only
(C) Prosimians
(D) Lemurs

35. The term 'Primate radiation' refers to the:
(A) Exposure of primates to harmful solar radiation.
(B) Geographic dispersal of a single primate species across continents.
(C) Evolutionary diversification of primates into a multitude of new forms.
(D) Annual migration patterns of primate groups.

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36. Which of the following is a defining morphological characteristic of Hominoidea that distinguishes them from Cercopithecoidea?
(A) Presence of a tail
(B) A 2.1.2.3 dental formula
(C) Presence of ischial callosities
(D) Absence of a tail

37. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The fossil Ramapithecus was once considered a direct ancestor of humans.
Reason (R) : Subsequent discoveries of more complete Sivapithecus fossils, to which Ramapithecus is now linked, showed strong similarities to modern orangutans.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

38. Gigantopithecus, the largest known primate, is an extinct genus from the Miocene epoch found in:
(A) Africa
(B) Asia
(C) Europe
(D) South America

39. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Fossil Primate)
P. Aegyptopithecus
Q. Dryopithecus
R. Sivapithecus
S. Gigantopithecus
List II: (Geographic Location/Significance)
1. Ancestral to Orangutan, found in Asia
2. Largest known ape, found in Asia
3. Oligocene primate from Africa
4. Miocene ape from Europe
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

40. Which of the following traits is a shared anatomical characteristic between humans and chimpanzees?
(A) A relatively large brain-to-body size ratio
(B) Obligate bipedalism
(C) A C-shaped spinal column
(D) Opposable big toe for grasping

41. Consider the following statements about early primate fossils:
1. Parapithecus is an Oligocene fossil.
2. Aegyptopithecus is also from the Oligocene.
3. Dryopithecus fossils are primarily found in Europe during the Miocene.
4. Sivapithecus is considered an ancestor to modern gorillas.
5. Gigantopithecus is known for its small size.
Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 3, and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, and 4 only

42. The fossil 'Toumai', scientifically named Sahelanthropus tchadensis, is significant because it is:
(A) Early potential hominin dating to 6–7 million years ago.
(B) First definitive species identified within genus Homo.
(C) Perfectly preserved fossil skeleton of Australopithecus.
(D) Ancestor of modern chimpanzees found in Eastern Africa.

43. Which of the following is NOT considered a pre-hominid group?
(A) Sahelanthropus tchadensis
(B) Orrorin tugenensis
(C) Ardipithecus ramidus
(D) Australopithecus afarensis

44. Orrorin tugenensis, a potential early hominin, is particularly noted for its femur, which suggests a capacity for:
(A) Brachiation
(B) Bipedalism
(C) Knuckle-walking
(D) Quadrumanous climbing

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45. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Ardipithecus ramidus shows a mosaic of features, with an opposable big toe for grasping and a pelvis suggesting some form of bipedality.
Statement II : Ardipithecus ramidus lived in a dense jungle environment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

46. Arrange the following fossils chronologically, from the oldest to the most recent.
1. Homo habilis
2. Ardipithecus ramidus
3. Australopithecus afarensis
4. Sahelanthropus tchadensis
(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

47. The famous fossil "Lucy" belongs to which species?
(A) Australopithecus afarensis
(B) Australopithecus africanus
(C) Ardipithecus ramidus
(D) Australopithecus boisei

48. The genus Paranthropus, which includes species like boisei and robustus, is often used to classify which group of Australopithecines?
(A) The gracile Australopithecines
(B) The robust Australopithecines
(C) The earliest Australopithecines
(D) The transitional Australopithecines

49. Consider the following statements about Australopithecus species:
1. A. afarensis is known from the "Lucy" fossil.
2. A. africanus was first identified from the "Taung child" fossil.
3. A. boisei is known for its massive molars and sagittal crest.
4. A. bahrelghazali is unique for its discovery in Central Africa.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

50. Which Australopithecus species is notable for being discovered in Chad, significantly west of the East African Rift Valley where most early hominin fossils are found?
(A) Australopithecus bahrelghazali
(B) Australopithecus afarensis
(C) Australopithecus africanus
(D) Australopithecus robustus

51. The "robust" Australopithecines (Paranthropus) are primarily characterized by their:
(A) Expansion of the average cranial brain capacity.
(B) Development of tall and slender post-cranial bodies.
(C) Adaptation for a powerful chewing apparatus.
(D) Advance in technical tool-making capabilities.

52. The species Australopithecus ramidus is now more commonly placed in which genus?
(A) Orrorin
(B) Sahelanthropus
(C) Homo
(D) Ardipithecus

53. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Homo habilis is considered an early transitional human.
Reason (R) : Homo habilis is associated with the first stone tool industry (Oldowan) and exhibits a brain size larger than Australopithecines.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

54. The defining characteristic that led to the naming of "Homo habilis" or "handy man" was its:

(A) Possession of a fully modern bipedal walking gait.
(B) Presumed ability to construct and use stone tools.
(C) Cranial capacity equal to that of modern humans.
(D) Intentional use and systematic control of fire.

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Hominin Species)
P. Australopithecus africanus
Q. Paranthropus boisei
R. Australopithecus afarensis
S. Homo habilis
List II: (Famous Fossil/Nickname)
1. "Lucy"
2. "Handy Man"
3. "Taung Child"
4. "Zinj" or "Nutcracker Man"
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

56. The fossil specimen known as "Turkana Boy" is a remarkably complete skeleton of which species?
(A) Homo erectus
(B) Homo habilis
(C) Australopithecus afarensis
(D) Homo neanderthalensis

57. All of the following are key characteristics of Homo erectus EXCEPT:
(A) A cranial capacity significantly larger than Australopithecines.
(B) Evidence of being the first hominin to disperse out of Africa.
(C) A prominent chin.
(D) A body plan and limb proportions similar to modern humans.

58. Java Man" and "Peking Man" are classic examples of Homo erectus from which continent?
(A) Asia
(B) Africa
(C) Europe
(D) Australia

59. Consider the following statements about Homo erectus fossils:
1. "Turkana Boy" was discovered in Africa.
2. "Java Man" was discovered in Asia.
3. "Peking Man" was also found in Asia.
4. The Dmanisi fossils from Europe are associated with Homo erectus.
5. Homo erectus was confined only to the African continent.
Which of the above combinations of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

60. The Dmanisi fossils, found in the country of Georgia, are significant because they represent:
(A) Earliest evidence of hominin presence in Australia.
(B) Oldest Homo erectus specimens found outside Africa.
(C) First physical appearance of Neanderthal populations.
(D) Late-surviving Australopithecines in Eastern Europe.

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61. Homo floresiensis, the "Dwarf variety" of hominin, is an intriguing fossil discovery from:
(A) The island of Java, Indonesia.
(B) The island of Borneo, Malaysia.
(C) The island of Flores, Indonesia.
(D) The island of Madagascar.

62. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Homo heidelbergensis is considered an Archaic sapiens.
Statement II : Fossils of Homo heidelbergensis have been found in Europe, Africa, and Asia, suggesting a wide distribution.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

63. The "Rhodesian Man" fossil, an example of an Archaic Homo sapiens, was discovered on which continent?
(A) Africa
(B) Asia
(C) Europe
(D) Australia

64. The "Narmada Man" fossil is a significant find of an Archaic Homo sapiens in:
(A) China
(B) India
(C) Africa
(D) Europe

65. Which of the following is a characteristic feature often associated with Neanderthals?
(A) Prominent chin structure and a flat facial profile.
(B) Large brain capacity and a distinct occipital bun.
(C) Small, gracile build with light skeletal features.
(D) High, vertical forehead and reduced brow ridges.

66. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The phylogenetic position of Neandertal man is a subject of ongoing debate among paleoanthropologists.
Reason (R) : They are variously considered a distinct species (Homo neanderthalensis) or a subspecies of our own (Homo sapiens neanderthalensis), with evidence of some interbreeding with modern humans.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

67. The "Cro-Magnon" fossils are classic examples of anatomically modern Homo sapiens found in:
(A) Africa
(B) Asia
(C) Europe
(D) Australia

68. The "Omo" remains from Ethiopia are significant as they are among the:
(A) Some of the last surviving Neanderthal populations.
(B) First anatomical examples of the species Homo erectus.
(C) Earliest known fossilized Australopithecine remains.
(D) Earliest modern Homo sapiens fossils found in Africa.

69. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Fossil / Group)
P. Homo erectus
Q. Archaic sapiens
R. Neandertal man
S. Anatomically Modern Homo sapiens
List II: (Associated Fossil Site/Name)
1. Narmada Man
2. Turkana Boy
3. Cro-Magnon
4. La Chapelle-aux-Saints
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

70. The Grimaldi and Chancelade fossils are examples of anatomically modern Homo sapiens discovered in:
(A) Asia
(B) Europe
(C) Africa
(D) Australia

71. Consider the following statements about models of modern human dispersal:
1. The "Out of Africa" hypothesis posits a single origin of modern humans in Africa.
2. The "Multiregional" hypothesis suggests parallel evolution of modern humans in different parts of the world.
3. The "Partial Replacement" hypothesis is a compromise, suggesting an African origin with some interbreeding.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only

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(D) 1, 2, and 3

72. The "Lake Mungo" remains are significant early evidence for the presence of anatomically modern humans in:
(A) Australia
(B) Africa
(C) Europe
(D) Asia

73. The "Out of Africa" hypothesis for the dispersal of modern humans proposes that:
(A) Parallel evolution of humans across three continents.
(B) Evolution of Neanderthals into modern human groups.
(C) African origin and replacement of other populations.
(D) Origin of all early hominins within African regions.

74. In contrast to the "Out of Africa" model, the "Multiregional" hypothesis of modern human origins argues for:
(A) A continuous gene flow between archaic populations across the Old World, leading to the evolution of modern humans everywhere.
(B) A single, recent origin of Homo sapiens in Africa.
(C) The complete replacement of all archaic human populations.
(D) The idea that Neanderthals were an evolutionary dead end with no contribution to modern humans.

75. Arrange the following hominin types in the correct chronological sequence of their first appearance.
1. Archaic Homo sapiens
2. Anatomically Modern Homo sapiens
3. Homo erectus
4. Homo habilis

(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

76. The "Partial Replacement" or "Assimilation" model of human dispersal is best described as:
(A) Independent evolution of humans in multiple regions.
(B) African origin with some archaic interbreeding.
(C) Competitive replacement of humans by Neanderthals.
(D) Extensive gene flow preventing species formation.

77. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Primate social behaviour is highly varied, ranging from solitary individuals to complex multi-male, multi-female groups.
Statement II : All primate species exhibit a strictly hierarchical, male-dominated social structure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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78. The Jinniushan fossil find in China is significant as it provides evidence for which hominin group in Asia?
(A) Early Homo erectus
(B) Australopithecus
(C) Neandertal man
(D) Archaic Homo sapiens

79. Consider the following characteristics:
1. Presence of hair
2. Post-orbital bar or closure
3. Opposable thumb
4. Tendency towards bipedalism
5. Clavicle retained in the shoulder girdle

Which of the above are general characteristics of the Primate order?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 5 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) All of the above

80. Identify the correct pair among the following.
(A) Parapithecus - Miocene fossil
(B) Homo heidelbergensis - Archaic sapiens
(C) Orrorin tugenensis - Early Transitional Human
(D) Aegyptopithecus - Pre-hominid group

81. Which concept is NOT a part of Darwin's original theory of evolution by natural selection?
(A) Variation
(B) Mendelian genetics
(C) Inheritance
(D) Differential survival and reproduction

82. The skeletal characteristic of a foramen magnum positioned at the base of the skull (centrally located) is a strong indicator of:
(A) Bipedalism
(B) Arboreal locomotion
(C) Brachiation
(D) Quadrupedalism

83. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Robust Australopithecines like Paranthropus boisei had a prominent sagittal crest.
Reason (R) : The sagittal crest served as an anchor point for large temporalis muscles, necessary for their powerful chewing of tough, fibrous plant matter.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

84. The distinction between Prosimii and Anthropoidea is a major division in primate classification. Which of the following belongs to Anthropoidea?
(A) Lemur
(B) Loris
(C) Tarsier
(D) Marmoset (a Ceboidea)

85. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Primate)
P. Gorilla
Q. Baboon
R. Howler Monkey
S. Lemur
List II: (Superfamily/Infraorder)
1. Ceboidea
2. Lemuroidea
3. Hominoidea
4. Cercopithecoidea
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

86. Which theory of evolution emphasizes that most evolutionary changes at the molecular level are caused by random genetic drift of mutant alleles that are selectively neutral?
(A) Lamarckism
(B) Neutral theory of molecular evolution
(C) Darwinism
(D) Punctuated equilibrium

87. Which of the following anatomical features is more characteristic of a Chimpanzee than a modern Human?
(A) A broad, bowl-shaped pelvis
(B) A foramen magnum at the base of the skull
(C) A prominent chin
(D) A large canine diastema

88. Consider the following statements regarding early hominins:
1. Orrorin tugenensis predates Australopithecus.
2. Sahelanthropus tchadensis is also known as 'Toumai'.
3. Ardipithecus ramidus had an opposable big toe.
4. Australopithecus bahrelghazali was found in South Africa.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

89. Neo-Lamarckism can be defined as:
(A) The modern synthesis of Darwinian evolution and genetics.
(B) A synonym for the theory of natural selection.
(C) A collection of modern theories that attempt to revive the principle of inheritance of acquired characteristics.
(D) The theory that evolution occurs in sudden bursts.

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90. The post-cranial skeleton of primates refers to:
(A) All bones of the body below the head (cranium).
(B) The dental formula and jaw structure.
(C) The bones of the skull only.
(D) The fossilized remains of the brain case.

91. The primary mode of locomotion for Gibbons and Siamangs is:
(A) Vertical clinging and leaping
(B) Bipedalism
(C) Quadrupedalism
(D) Brachiation

92. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Ceboidea (New World monkeys) are found in the Americas.
Statement II : Cercopithecoidea (Old World monkeys) are found in Africa and Asia.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

93. The fossil Dryopithecus, a Miocene ape, is primarily associated with which continent?
(A) Africa
(B) Asia
(C) Europe
(D) Australia

94. The discovery of Homo floresiensis was surprising to paleoanthropologists primarily due to its:
(A) Discovery of an extremely large cranial brain size.
(B) Association with advanced forms of symbolic art.
(C) Unexpected location within the African continent.
(D) Small stature combined with recent geological age.

95. Arrange the following geological epochs/fossils in order from oldest to youngest.
1. Dryopithecus (Miocene)
2. Parapithecus (Oligocene)
3. Homo erectus (Pleistocene)
4. Australopithecus afarensis (Pliocene)
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

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96. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Neanderthals.
(A) They had a large cranial capacity.
(B) They possessed a prominent, pointed chin similar to modern humans.
(C) They were distributed across Europe and parts of Asia.
(D) They are known to have buried their dead.

97. The "Multiregional hypothesis" for modern human origins is most strongly associated with the idea of:
(A) Complete replacement
(B) Regional continuity
(C) A single African origin
(D) Punctuated equilibrium

98. Consider the following statements about fossil discoveries:
1. 'Turkana Boy' is a Homo erectus specimen.
2. 'Lucy' is an Australopithecus afarensis specimen.
3. 'Taung Child' is an Australopithecus africanus specimen.
4. 'Narmada Man' is an Archaic Homo sapiens specimen from India.
5. 'Cro-Magnon 1' is a Neanderthal specimen.
Which of the above combinations of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5 only
(B) 3, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) All of the above

99. Which of the following is NOT one of the main hypotheses for the dispersal of modern humans?
(A) Out of Africa hypothesis
(B) Multiregional hypothesis
(C) Candelabra hypothesis
(D) Partial Replacement hypothesis

100. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Sivapithecus is considered to be on or near the ancestral line of the modern orangutan.
Reason (R) : The facial and dental morphology of Sivapithecus shows several derived features in common with orangutans.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. The concept of primate 'social behaviour' encompasses all the following aspects EXCEPT:
(A) Group composition and structure
(B) Mating systems
(C) The chemical composition of their fossilized bones
(D) Communication and grooming

102. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Hominin Type)
P. Early Hominid
Q. Pre-hominid group
R. Early Transitional Human
S. Archaic sapiens
List II: (Example Species)
1. Homo habilis
2. Homo heidelbergensis
3. Australopithecus africanus
4. Orrorin tugenensis
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

103. Which of the following is a characteristic of Lorisoidea?
(A) Found only in Madagascar.
(B) Includes the largest primate species.
(C) Possess a prehensile tail.
(D) Typically nocturnal and arboreal.

104. The trends in primate radiation show an evolutionary emphasis on which sense?
(A) Vision (especially stereoscopic)
(B) Smell (olfaction)
(C) Hearing (audition)
(D) Touch (tactition)

105. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The dental formula for humans is 2.1.2.3.
Statement II : The dental formula for many New World Monkeys (Ceboidea) is 2.1.3.3.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

106. In the debate on modern human origins, the "Out of Africa" model is often referred to as the:
(A) Recent African Origin (RAO) Model
(B) Regional Continuity Model
(C) Assimilation Model
(D) Hybridization Model

107. Consider the following primate locomotion types:
1. Bipedalism
2. Brachiation
3. Quadrupedalism
Which of the above is the primary, habitual form of locomotion in anatomically modern humans?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 3

108. The term for the evolutionary splitting of a parent species into two distinct daughter species is:
(A) Anagenesis
(B) Cladogenesis
(C) Stasis
(D) Phyletic gradualism

109. Which of the following fossils is NOT from the Oligocene-Miocene period?
(A) Parapithecus
(B) Aegyptopithecus
(C) Sahelanthropus tchadensis
(D) Dryopithecus

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110. Which statement best describes the phylogenetic position of Ardipithecus ramidus?
(A) Direct ancestor of the modern chimpanzee lineage.
(B) Late-surviving specimen of the Homo erectus group.
(C) Robust australopithecine from the South of Africa.
(D) Potential early hominin with mixed skeletal traits.

111. The presence of a sagittal crest, flaring zygomatic arches, and megadontia (very large molars) are defining features of which hominin group?
(A) Robust Australopithecines (Paranthropus)
(B) Early Homo (e.g., Homo habilis)
(C) Archaic Homo sapiens
(D) Gracile Australopithecines (e.g., A. africanus)

112. The "Narmada Man" from India, "Rhodesian Man" from Africa, and "Homo heidelbergensis" from Europe are all classified as:
(A) Homo erectus
(B) Archaic sapiens
(C) Neandertal man
(D) Anatomically Modern Homo sapiens

113. Consider the following statements:
1. Lamarckism proposes the inheritance of acquired characteristics.
2. Neo-Darwinism incorporates genetics into Darwin's theory.
3. The synthetic theory is another name for Neo-Darwinism.
4. The neutral theory argues selection is the main driver of molecular evolution.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

114. The Omo 1 and Omo 2 fossils from Ethiopia are crucial for understanding the origins of:
(A) Anatomically modern Homo sapiens
(B) The genus Australopithecus
(C) The Neanderthals
(D) The first use of stone tools

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115. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The distribution of extant Prosimii is largely restricted to the Old World.
Reason (R) : Groups like Lemuroidea are endemic to Madagascar, while Lorisoidea and Tarsiioidea are found in Africa and Asia.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. Which of the following is an incorrect pairing of a hominoid and its primary geographic distribution?
(A) Gorilla - Africa
(B) Orangutan - Asia
(C) Gibbon - Asia
(D) Chimpanzee - South America

117. Match List I with List II regarding modern human dispersal and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Dispersal Hypothesis)
P. Out of Africa Hypothesis
Q. Multiregional Hypothesis
R. Partial Replacement Hypothesis
S. Lamarckism
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Continuity and gene flow
2. African origin with interbreeding
3. Inheritance of acquired traits
4. African origin with total replacement
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

118. The primate superfamily Hominoidea includes all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Humans
(B) Baboons
(C) Chimpanzees
(D) Gorillas

119. The "Turkana boy" fossil is significant because of its:

(A) Association with the earliest known_cave paintings.
(B) Exceptionally small brain size for its species group.
(C) Discovery in Europe extending the Homo erectus range.
(D) Completeness providing data on body proportions.

120. Consider the following hominin species:
1. Australopithecus (Paranthropus) boisei
2. Australopithecus afarensis
3. Homo habilis
4. Homo erectus
5. Homo heidelbergensis

Which of the above combination represents the group generally referred to as "Early Hominids"?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) All of the above

121. "Cladogenesis" and "anagenesis" are concepts that describe:
(A) Modes of natural selection
(B) Types of primate locomotion
(C) Patterns of speciation
(D) Models of human dispersal

122. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The fossil "Toumai" is scientifically known as Orrorin tugenensis.
Statement II : The fossil "Lucy" is scientifically known as Australopithecus afarensis.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

123. The key difference between Darwinism and Lamarckism lies in the:
(A) Importance of the environment in evolution.
(B) Concept of common descent.
(C) Fact that evolution occurs.
(D) Source and inheritance of variation.

124. The fossil evidence from Dmanisi, Georgia, is critical for documenting:
(A) The earliest appearance of Australopithecines.
(B) An early dispersal of hominins, likely Homo erectus, out of Africa.
(C) The origins of anatomically modern humans.
(D) The last surviving population of Neanderthals.

125. Arrange the following hominins in the correct evolutionary sequence as suggested by the fossil record.
1. Australopithecus afarensis
2. Homo erectus
3. Homo habilis
4. Ardipithecus ramidus

(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

126. Which of the following primate groups is geographically restricted to the island of Madagascar?
(A) Lorisoidea
(B) Tarsiioidea
(C) Ceboidea
(D) Lemuroidea

127. The concept of "punctuated equilibrium" was proposed as a counterpoint to which idea?
(A) Phyletic gradualism
(B) Natural selection
(C) Genetic drift
(D) Cladogenesis

128. What is the most distinguishing feature of the Hominoid molar pattern, often called the "Y-5" pattern?
(A) The presence of six cusps.
(B) The grooves between the five cusps form a Y-shape.
(C) The molars are shaped like canines.
(D) The presence of four cusps arranged in parallel rows.

129. The Jinniushan and Narmada Man fossils are important because they represent Archaic Homo sapiens in:

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(A) Africa
(B) Asia
(C) Europe
(D) Australia

130. Consider the following statements about primate classification:
1. Anthropoidea includes monkeys, apes, and humans.
2. Hominoidea is a superfamily within Anthropoidea.
3. Ceboidea are Old World monkeys.
4. Tarsiers are part of the Hominoidea superfamily.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

131. The term 'posture' in primate studies primarily refers to:
(A) The social ranking of an individual within a group.
(B) The facial expressions used for communication.
(C) The way a primate typically holds its body when sitting, standing, or moving.
(D) The diet and feeding habits of a primate.

132. The species designation "habilis" for Homo habilis means:
(A) "Upright Man"
(B) "Wise Man"
(C) "Working Man"
(D) "Handy Man"

133. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The discovery of Australopithecus bahrelghazali in Chad challenged the idea that early hominins were restricted to East and South Africa.
Reason (R) : Its location in Central Africa suggested a wider geographical range for the genus Australopithecus than previously thought.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

134. Which of the following is considered a pre-hominid group that potentially lies near the base of the human family tree?
(A) Homo erectus
(B) Orrorin tugenensis
(C) Australopithecus africanus
(D) Homo habilis

135. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Modern Primate)
P. Human
Q. Gibbon
R. Gorilla
S. Squirrel Monkey
List II: (Primary Locomotion)
1. Brachiation
2. Quadrupedalism
3. Knuckle-walking Quadrupedalism
4. Bipedalism
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

136. The synthetic theory of evolution would best explain the emergence of a new trait in a population as a result of:
(A) Interaction of mutation, selection, and drift.
(B) Direct evolutionary need of the individual organism.
(C) Inheritance of traits acquired during a lifetime.
(D) Extended durations of complete evolutionary stasis.

137. The fossil Ramapithecus is now largely considered to be the same genus as:
(A) Dryopithecus
(B) Aegyptopithecus
(C) Sivapithecus
(D) Gigantopithecus

138. Which of these is a key morphological characteristic distinguishing humans from other extant hominoids like chimpanzees?

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(A) An S-shaped spinal column adapted for bipedalism.
(B) The presence of five digits on each hand.
(C) Forward-facing eyes providing stereoscopic vision.
(D) The presence of body hair.

139. Consider the following hominin discoveries:
1. Cro-Magnon
2. Chancelade
3. Grimaldi
4. Omo
5. Lake Mungo

Which of the following statements correctly identifies the context of these fossils?
(A) They are all examples of Neandertal man.
(B) They are all examples of anatomically modern Homo sapiens.
(C) They are all examples of Homo erectus.
(D) They are all pre-hominid groups.

140. Apes and Old World monkeys, including humans, share which dental formula?
(A) 2.1.3.3
(B) 2.1.2.3
(C) 2.0.3.3
(D) 3.1.3.3

141. The large size of Gigantopithecus is known primarily from the discovery of its:
(A) Complete skeletons
(B) Fossilized footprints
(C) Mandibles and teeth
(D) Cave paintings

142. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Primate classification reflects evolutionary relationships.
Statement II : The distribution of extinct and extant species provides clues about past migrations and environmental adaptations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

143. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the robust australopithecines (Paranthropus)?
(A) A gracile, lightly built skull
(B) A sagittal crest
(C) Large, broad molars (megadontia)
(D) Flaring zygomatic arches (cheekbones)

144. The Chancelade, Grimaldi, and Cro-Magnon fossils, all found in Europe, are key examples of:
(A) Neandertal populations
(B) Anatomically Modern Homo sapiens
(C) Archaic Homo sapiens
(D) Late surviving Homo erectus

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145. "Peking Man" is a famous fossil of Homo erectus discovered near Beijing in:
(A) Japan
(B) China
(C) Vietnam
(D) India

146. From the perspective of evolutionary theory, what is 'selection'?
(A) Differential survival due to phenotypic variation.
(B) Selection of mates based on specific desired traits.
(C) Random loss of alleles within very small populations.
(D) Splitting of one lineage into two or more branches.

147. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Sahelanthropus tchadensis - Toumai
(B) Australopithecus afarensis - Lucy
(C) Homo habilis - Turkana Boy
(D) Australopithecus africanus - Taung Child

148. Consider the following statements about primate evolution:
1. Cladogenesis refers to the branching or splitting of lineages.
2. Anagenesis refers to change within a lineage.
3. Punctuated equilibrium posits long periods of stability.
4. Primate radiation refers to the diversification of the primate order.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

149. The finds at Lake Mungo are the most significant evidence for the Pleistocene human occupation of which continent?
(A) Africa
(B) South America
(C) Australia
(D) Europe

150. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The 'Out of Africa' hypothesis suggests that all modern humans trace their ancestry to a population that emerged in Africa around 200,000 years ago.
Reason (R) : This model is strongly supported by genetic evidence showing greater diversity in African populations and a 'founder effect' in populations outside of Africa.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. Which is the most appropriate description of Homo heidelbergensis?
(A) Early transitional human similar to Homo habilis.
(B) Specialized form of a robust australopithecine.
(C) Anatomically modern human found in Western Europe.
(D) Archaic sapien ancestral to humans and Neanderthals.

152. Which of the following is a characteristic of Anthropoidea?
(A) Generally larger body size and brain size compared to Prosimii.
(B) Includes lemurs and lorises.
(C) All species are nocturnal.
(D) Restricted to the island of Madagascar.

153. What is the primary difference in locomotion between a Gorilla and a Gibbon?
(A) Gorillas are bipedal, Gibbons are quadrupedal.
(B) Gorillas are brachiators, Gibbons are knuckle-walkers.
(C) Gorillas are knuckle-walkers, Gibbons are brachiators.
(D) Both primarily use bipedalism.

154. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Parapithecus and Aegyptopithecus are important Oligocene fossils for understanding early anthropoid evolution.
Statement II : Dryopithecus and Sivapithecus are important Miocene fossils for understanding early hominoid evolution.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

155. The fossil evidence for Sahelanthropus tchadensis is composed primarily of a:
(A) Complete skeleton
(B) Set of footprints
(C) Mandible and teeth only
(D) Nearly complete cranium

156. The "dwarf variety" of hominin, Homo floresiensis, has been interpreted as a case of:
(A) Phyletic gigantism
(B) Insular dwarfism
(C) A pathological modern human
(D) A misidentified Australopithecus

157. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Fossil Name)
P. Toumai
Q. Lucy
R. Turkana Boy
S. Taung Child
List II: (Species)
1. Homo erectus
2. Australopithecus afarensis
3. Sahelanthropus tchadensis
4. Australopithecus africanus
Codes:

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(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

158. The 'Multiregional' hypothesis of modern human dispersal is most directly contradicted by which of the following?
(A) The Synthetic theory of evolution
(B) The concept of punctuated equilibrium
(C) Lamarck's theory of inheritance
(D) The 'Out of Africa' hypothesis

159. Consider the following hominin species and their characteristics:
1. Homo habilis: associated with Oldowan tools.
2. Homo erectus: first hominin to control fire and leave Africa.
3. Neandertal man: adapted to cold climates in Europe.
4. Australopithecus boisei: robust species with powerful chewing muscles.
5. Homo floresiensis: known as the "hobbit" due to its small size.

Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 3, and 5 only
(C) 2, 4, and 5 only
(D) All are correct.

160. Which hominin is considered the "Early Transitional Human" linking Australopithecines and later Homo?
(A) Ardipithecus ramidus
(B) Homo habilis
(C) Homo erectus
(D) Australopithecus africanus

161. The opposability of the thumb is a key primate characteristic that enhances:
(A) Speed of running
(B) Manipulative ability and grasping power
(C) Olfactory sense
(D) Heat regulation

162. The theory of Punctuated Equilibrium, proposed by Eldredge and Gould, suggests that:
(A) Rapid speciation events punctuating long stasis.
(B) Evolution proceeding at a slow and constant rate.
(C) Mechanisms other than selection driving evolution.
(D) Neutrality of the majority of genetic mutations.

163. The scientific name for the fossil "Java Man" is:
(A) Homo habilis
(B) Sinanthropus pekinensis
(C) Pithecanthropus erectus (now classified as Homo erectus)
(D) Australopithecus robustus

164. The post-orbital bar, a bony ring around the eye socket, is a characteristic feature of which primate group?
(A) Only Hominoidea
(B) Only Cercopithecoidea
(C) Most Prosimii
(D) All Primates

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165. The Partial Replacement hypothesis of human origins is also known as the:
(A) Candelabra model
(B) Trellis model
(C) Assimilation model
(D) Complete Replacement model

166. Which one of the following is NOT a superfamily within the infraorder Anthropoidea?
(A) Ceboidea
(B) Lorisoidea
(C) Cercopithecoidea
(D) Hominoidea

167. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orangutan and Gibbon are all classified under the superfamily Hominoidea.
Statement II : Of these, only the Gorilla and Chimpanzee are found in Africa.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

168. Arrange the following primate groups in an ascending order of classification hierarchy.
1. Homo sapiens
2. Hominoidea
3. Anthropoidea
4. Hominidae

(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 3, 4, 2, 1

169. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the dispersal of modern humans.
(A) The "Out of Africa" model posits that modern humans replaced archaic populations.
(B) The "Multiregional" model posits continuous evolution across the Old World.
(C) The "Multiregional" model is the most widely accepted model based on current genetic data.
(D) The "Partial Replacement" model suggests some interbreeding occurred.

170. Which of the following Miocene apes is considered the most likely ancestor of the modern Orangutan?
(A) Sivapithecus
(B) Dryopithecus
(C) Aegyptopithecus
(D) Proconsul

171. The "Rhodesian Man" fossil, discovered at Kabwe, is a key African example of:
(A) Homo heidelbergensis
(B) Homo erectus
(C) Neandertal man
(D) Archaic Homo sapiens

172. Consider the following statements about early hominin fossils:
1. Sahelanthropus tchadensis was found in Chad, Central Africa.
2. Orrorin tugenensis was found in Kenya, East Africa.
3. Ardipithecus ramidus was found in Ethiopia, East Africa.
4. Australopithecus africanus was found in South Africa.

Which of the above statements are correct regarding the discovery locations?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 4 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

173. The primary anatomical adaptation for bipedalism in the post-cranial skeleton is seen in the:
(A) Shape of the rib cage
(B) Length of the arms relative to the legs
(C) Structure of the pelvis, femur, and foot
(D) Size of the clavicle

174. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The discovery of Homo floresiensis on an isolated island environment is significant.
Reason (R) : The small body and brain size of Homo floresiensis is thought to be an example of insular dwarfism, an evolutionary phenomenon seen in other island species.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

175. The division of Australopithecines into 'gracile' and 'robust' forms is based primarily on differences in their:
(A) Cranio-dental adaptations related to diet
(B) Locomotor pattern
(C) Geographic distribution
(D) Brain size

176. Which of the following is a hominin fossil from Asia?
(A) Turkana Boy
(B) Peking Man
(C) Omo Kibish
(D) Cro-Magnon

177. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Fossil)
P. Omo 1
Q. Lake Mungo 3
R. Cro-Magnon 1
S. Jinniushan

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List II: (Location)
1. France (Europe)
2. China (Asia)
3. Ethiopia (Africa)
4. Australia

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

178. What was the central argument of Jean-Baptiste Lamarck's theory of evolution?
(A) Organisms can pass on characteristics acquired during their lifetime to their offspring.
(B) Evolution occurs by natural selection.
(C) New species arise in rapid bursts.
(D) Genetic drift is the main mechanism of evolutionary change.

179. The term "brachiation" is used to describe a form of locomotion best exemplified by which primate?
(A) Lemur
(B) Human
(C) Gibbon
(D) Gorilla

180. Consider the following statements about hominid evolution:
1. Homo habilis is older than Australopithecus afarensis.
2. Homo erectus was the first hominin to leave Africa.
3. Neanderthals had brains that were, on average, smaller than modern humans.
4. The "Out of Africa" model suggests a single origin for Homo sapiens.
5. Homo floresiensis was discovered in Africa.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 5 only
(D) 2, 4, and 5 only

181. A key feature of the "robust" australopithecines, such as Australopithecus (Paranthropus) boisei, is:
(A) A large cranial capacity over 1000 cc.
(B) A diet heavily reliant on meat.
(C) Massive molars and premolars for grinding tough food.
(D) A tall, slender postcranial skeleton.

182. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The multiregional hypothesis posits that modern humans evolved from archaic populations in various regions of the Old World.
Statement II : This model emphasizes the importance of continuous gene flow between these regional populations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

183. The skeletal remains from Chancelade and Grimaldi in Europe are important examples of:
(A) Homo heidelbergensis
(B) Neandertal man
(C) Australopithecus
(D) Anatomically Modern Homo sapiens

184. The "Synthetic theory of evolution" is so named because it synthesizes Darwinian natural selection with:
(A) The principles of Mendelian genetics
(B) Lamarck's theory of acquired characteristics
(C) The theory of punctuated equilibrium
(D) The neutral theory of molecular evolution

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185. The primate superfamily Ceboidea is native to what geographic region?
(A) Africa and Asia (Old World)
(B) Madagascar
(C) The Americas (New World)
(D) Australia

186. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic generally associated with Homo erectus?
(A) A prominent and well-developed chin
(B) Use of Acheulean tools like hand axes
(C) The first controlled use of fire
(D) Significant increase in brain size over Homo habilis

187. The fossil 'Ardi', representing Ardipithecus ramidus, is notable for exhibiting:
(A) Modern human-like foot for efficient bipedalism.
(B) Cranial capacity exceeding that of Homo erectus.
(C) Clear evidence of advanced and symbolic thought.
(D) Grasping foot and pelvis adapted for bipedality.

188. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Neanderthals are considered to be highly adapted to cold environments.
Reason (R) : Their robust build, short limbs, and large nasal aperture are interpreted as biological adaptations to conserve heat and moisten cold, dry air.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

189. Arrange the following primate classifications from the most inclusive (largest group) to the least inclusive (smallest group).
1. Hominoidea
2. Anthropoidea
3. Primates
4. Hominidae
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

190. Which of the following is a key morphological difference between a Gorilla skull and a Human skull?
(A) Humans have a sagittal crest, while gorillas do not.
(B) Humans have a smaller cranial capacity.
(C) Gorillas have a forward-facing foramen magnum.
(D) Gorillas have a prominent sagittal crest and larger canines.

191. The concept that evolutionary change in the fossil record is characterized by long periods of stasis interspersed with short bursts of rapid change is known as:
(A) Punctuated Equilibrium
(B) Anagenesis
(C) Cladogenesis
(D) Phyletic Gradualism

192. Consider the following statements:
1. Orangutan is an Asian ape.
2. Gorilla is an African ape.
3. Gibbon is an Asian ape.
4. Chimpanzee is an African ape.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

193. The "Taung Child" is the type specimen for which hominin species?
(A) Australopithecus afarensis
(B) Australopithecus africanus
(C) Paranthropus robustus
(D) Homo habilis

194. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Neo-Darwinism is essentially a restatement of Darwin's original theory without any modifications.
Statement II : The Synthetic Theory of evolution incorporates knowledge from genetics, systematics, and paleontology into the Darwinian framework.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

195. Which early hominin is characterized by the species name meaning "southern ape of the Afar region"?
(A) Australopithecus africanus
(B) Australopithecus bahrelghazali
(C) Australopithecus afarensis
(D) Australopithecus boisei

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196. The dispersal of modern humans according to the "Partial Replacement" hypothesis suggests:
(A) Modern human evolution occurring in multiple regions.
(B) African origin with total replacement of hominins.
(C) Evolution of Neanderthals into modern-day Europeans.
(D) African origin with interbreeding during dispersal.

197. All of the following are examples of anatomically modern Homo sapiens fossils EXCEPT:
(A) Omo
(B) Cro-Magnon
(C) Narmada Man
(D) Grimaldi

198. Match List I with List II regarding Hominid Evolution and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Hominin)
P. Homo habilis
Q. Homo erectus
R. Archaic sapiens
S. Neandertal man
List II: (Key Feature / Associated Fossil)
1. Turkana Boy
2. First stone tool maker
3. La Chapelle-aux-Saints
4. Homo heidelbergensis
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

199. The distinctive locomotor pattern involving walking on the knuckles of the hands is found in:
(A) Gibbons and Orangutans
(B) Lemurs and Tarsiers
(C) Humans and Australopithecines
(D) Gorillas and Chimpanzees

200. Consider the following primate classifications:
1. Tarsiioidea
2. Ceboidea
3. Cercopithecoidea
4. Hominoidea
5. Lemuroidea
Which of the above are classified under the suborder Anthropoidea?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1, 4, and 5 only
(D) All of the above

201. Which of the following describes the "Out of Africa" hypothesis of modern human dispersal?
(A) Modern humans evolved in three continents at once.
(B) Modern humans evolved from Neanderthals in Europe.
(C) Modern humans evolved in Africa and replaced others.
(D) It is an alternative name for the Multiregional view.

202. The fossil Parapithecus dates to which geological epoch?
(A) Oligocene
(B) Miocene
(C) Pliocene
(D) Pleistocene

203. The term "anagenesis" refers to:
(A) The splitting of a lineage into two or more.
(B) A long period of evolutionary stasis.
(C) The extinction of a species.
(D) The gradual evolution of a species over time without splitting.

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204. The primary characteristic of Lemuroidea, Lorisoidea, and Tarsiioidea that groups them into Prosimii is their:
(A) Large body size.
(B) More primitive, ancestral primate traits compared to anthropoids.
(C) Complex social structures.
(D) Exclusive reliance on a fruit-based diet.

205. The famous "Lucy" skeleton (Australopithecus afarensis) provided strong evidence for which of the following?
(A) Large brain size evolution prior to bipedalism.
(B) First systematic evidence of the use of stone tools.
(C) Established bipedalism before brain enlargement.
(D) Deliberate and systematic control of natural

fire.

206. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Gibbon is an ape.
Statement II : Gorilla is a monkey.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

207. The species Australopithecus (Paranthropous) robustus was found in which region of Africa?
(A) South Africa
(B) East Africa
(C) West Africa
(D) North Africa

208. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Synthetic Theory of Evolution is a comprehensive theory that explains evolution and speciation.
Reason (R) : It integrates contributions from genetics, systematics, paleontology, and other fields with Darwin's theory of natural selection.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

209. The fossil known as "Rhodesian Man" is an example of an African Archaic Homo sapiens, also classified by some as:
(A) Homo heidelbergensis
(B) Homo erectus
(C) Homo neanderthalensis
(D) Australopithecus africanus

210. Consider the following statements about early Hominids:
1. Australopithecus afarensis is exemplified by the fossil "Lucy".
2. Australopithecus africanus is exemplified by the "Taung child".
3. Australopithecus (Paranthropous) boisei is known for its robust cranial features.
4. Australopithecus bahrelghazali was found in Chad.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

211. Which of the following fossils is NOT found in Africa?
(A) Omo 1
(B) Turkana Boy
(C) Peking Man
(D) Orrorin tugenensis

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212. The distribution of Neanderthal fossils is primarily confined to:
(A) Africa and Australia
(B) North and South America
(C) East and Southeast Asia
(D) Europe and Western/Central Asia

213. A major anatomical difference between humans and chimpanzees is the shape of the pelvis. The human pelvis is broad and bowl-shaped to:
(A) Allow for a larger stomach.
(B) Facilitate brachiation.
(C) Support internal organs during upright stance and locomotion.
(D) Increase speed during quadrupedal running.

214. The "dwarf variety" hominin, Homo floresiensis, co-existed on the island of Flores with what extinct animal?
(A) Woolly mammoths
(B) Giant komodo dragons and pygmy elephants
(C) Saber-toothed cats
(D) Irish elk

215. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Quadrupedalism involves locomotion on four limbs.
Statement II : Bipedalism involves locomotion on two hind limbs.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is

incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

216. The scientific study of fossil hominids is known as:
(A) Paleoanthropology
(B) Ethnography
(C) Primatology
(D) Archaeology

217. In the context of primate evolution, which is the most appropriate definition for "radiation"?
(A) The emission of energy as electromagnetic waves.
(B) The dispersal from a central point.
(C) The diversification of an ancestral group into new forms that adapt to different ecological niches.
(D) The process of fossilization.

218. The fossil finds at Dmanisi in Georgia are particularly important because they:
(A) Provide the earliest well-dated evidence of hominins outside Africa.
(B) Represent the earliest known Australopithecines.
(C) Are the most complete Neanderthal skeletons ever found.
(D) Show the first evidence of art.

219. Which of the following Miocene fossils is most closely linked to the ancestry of Asian great apes (Orangutans)?
(A) Aegyptopithecus
(B) Dryopithecus
(C) Parapithecus
(D) Sivapithecus

220. Consider the following hominin characteristics:
1. A centrally located foramen magnum is associated with bipedalism.
2. A sagittal crest is associated with powerful chewing muscles.
3. A prominent chin is a characteristic of anatomically modern Homo sapiens.
4. An occipital bun is often found in Neandertal skulls.
5. A C-shaped spine is typical for habitual bipeds.

Which of the above combination of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 3, and 5 only
(D) All of the above

221. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Concept)
P. Natural Selection
Q. Inheritance of Acquired Characteristics
R. Punctuated Equilibrium
S. Neutral Theory of Molecular Evolution
List II: (Proponent/Associated Theory)
1. Lamarck
2. Darwin
3. Kimura
4. Eldredge and Gould
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

222. The hominin fossil from the Narmada Valley in India is significant because it represents:
(A) A late-surviving Homo erectus.
(B) The only known Neanderthal from the Indian subcontinent.
(C) The earliest anatomically modern human in the world.
(D) An Archaic Homo sapiens in South Asia.

223. What is a defining characteristic of the primate superfamily Ceboidea (New World monkeys)?
(A) Many have prehensile tails and are found in Central and South America.
(B) All species have prehensile tails.
(C) They are found in Africa and Asia.
(D) They have a 2.1.2.3 dental formula.

224. The fossil group that includes Australopithecus (Paranthropus) boisei and robustus is known for what dietary adaptation?
(A) Carnivory
(B) Eating tough, fibrous plant matter
(C) Insectivory
(D) Soft fruit eating

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225. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The classification of primates is hierarchical.
Reason (R) : It reflects the branching evolutionary history, with groups nested within larger groups based on shared ancestry.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. What was the significance of the discovery of Australopithecus bahrelghazali?
(A) It extended the known geographic range of Australopithecus to Central Africa.
(B) It was the first Australopithecus discovered.
(C) It demonstrated that Australopithecus had a much larger brain than previously thought.
(D) It was the first bipedal primate ever found.

227. The hypothesis that modern humans evolved in various parts of the Old World from local archaic populations with continuous gene flow between them is called:
(A) Out of Africa hypothesis
(B) Partial Replacement hypothesis
(C) Multiregional hypothesis
(D) Punctuated Equilibrium

228. Which of the following is NOT an extant primate?
(A) Gorilla
(B) Lemur
(C) Tarsier
(D) Dryopithecus

229. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Homo erectus fossils like Java Man and Peking Man were found in Asia.
Statement II : Homo erectus fossils like Turkana Boy were found in Africa.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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230. The presence of a dental comb is a characteristic feature of which primate group?
(A) Hominoidea
(B) Cercopithecoidea
(C) Most Lemuroidea and Lorisoidea
(D) Ceboidea

231. The "Omo I" skull from Ethiopia is one of the earliest known examples of:
(A) A Neanderthal
(B) An Australopithecine
(C) A Homo erectus
(D) An anatomically modern Homo sapiens

232. Arrange the following hominins by their approximate time of first appearance, from earliest to latest.
1. Homo neanderthalensis
2. Australopithecus afarensis
3. Homo habilis
4. Homo erectus
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

233. The theory of evolution stating that changes at the molecular level are primarily due to random drift rather than selection is the:
(A) Synthetic theory
(B) Lamarckian theory
(C) Neutral theory of molecular evolution
(D) Punctuated equilibrium theory

234. Consider the following statements about primate locomotion:
1. Quadrupedalism is walking on four legs.
2. Bipedalism is walking on two legs.
3. Brachiation is arm-swinging.
4. Knuckle-walking is a form of_ quadrupedalism.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

235. The phylogenetic position of Neanderthals is debated, but genetic evidence suggests:
(A) Direct ancestors of all modern human populations.
(B) Absence of any interaction with modern human groups.
(C) Classification as a species of ape, not hominins.
(D) Interbreeding with ancestors of non-African humans.

236. The group Hominoidea (apes and humans) is distinguished from Cercopithecoidea (Old World monkeys) by all of the following characteristics EXCEPT:
(A) Lack of a tail in Hominoidea
(B) Presence of a 2.1.2.3 dental formula in both groups
(C) A generally larger body size in Hominoidea
(D) Y-5 molar pattern in Hominoidea

237. The 'Taung Child', 'Lucy', and 'Toumai' are, respectively, type fossils or famous examples of:
(A) A. africanus, A. afarensis, and S. tchadensis
(B) A. afarensis, A. africanus, and S. tchadensis
(C) A. africanus, S. tchadensis, and A. afarensis
(D) S. tchadensis, A. afarensis, and A. africanus

238. The Oligocene fossil Aegyptopithecus is considered a good candidate for the common ancestor of:
(A) All primates
(B) Prosimians and Anthropoids
(C) New World monkeys
(D) Old World monkeys and Hominoids

239. The most significant feature of Orrorin tugenensis that suggests it was a biped is the morphology of its:
(A) Femur
(B) Cranium
(C) Hand bones
(D) Teeth

240. The finds from Lake Mungo in Australia are crucial for dating the arrival of modern humans on that continent. These fossils are examples of:
(A) Archaic Homo sapiens
(B) Anatomically Modern Homo sapiens
(C) Homo erectus
(D) Homo floresiensis

241. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The opposability of the thumb allows primates to have a precision grip.
Statement II : All primates have fully opposable thumbs identical to humans.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

242. The term "Archaic sapiens" is a category used for fossils that:
(A) Show a mix of traits from Homo erectus and modern Homo sapiens.
(B) Are clearly Homo erectus.
(C) Are clearly anatomically modern Homo sapiens.
(D) Predate the Australopithecines.

243. The "Java Man" and "Peking Man" fossils are classic examples of which species?
(A) Homo habilis
(B) Homo neanderthalensis
(C) Homo erectus
(D) Archaic Homo sapiens

244. Which of the following is NOT one of the extant great apes?
(A) Gorilla
(B) Chimpanzee
(C) Orangutan
(D) Gibbon

245. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Fossil/Group)
P. Homo floresiensis
Q. Dmanisi Hominins
R. Sahelanthropus tchadensis
S. Australopithecus boisei
List II: (Significance)
1. Very early hominin (pre-hominid)
2. "Dwarf" or "Hobbit" variety
3. "Robust" australopithecine
4. Early H. erectus outside Africa
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

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(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

246. The concept of primate social behavior includes the study of all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Group hierarchies
(B) Post-cranial skeletal anatomy
(C) Mating patterns
(D) Communication methods

247. The "Partial Replacement" hypothesis suggests that modern humans migrating out of Africa:
(A) Wiping out all existing local hominin populations.
(B) Replacement by archaic populations in Asia and Europe.
(C) Delay in migration from Africa until very recently.
(D) Interbreeding with archaic groups like Neanderthals.

248. Consider the following primate groups:
1. Lemurs are endemic to Madagascar.
2. Tarsiers are found in Southeast Asia.
3. New World Monkeys (Ceboidea) are found in the Americas.
4. Old World Monkeys (Cercopithecoidea) are found in Africa and Asia.
5. Apes (Hominoidea) are found in Africa and Asia.

Which of the above combinations of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

249. The post-cranial skeleton refers to the bones of the:
(A) Skull and jaw
(B) Entire body
(C) Body, excluding the skull
(D) Hands and feet only

250. The fossil evidence for modern human dispersal suggests which continent was populated last by Homo sapiens?
(A) Australia
(B) Africa
(C) Asia
(D) The Americas

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The history of evolutionary thought is marked by several key theoretical frameworks that attempt to explain the mechanisms of biological change. Lamarckism, an early model, posited the inheritance of acquired characteristics, suggesting that traits developed during an organism's lifetime could be passed to its offspring. This was largely supplanted by Darwinism, which introduced the revolutionary concept of natural selection acting upon heritable variation as the primary driver of evolution. Subsequent developments led to refined theories. Neo-Lamarckism attempted to revive Lamarck's ideas in light of new knowledge but found little empirical support. In contrast, Neo-Darwinism emerged by integrating Mendelian genetics with Darwin's original framework, clarifying the nature of heritable variation. This synthesis culminated in the modern Synthetic theory of evolution, which provides a comprehensive explanation by unifying concepts from genetics, systematics, and paleontology. The Synthetic theory reaffirms the central role of selection but elaborates on the sources of variation (like mutation and recombination) and other evolutionary forces (such as genetic drift and gene flow), providing a robust and widely accepted model for how life evolves. The principle of selection remains the cornerstone, explaining the adaptation of populations to their environments over geological time.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which evolutionary theory first proposed that characteristics developed during an individual's life are passed on to its progeny?
(A) Neo-Darwinism
(B) Lamarckism
(C) The Synthetic theory
(D) Darwinism

252. According to the passage, the primary contribution of Darwinism to evolutionary thought was the concept of:
(A) natural selection acting on variation.
(B) the inheritance of acquired traits.
(C) the role of genetic drift in populations.

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(D) the integration of paleontology and genetics.

253. How did Neo-Darwinism advance upon the original principles of Darwinism?
(A) By reintroducing the idea of acquired characteristics.
(B) By proposing a new mechanism to replace natural selection.
(C) By incorporating Mendelian genetics to explain heritable variation.
(D) By focusing exclusively on the fossil record as evidence.

254. The Synthetic theory of evolution is described as a comprehensive model because it:
(A) rejects the principle of natural selection in favor of genetic drift.
(B) revives the core tenets of Neo-Lamarckism with modern evidence.
(C) proposes that all evolutionary change is driven by mutation alone.
(D) unifies concepts from diverse fields like genetics, systematics, and paleontology.

255. What can be inferred about the relationship between Neo-Lamarckism and the Synthetic theory based on the text?
(A) Neo-Lamarckism forms a foundational component of the Synthetic theory.
(B) The Synthetic theory and Neo-Lamarckism are competing but equally supported models.
(C) The Synthetic theory's principles are fundamentally at odds with Neo-Lamarckism's core idea.
(D) Both theories prioritize genetic drift as the main evolutionary mechanism.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Evolutionary change can be understood through different patterns and mechanisms. The concept of anagenesis describes a pattern of gradual evolution within a single lineage, where a species accumulates changes over time to the point where it is considered a new species, without any branching of the lineage. In contrast, cladogenesis refers to the splitting of an ancestral lineage into two or more distinct descendant lineages, leading to an increase in the number of species. While traditional views often emphasized gradual change, the theory of punctuated equilibrium proposes a different tempo. It suggests that evolutionary history is characterized by long periods of stasis, where species show little to no change, which are interrupted, or 'punctuated,' by short bursts of rapid evolutionary change, often associated with speciation events. Complementing these macroevolutionary patterns is the neutral theory of molecular evolution. This theory challenges the ubiquity of positive selection by positing that a significant portion of evolutionary change at the molecular level is not driven by selection, but rather by the random genetic drift of mutant alleles that are functionally neutral or nearly neutral. This provides a crucial alternative mechanism for genetic change that is not necessarily adaptive.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which concept describes the evolutionary process where a single ancestral species evolves into a new descendant species without splitting?
(A) Cladogenesis
(B) Anagenesis
(C) Punctuated equilibrium
(D) Neutral theory

257. The theory of punctuated equilibrium is characterized by which of the following patterns?
(A) Continuous and slow evolutionary change within a lineage.
(B) The random fixation of neutral alleles as the primary driver of evolution.
(C) The splitting of a lineage into multiple descendant species at a constant rate.
(D) Long periods of stability interrupted by rapid speciation events.

258. How does cladogenesis differ from anagenesis?
(A) Cladogenesis results in an increase in species diversity, whereas anagenesis does not.
(B) Cladogenesis involves gradual change, whereas anagenesis involves rapid change.
(C) Cladogenesis is driven by selection, whereas anagenesis is driven by genetic drift.
(D) Cladogenesis occurs at the molecular level, whereas anagenesis is a macroevolutionary pattern.

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259. What is the main assertion of the neutral theory of molecular evolution?
(A) That all evolutionary change is adaptive and driven by positive selection.
(B) That species remain in stasis for long geological periods.
(C) That much molecular-level evolution is caused by random genetic drift of neutral alleles.
(D) That lineages always split into two or more descendant species over time.

260. According to the passage, the neutral theory of molecular evolution provides an alternative explanation for genetic change that is not based on:
(A) adaptive selection.
(B) heredity.
(C) mutation.
(D) random chance.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Order Primates exhibits significant diversity, a result of major trends in primate radiation that have led to the occupation of various ecological niches worldwide. The classification of this order relies on a suite of defining characteristics. Morphological traits such as the presence of hair are common, but it is the skeletal features that are particularly diagnostic. These include specific cranial, post-cranial, and dental characteristics that reflect evolutionary history and dietary adaptations. The primate brain, in particular, shows a general trend towards increased size and complexity. A key physical trait that has been instrumental in primate success is the opposability of the thumb, which facilitates grasping and manipulation. This is complemented by diverse locomotor patterns, which range from terrestrial and arboreal quadrupedalism to specialized forms like brachiation (arm-swinging) and, most notably in the human lineage, habitual bipedalism. These locomotor styles are directly linked to posture and post-cranial anatomy. Beyond physical attributes, a hallmark of primates is the complexity of their social behaviour. The intricate social structures, communication methods, and learning capacities are critical aspects of primate adaptation and are central to their classification and study.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. The passage identifies which of the following as a key physical trait that has been instrumental in the success of primates?
(A) Specialized dental characteristics
(B) The complexity of social behaviour
(C) The presence of morphological hair
(D) The opposability of the thumb

262. Which locomotor pattern is mentioned in the text as being most notably associated with the human lineage?
(A) Brachiation
(B) Bipedalism
(C) Quadrupedalism
(D) Arboreal climbing

263. According to the source, primate classification relies on a combination of features. Which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned as a diagnostic skeletal characteristic?
(A) Cranial features
(B) Post-cranial features
(C) Hair colour patterns
(D) Dental characteristics

264. The term "brachiation" as described in the paragraph refers to a locomotor pattern involving:
(A) walking on four limbs.
(B) walking on two feet.
(C) a combination of leaping and climbing.
(D) swinging by the arms.

265. What can be inferred about the study of primates from the passage?
(A) Understanding primate social behaviour is as important as studying their physical traits.
(B) Primate study focuses exclusively on fossil evidence and skeletal anatomy.
(C) Locomotor patterns are unrelated to the primate's posture and anatomy.
(D) The opposable thumb is the only feature that distinguishes primates from other mammals.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The taxonomic classification of extant primates divides the order into two principal suborders:

Prosimii and Anthropoidea. The Prosimii, often considered more primitive, are geographically distributed across specific regions and are further categorized into several groups. This suborder includes the Tarsiioidea (tarsiers), the Lorisoidea (lorises and galagos), and the Lemuroidea (lemurs), each with distinct characteristics and habitats, primarily in Asia, Africa, and Madagascar. The second suborder, Anthropoidea, consists of the monkeys, apes, and humans. This large and diverse group is subdivided into three superfamilies based on key characteristics and geographical distribution. The Ceboidea, or New World monkeys, are found in Central and South America. The Cercopithecoidea, or Old World monkeys, are distributed across Africa and Asia. Finally, the Hominoidea includes the apes and humans, which are characterized by a lack of an external tail, a larger body size, and more complex behaviour compared to other primates. This hierarchical classification, from suborder to superfamily, reflects the major evolutionary divergences and adaptive radiations within the primate lineage, providing a structured framework for understanding their diversity and distribution.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. According to the passage, the primate order is primarily divided into which two suborders?
(A) Ceboidea and Cercopithecoidea
(B) Prosimii and Anthropoidea
(C) Lemuroidea and Lorisoidea
(D) Hominoidea and Tarsiioidea

267. Which of the following groups belongs to the superfamily Ceboidea?
(A) Old World monkeys
(B) New World monkeys
(C) Apes and humans
(D) Lemurs and lorises

268. The passage indicates that the superfamilies Ceboidea, Cercopithecoidea, and Hominoidea are all subdivisions of which group?
(A) Anthropoidea
(B) Prosimii
(C) Tarsiioidea
(D) Lemuroidea

269. Based on the text, a key characteristic that distinguishes Hominoidea from Ceboidea and Cercopithecoidea is:
(A) their exclusive distribution in Africa.
(B) the presence of a prehensile tail.
(C) the lack of an external tail.
(D) their classification within the Prosimii.

270. What can be inferred about the geographical distribution of the Prosimii mentioned in the text?
(A) They are found globally in all primate-bearing regions.
(B) They are primarily concentrated in the Americas.
(C) They exclusively inhabit the continent of Australia.
(D) Their distribution is more restricted compared to the Anthropoidea.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Within the superfamily Hominoidea, a comparative study of the morphological and anatomical characteristics of its extant members reveals both shared ancestry and significant evolutionary divergence. This group includes the Human, Chimpanzee, Gorilla, Orangutan, and Gibbon. While all share certain hominoid traits, there are marked differences in their anatomy. For instance, humans are distinguished by skeletal adaptations for habitual bipedalism, which is reflected in the postcranial skeleton. In contrast, Gorillas and Chimpanzees primarily practice knuckle-walking, a form of quadrupedalism, which corresponds to different anatomical structures in their forelimbs and hands. Gibbons are specialized for brachiation, with extremely long arms relative to their body size. Orangutans are also highly arboreal, using a slow, cautious form of four-limbed climbing. Morphological differences extend to cranial and dental features. While the basic dental formula may be similar, variations in tooth size and shape reflect dietary differences. Similarly, cranial morphology, including the size and shape of the braincase and face, differs significantly, with humans exhibiting a much larger relative brain size and a flatter facial profile compared to the great apes. These comparative characteristics are fundamental for reconstructing the phylogenetic relationships

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among hominoids.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. Which hominoid mentioned in the passage is described as being specialized for brachiation?
(A) Gorilla
(B) Orangutan
(C) Gibbon
(D) Human

272. The passage identifies knuckle-walking as the primary locomotor pattern for which pair of hominoids?
(A) Human and Orangutan
(B) Gorilla and Chimpanzee
(C) Gibbon and Gorilla
(D) Chimpanzee and Human

273. According to the text, what is a distinguishing morphological characteristic of humans when compared to other great apes?
(A) A smaller relative brain size and prognathic face.
(B) Skeletal adaptations for knuckle-walking.
(C) Extremely long arms specialized for brachiation.
(D) A larger relative brain size and flatter facial profile.

274. The anatomical variations among hominoids, such as in postcranial skeletons and dental features, are indicative of:
(A) evolutionary divergence and different adaptations.
(B) a complete lack of shared ancestry.
(C) identical dietary and locomotor habits.
(D) a recent convergence to a single body plan.

275. What can be inferred from the comparison of locomotion among hominoids?
(A) All hominoids are equally adapted for bipedalism.
(B) Dental morphology is the sole determinant of locomotor patterns.
(C) Locomotor style is directly related to specific postcranial skeletal adaptations.
(D) Gibbons and humans share the most similar form of locomotion.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The fossil record of the Oligocene and Miocene epochs is crucial for understanding the early evolution and diversification of higher primates. Among the key Oligocene fossils is Aegyptopithecus, a primate that exhibits a mosaic of primitive and advanced features, providing important clues about the ancestry of later catarrhines. Parapithecus, from the same period, represents another important branch of early anthropoid evolution. The Miocene epoch witnessed a significant radiation of hominoids across Africa, Asia, and Europe. Dryopithecus, found widely in Europe, is a classic example of a Miocene ape. In Asia, the fossil record includes Sivapithecus, whose craniofacial morphology shows notable similarities to the modern orangutan. For some time, fossils assigned to Ramapithecus were considered to be on the direct line to humans, though they are now often considered to be part of the Sivapithecus lineage. Another remarkable Asian fossil from this period is Gigantopithecus, an enormous primate known primarily from dental and mandibular fragments, representing the largest primate known to have existed. These Oligocene-Miocene fossils collectively document the critical stages of anthropoid evolution before the emergence of the hominin line.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. Which fossil primate is mentioned as being an important Oligocene ancestor to later catarrhines?
(A) Aegyptopithecus
(B) Dryopithecus
(C) Gigantopithecus
(D) Sivapithecus

277. According to the passage, fossils of Dryopithecus are primarily associated with which continent?
(A) Africa
(B) Asia
(C) Australia
(D) Europe

278. The fossil primate Sivapithecus is noted for its morphological similarities to which modern ape?
(A) Gorilla
(B) Orangutan
(C) Chimpanzee

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(D) Gibbon

279. What is the distinguishing characteristic of Gigantopithecus mentioned in the text?
(A) Its status as an early Oligocene primate.
(B) Its close relationship to Dryopithecus.
(C) Its exceptionally large size.
(D) Its discovery exclusively in Europe.

280. The passage suggests that the fossil genus Ramapithecus is now often considered to be:
(A) a direct human ancestor, as originally thought.
(B) an Oligocene primate like Aegyptopithecus.
(C) the largest primate that ever lived.
(D) a part of the Sivapithecus group.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The origins of the hominin lineage are traced back to a collection of late Miocene and early Pliocene fossils often termed pre-hominid groups. Among the most significant are Sahelanthropus tchadensis, known from a cranium nicknamed 'Toumai', Orrorin tugenensis, represented by postcranial remains suggesting bipedalism, and Ardipithecus ramidus, which provides extensive evidence of a form of locomotion different from both modern apes and humans. Following these early potential ancestors, the Pliocene epoch saw the radiation of the early hominids of the genus Australopithecus. This diverse genus is broadly divided into gracile and robust forms. The gracile lineage includes iconic species such as Australopithecus afarensis and Australopithecus africanus. The robust forms, often placed in the separate genus Paranthropus, include Australopithecus (Paranthropus) boisei and Australopithecus (Paranthropus) robustus, which are characterized by massive jaws and molar teeth. The discovery of Australopithecus bahrelghazali in Chad extended the known geographic range of the genus beyond East and South Africa. The taxon Australopithecus ramidus is also noted, highlighting the complexity and sometimes overlapping classifications in early homid studies.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. Which of the following is identified in the passage as a pre-hominid group?
(A) Orrorin tugenensis
(B) Australopithecus africanus
(C) Paranthropus boisei
(D) Australopithecus bahrelghazali

282. The robust australopithecines, such as Paranthropus boisei, are primarily characterized by their:
(A) large cranial capacity.
(B) massive jaws and molar teeth.
(C) gracile skeletal structure.
(D) geographic location in Chad.

283. The discovery of Australopithecus bahrelghazali was significant because it:
(A) confirmed that all australopithecines were robust.
(B) extended the known geographic range of Australopithecus.
(C) provided the first evidence of tool use.
(D) was the earliest of the pre-hominid groups.

284. The passage mentions "Toumai" as the nickname for a cranium belonging to which species?
(A) Sahelanthropus tchadensis
(B) Ardipithecus ramidus
(C) Orrorin tugenensis
(D) Australopithecus afarensis

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285. Based on the source, what can be inferred about the classification of early hominids?
(A) It is a simple, linear progression with no taxonomic disagreements.
(B) All fossil finds fit neatly into either gracile or robust categories.
(C) There is complexity, as shown by the inclusion of 'ramidus' in both Ardipithecus and Australopithecus.
(D) All pre-hominids are now definitively classified within the genus Australopithecus.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The trajectory of hominid evolution marks a significant transition with the emergence of the genus Homo. The species Homo habilis is identified as an early transitional human, representing a crucial step-change from the earlier australopithecines, notably in terms of brain size and association with stone tools. Following this,

the evolution and dispersal of Homo erectus represents a major milestone in human history. This species is characterized by a larger brain, a more modern human-like body plan, and an unprecedented geographical distribution that extended well beyond Africa. Fossil evidence for Homo erectus is widespread and provides a clear picture of its extensive range. Key African discoveries include the remarkably complete 'Turkana boy' skeleton. In Asia, the classic finds of 'Java man' and 'Peking man' established the species' presence in the Far East. The Dmanisi fossils from Europe (Georgia) represent some of the earliest evidence of hominids outside of Africa. A particularly intriguing find is Homo floresiensis from Indonesia, a dwarf variety that presents a complex puzzle regarding its relationship to Homo erectus and its place in hominid evolution, highlighting the potential for isolated populations to follow unique evolutionary paths.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which species is identified in the passage as the "early transitional human" between australopithecines and later Homo?
(A) Homo erectus
(B) Homo floresiensis
(C) Australopithecus africanus
(D) Homo habilis

287. The fossil known as the 'Turkana boy' is a significant piece of evidence for Homo erectus found on which continent?
(A) Asia
(B) Europe
(C) Africa
(D) Australia

288. According to the text, the 'Java man' and 'Peking man' fossils are key evidence for the presence of Homo erectus in:
(A) Europe.
(B) Asia.
(C) Africa.
(D) Indonesia exclusively.

289. What is the most notable characteristic of Homo floresiensis mentioned in the paragraph?
(A) Its exceptionally large brain size.
(B) Its status as the earliest hominid outside Africa.
(C) Its discovery in the same location as 'Turkana boy'.
(D) Its dwarf-like stature.

290. Based on the passage, a defining characteristic of Homo erectus that distinguishes it from earlier hominids is its:
(A) unprecedented and widespread geographical distribution.
(B) exclusive confinement to the African continent.
(C) very small, australopithecine-like brain.
(D) classification as a dwarf variety.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The period preceding the appearance of anatomically modern humans is marked by the presence of Archaic Homo sapiens, a diverse group exhibiting a mosaic of features from Homo erectus and modern Homo sapiens. The characteristics of these archaic humans are exemplified by key fossil discoveries across the Old World. In Europe, Homo heidelbergensis is a prominent example of this grade. In Africa, the 'Rhodesian Man' fossil represents an important archaic specimen. The Asian fossil record for this period includes significant finds such as the skull from Jinniushan in China and the 'Narmada Man' from India, demonstrating the widespread distribution of these populations. Following this archaic phase, a distinct and well-studied group, Neandertal man, emerged. The Neanderthals had a wide distribution across Europe and parts of Asia. Their salient features include a large cranial capacity (on average, larger than modern humans), a long and low skull with a prominent occipital bun, large brow ridges, and a robust, cold-adapted postcranial skeleton. The phylogenetic position of Neanderthals remains a subject of considerable debate, particularly concerning their relationship with anatomically modern Homo sapiens and the extent of their contribution to the modern human gene pool.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. Which of the following fossils is mentioned as an example of Archaic Homo sapiens from Europe?

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(A) Narmada Man
(B) Rhodesian Man
(C) Homo heidelbergensis
(D) Jinniushan Man

292. According to the passage, the 'Narmada Man' fossil is a representative of Archaic Homo sapiens found in which country?
(A) India
(B) China
(C) Africa
(D) Germany

293. Which of the following is described as a salient feature of Neandertal man?
(A) A small cranial capacity and a gracile skeleton.
(B) A geographic distribution limited to Africa.
(C) A high, rounded skull with no brow ridges.
(D) A long, low skull with an occipital bun.

294. The passage indicates that the 'Rhodesian Man' is a significant archaic fossil discovered on which continent?
(A) Asia
(B) Africa
(C) Europe
(D) Australia

295. What does the text suggest about the phylogenetic position of Neanderthals?
(A) It is definitively established that they are direct ancestors of all modern humans.
(B) It is a settled issue with no remaining questions.
(C) It is a subject of ongoing academic debate.
(D) It proves they were a geographically isolated group in Africa.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The emergence of anatomically Modern Homo sapiens (AMH) is documented by a rich fossil record and is central to understanding recent human origins. The key characteristics of AMH include a high, rounded cranium, a reduced brow ridge, and a prominent chin. Fossil evidence provides a timeline for their appearance and spread. Some of the earliest examples of AMH are from Africa, specifically the fossils from Omo. In Europe, the appearance of AMH is well-documented by the classic finds of Cro-Magnon, Chancelade, and Grimaldi. Asian evidence, such as the fossils from Jinniushan, and Australian finds, like the remains from Lake Mungo, confirm a global distribution. The dispersal of these modern humans from their origin point is explained by several competing models. The 'Out of Africa' hypothesis posits a recent, single origin in Africa, with AMH subsequently replacing archaic populations worldwide. In contrast, the 'Multiregional hypothesis' suggests that modern humans evolved in parallel in different regions from local archaic populations. A third model, the 'Partial Replacement hypothesis', offers a compromise, suggesting an African origin with subsequent dispersal and some degree of interbreeding with archaic populations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the passage, which of the following is a key characteristic of anatomically Modern Homo sapiens?
(A) A long, low cranium and a prominent occipital bun.
(B) Massive brow ridges and no chin.
(C) A cranial capacity smaller than that of Neanderthals.
(D) A high, rounded cranium and a prominent chin.

297. The fossil finds of Cro-Magnon, Chancelade, and Grimaldi are cited as evidence for the presence of AMH on which continent?
(A) Europe
(B) Africa
(C) Asia
(D) Australia

298. Which hypothesis of modern human dispersal suggests that AMH originated in Africa and then replaced all other archaic human populations without interbreeding?
(A) The Multiregional hypothesis
(B) The Out of Africa hypothesis
(C) The Partial Replacement hypothesis
(D) The African Hybridization model

299. The 'Multiregional hypothesis' proposes that modern humans:
(A) originated exclusively in Africa and then

migrated.
(B) evolved in parallel from archaic populations in various regions.
(C) are a result of a single replacement event in Europe.
(D) first appeared in Australia at Lake Mungo.

300. The 'Partial Replacement hypothesis' is described as a compromise model because it incorporates elements of both the 'Out of Africa' and 'Multiregional' models by suggesting:
(A) an African origin with subsequent interbreeding with archaic populations.
(B) a European origin with migration to Africa.
(C) parallel evolution with no migration at all.
(D) a complete replacement of all populations by Asian migrants.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Lamarckism
The theory of Lamarckism, proposed by Jean-Baptiste Lamarck, suggests that organisms undergo evolutionary changes through the inheritance of acquired characteristics. This idea posits that physical traits developed by an individual during its lifetime, due to environmental use or disuse, are directly passed on to its offspring. It was one of the earliest systematic theories of evolution before the advent of modern genetics and Darwinian selection.

2. (A) It combines natural selection with Mendelian genetics.
The Synthetic theory of evolution, often called the modern synthesis, integrates Charles Darwin's original concept of natural selection with the principles of Mendelian genetics. This comprehensive framework accounts for how genetic variation arises through mutations and recombination, and how such variation is acted upon by selection. It bridges the gap between microscopic genetic changes and the macroscopic evolutionary patterns observed in the fossil record and populations.

3. (C) Prehensile tails in all species.
While many primate species exhibit specialized morphological traits, the presence of a prehensile tail is not a universal characteristic of the order. This feature is primarily found among certain New World monkeys, where it serves as a fifth limb for grasping branches. In contrast, Old World monkeys, apes, and humans lack this adaptation, demonstrating the significant morphological diversity present within different lineages of primates.

4. (D) Long stasis interrupted by rapid bursts of change.
Punctuated equilibrium is an evolutionary model suggesting that species remain relatively unchanged for long geological periods, a state known as stasis. These stable intervals are occasionally interrupted by rare and rapid events of branching speciation. This concept contrasts with phyletic gradualism, which argues for slow and continuous modification. It explains the frequent absence of transitional forms in the fossil record during the history of life.

5. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Evolutionary processes are often categorized into two distinct patterns of species formation over time. Anagenesis describes the gradual transformation of an entire species into a new form without any branching in the lineage. Conversely, cladogenesis involves the splitting of a parent species into two or more distinct daughter species, increasing biological diversity. Both mechanisms are fundamental to understanding the complex history and phylogeny of life.

6. (B) Genetic drift
The neutral theory of molecular evolution, developed by Motoo Kimura, proposes that the vast majority of evolutionary changes at the molecular level are caused by random genetic drift of selectively neutral mutants. This theory suggests that most mutations do not significantly affect an organism's fitness and thus are not driven by natural selection. Instead, their frequency in a population changes randomly over successive generations through time.

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7. (D) Brachiation
Brachiation is a specialized form of arboreal locomotion where primates move through the forest canopy by swinging from one branch to another using only their arms. This movement requires specific anatomical adaptations, such as long arms, flexible shoulder joints, and hook-like fingers. While commonly associated with lesser apes like gibbons, this mode of travel is highly efficient for navigating the three-dimensional environment of dense forests.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Synthetic theory of evolution represents a modern unification of various biological disciplines to explain the mechanisms of evolutionary change. By combining Darwinian natural selection with population genetics,

paleontology, and molecular biology, it provides a robust scientific framework. This synthesis explains how genetic variations occur, how they are inherited, and how they are filtered by environmental pressures to drive the diversification of species over time.

9. (C) Radius and ulna bones fused in the forearm.
Primates are characterized by several skeletal adaptations that facilitate a wide range of movements and specialized lifestyles. One key feature is the maintenance of separate radius and ulna bones in the forearm, which allows for the rotation of the hand. This flexibility is essential for climbing, grasping, and manipulating objects. Fused forearm bones would limit this mobility, which is generally contrary to the primate anatomical plan.

10. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Major evolutionary theories are defined by their unique core concepts regarding how species change over time. Lamarckism is associated with the inheritance of acquired traits, while Darwinism focuses on natural selection as the primary driver. The neutral theory emphasizes the role of genetic drift at the molecular level. Finally, punctuated equilibrium describes the pattern of evolution as being composed of long stasis followed by rapid speciation.

11. (D) Touching the thumb to the tips of other digits.
Opposability is a hallmark of primate evolution, characterized by the ability to bring the thumb into contact with the tips of the other fingers on the same hand. This anatomical configuration facilitates a precision grip, allowing for the fine manipulation of small objects. It also provides a powerful power grip essential for grasping branches during arboreal locomotion, which was a critical adaptation in early primates.

12. (B) The primate brain, relative to body size, is typically smaller than that of other mammals.
One of the most significant trends in primate evolution is encephalization, which refers to the increase in brain size relative to total body mass. Compared to most other mammals of similar size, primates possess larger and more complex brains with expanded cerebral cortices. This neurological development is linked to enhanced visual processing, complex social interactions, and the ability to learn and solve problems within their environments.

13. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Primate locomotion is exceptionally diverse, reflecting adaptations to various ecological niches and lifestyles. Quadrupedalism involves walking on all four limbs, while bipedalism is the specialized upright walking seen in humans. Brachiation is the arm-swinging movement perfected by gibbons. Vertical clinging and leaping is another arboreal mode used by many prosimians. Together, these different forms of movement illustrate the functional versatility and evolutionary success of the primate order.

14. (D) Splitting of a lineage into distinct new species.
Cladogenesis is a fundamental evolutionary process that results in the branching of a single biological lineage into two or more separate species. This mechanism is the primary driver of biological diversity, as it leads to the multiplication of species over geological time. It contrasts with anagenesis, where a species evolves as a single unit. Cladogenesis typically occurs when populations become reproductively isolated and undergo independent evolution.

15. (A) Walking on two feet.
Bipedalism is a unique form of terrestrial locomotion that involves moving primarily on the two rear limbs in an upright posture. While several primates can walk bipedally for short distances, it is the habitual and obligate mode of movement for modern humans. This adaptation required significant anatomical restructuring of the pelvis, spine, and feet, and it is considered a defining characteristic in the early stages of hominin evolution.

16. (B) Ceboidea
The primate suborder Prosimii traditionally includes more primitive lineages such as lemurs, lorises, and tarsiers, which are grouped into superfamilies like Lemuroidea, Lorisoidea, and Tarsiioidea. In contrast, Ceboidea refers to the New World monkeys, which belong to the suborder Anthropoidea. Prosimians generally retain ancestral mammalian traits, such as a greater reliance on smell and a reflective layer in the eyes, which distinguishes them from anthropoids.

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17. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Evolutionary thought has expanded through different theoretical frameworks since the time of Darwin and Lamarck. Neo-Darwinism represents the integration of natural selection with modern genetics, forming the basis of contemporary biology. Simultaneously, Neo-Lamarckism refers to various modern hypotheses that explore the possibility of environmental factors influencing hereditary material in ways reminiscent of Lamarckian ideas, though often focusing on epigenetic mechanisms or molecular-level changes in organisms.

18. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
The early stages of the human evolutionary lineage are marked by a series of pre-hominid and hominid species appearing in the fossil record. Sahelanthropus tchadensis is among the oldest potential ancestors, followed by Orrorin tugenensis and Ardipithecus ramidus. Australopithecus afarensis appeared later, showing more advanced adaptations for bipedalism. This chronological progression illustrates the gradual transition from ancestral ape-like forms toward the characteristics that define the human genus.

19. (C) Gibbon
The superfamily Hominoidea includes the lesser apes, great apes, and humans. Gibbons are classified as lesser apes because they are smaller and exhibit a highly specialized form of brachiation. Unlike monkeys, members of Hominoidea lack tails and possess a more upright body posture and larger brains. This group represents our closest living relatives in the animal kingdom, sharing a common evolutionary history that diverged from other primate lineages millions of years ago.

20. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Primate classification is a hierarchical system that reflects the evolutionary relationships among various groups. The suborder Prosimii contains lemurs, lorises, and tarsiers, while Anthropoidea encompasses monkeys, apes, and humans. Within Anthropoidea, New World monkeys are classified as Ceboidea, and Old World monkeys as Cercopithecoidea. The superfamily Hominoidea includes all apes and the human lineage, illustrating the broad diversity and structured biological organization within the entire primate order.

21. (C) South and Central America
The superfamily Ceboidea consists of the New World monkeys, which are geographically restricted to the tropical and subtropical regions of Central and South America. These primates evolved in isolation from their Old World counterparts for tens of millions of years. They are characterized by unique features such as widely spaced nostrils and, in some species, prehensile tails, which reflect their specialized adaptations to the environments of the Western Hemisphere.

22. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The development of an opposable thumb is considered a critical evolutionary adaptation for primates living in arboreal environments. This anatomical feature allows individuals to securely grasp branches, which is essential for stable movement through the forest canopy. Furthermore, the ability to manipulate objects with precision facilitated the acquisition of various food sources. Consequently, the functional benefits of thumb opposability provided a significant selective advantage for survival in complex habitats.

23. (D) Ischial callosities
Cercopithecoidea, or Old World monkeys, possess several distinctive anatomical features that separate them from other primate groups. One such characteristic is the presence of ischial callosities, which are thickened, hairless pads of skin on the buttocks. These pads allow the monkeys to sit comfortably on thin branches for long periods while feeding or resting. This adaptation is common among African and Asian monkeys but is absent in New World monkeys.

24. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different primate groups are often identified by specific morphological features that reflect their evolutionary history. Lemuroidea frequently possess a dental comb used for grooming. Ceboidea, the New World monkeys, may feature prehensile tails in certain species. Cercopithecoidea are known for having ischial callosities, which are sitting pads. Finally,

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Hominoidea, which includes gibbons, are characterized by their ability to brachiate, moving through trees by swinging with their arms.

25. (C) Southeast Asia
The infraorder Tarsiioidea contains the tarsiers, a unique group of small primates found exclusively on various islands throughout Southeast Asia, including parts of the Philippines and Indonesia. Tarsiers are characterized by their enormous eyes, elongated tarsal bones for leaping, and a purely carnivorous diet. Their restricted geographic range and specialized nocturnal lifestyle make them a distinct and significant lineage within the broader evolutionary history of the primate order.

26. (A) Lemur - Knuckle-walking
Primate species are associated with specific modes of locomotion that correspond to their anatomy and environment. While humans are obligate bipeds and gibbons are specialized brachiators, large African apes like gorillas often utilize knuckle-walking. However, lemurs do not engage in knuckle-walking; instead, they typically use vertical clinging and leaping or arboreal quadrupedalism. Identifying these locomotion patterns is essential for understanding the functional morphology and ecological adaptations of various primate lineages.

27. (B) 2 and 3 only
Knuckle-walking is a specialized form of quadrupedal terrestrial locomotion found in our closest living relatives, the chimpanzees and gorillas. In this mode of movement, the weight of the upper body is supported on the middle phalanges of the fingers rather than the palms. While orangutans are primarily arboreal and humans are bipedal, the shared use of knuckle-walking in African apes suggests a unique evolutionary adaptation within that specific hominoid group.

28. (B) A single lineage undergoes gradual transformation over time.
Anagenesis represents a pattern of evolutionary change where a single species accumulates modifications over long periods, eventually transforming into a new species. In this process, the entire population evolves as a unified lineage without splitting or branching into multiple descendant forms. This mode of evolution is often referred to as phyletic gradualism and is one of the ways that biological change is documented within the geological fossil record.

29. (C) Platyrrhini
The suborder Prosimii is composed of several infraorders, including Lemuroidea, Lorisoidea, and Tarsiioidea, which represent the more ancestral primate lineages. In contrast, Platyrrhini is an infraorder within the suborder Anthropoidea, specifically referring to the New World monkeys of the Americas. Distinguishing between these groups is fundamental to primate taxonomy, as they represent different evolutionary branches with distinct anatomical, behavioral, and geographic characteristics across the primate order.

30. (D) Process making specific traits more or less common.
In the context of biological evolution, selection refers to the process by which certain heritable traits become more or less prevalent in a population over successive generations. This occurs because individuals with advantageous traits are more likely to survive and reproduce in a given environment. Whether driven by natural factors or sexual preferences, selection is a key mechanism that shapes the adaptation and diversification of species throughout evolutionary history.

31. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Gibbons are famous for brachiation, a specialized movement using arms to swing through trees. In contrast, orangutans are primarily arboreal rather than terrestrial. They spend most of their lives in the canopy of rainforests and are generally more solitary compared to other great apes. Understanding these behavioral and ecological differences is crucial for accurately describing the diverse lifestyles found within the hominoid superfamily, which includes both lesser and great apes.

32. (B) Old World monkeys and Hominoids
Aegyptopithecus is an extinct genus of primate that lived during the Oligocene epoch and is represented by fossils found in the Fayum Depression of Egypt. It is considered a significant

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transitional form because it possesses dental and cranial features that suggest it lies near the common ancestry of both Old World monkeys and hominoids. Its discovery has provided crucial insights into the early diversification of the anthropoid lineage in Africa.

33. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
Primate evolution is marked by several key biological trends that distinguish the order from other mammals. There is a general reduction in the reliance on the sense of smell, accompanied by a significant increase in visual acuity and stereoscopic vision. Most primates also demonstrate complex reproductive strategies, typically producing single offspring and providing extensive parental care. Furthermore, their brains are characterized by increased size and complexity, often featuring highly convoluted surfaces.

34. (A) Anthropoids
Parapithecus is an important fossil primate from the Oligocene epoch, discovered in the Fayum region of Egypt. This genus is significant to paleoanthropology because it represents an early stage in the evolution of anthropoids, the group that includes monkeys, apes, and humans. By studying its dental and skeletal remains, researchers can better understand the ancestral characteristics and the subsequent divergence of the major lineages that constitute the anthropoid suborder.

35. (C) Evolutionary diversification of primates into a multitude of new forms.
Primate radiation describes the evolutionary process where an ancestral primate group diversified into a wide variety of species, each adapted to different ecological niches. This expansion often occurs when new habitats become available or when key biological innovations allow a lineage to exploit resources in new ways. The history of primates is characterized by several such radiations, resulting in the diverse array of prosimians, monkeys, and apes seen today.

36. (D) Absence of a tail
One of the most prominent morphological distinctions between the superfamilies Hominoidea and Cercopithecoidea is the presence or absence of a tail. While Old World monkeys typically possess tails of various lengths used for balance, all members of the Hominoidea superfamily, including apes and humans, lack external tails. This loss of the tail is associated with changes in posture and locomotion, marking a significant divergence in the evolutionary paths of these groups.

37. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Early interpretations of the fossil record often undergo revision as new evidence is discovered. Ramapithecus was initially thought to be a direct human ancestor based on fragmented dental remains. However, subsequent findings of more complete Sivapithecus fossils, which are closely related to Ramapithecus, revealed anatomical features strongly resembling modern orangutans. This shift in scientific understanding demonstrated that these Miocene apes were likely part of the Asian great ape lineage rather than the human one.

38. (B) Asia
Gigantopithecus is an extinct genus of ape that inhabited various regions of Asia, specifically China, India, and Vietnam, from the Miocene to the Pleistocene epoch. It is renowned for being the largest primate to have ever lived, with some estimates suggesting it reached heights of up to three meters. Known primarily from fossilized teeth and mandibles, this massive primate likely occupied a specialized ecological niche before eventually becoming extinct.

39. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Fossil primates from different epochs provide a timeline of evolutionary history. Aegyptopithecus is an Oligocene primate found in Africa, while Dryopithecus is a Miocene ape primarily known from European sites. Sivapithecus is significant as a Miocene ancestor of the modern orangutan found in Asia. Gigantopithecus represents the largest known ape and is also found in Asian deposits. These fossils are essential for reconstructing the geographic and temporal movements of ancestral primate lineages.

40. (A) A relatively large brain-to-body size ratio
Humans and chimpanzees share many anatomical and genetic traits due to their close evolutionary relationship. One significant shared

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characteristic is a high degree of encephalization, which results in a relatively large brain compared to their total body size. This shared trait supports complex cognitive functions and social behaviors in both species. While they differ in their mode of locomotion and other skeletal features, the expansion of the brain is a common hominoid trend.

41. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
The early primate fossil record includes several key genera that define different geological epochs. Parapithecus and Aegyptopithecus are notable Oligocene fossils from Egypt that offer clues about early anthropoid origins. Dryopithecus is a well-known Miocene ape discovered across Europe. In contrast, Sivapithecus is typically linked to the orangutan lineage rather than gorillas, and Gigantopithecus is characterized by its massive size rather than being small, illustrating the diversity of extinct primates.

42. (A) Early potential hominin dating to 6–7 million years ago.
Sahelanthropus tchadensis, nicknamed Toumai, is a fossil discovered in Chad that dates back approximately 6 to 7 million years. This specimen is highly significant because it represents one of the oldest potential members of the hominin lineage, appearing near the time when the human and chimpanzee lines are thought to have diverged. Its cranial features show a unique mix of primitive and derived traits, providing vital information about early human evolution.

43. (D) Australopithecus afarensis
Pre-hominid groups include very early potential ancestors like Sahelanthropus tchadensis, Orrorin tugenensis, and Ardipithecus ramidus, which appeared shortly after the divergence from the last common ancestor with apes. These groups often show a mosaic of ape-like and human-like traits. In contrast, Australopithecus afarensis is considered a definitive early hominin. It exhibits more advanced adaptations for bipedalism and represents a later, more established stage in the evolutionary transition toward the genus Homo.

44. (B) Bipedalism
Orrorin tugenensis is an early potential hominin discovered in Kenya that dates to approximately 6 million years ago. The most significant finding associated with this species is the morphology of its femur, or thigh bone. The internal and external structure of the bone suggests that Orrorin was capable of walking upright on two legs. This evidence indicates that bipedalism may have emerged much earlier in the human lineage than previously recognized by scientists.

45. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Ardipithecus ramidus is a crucial fossil species that provides a unique glimpse into early hominin adaptation. It exhibits a mosaic of skeletal features, including a pelvis modified for bipedal movement and an opposable big toe suitable for grasping branches. Evidence from the surrounding fossilized flora and fauna suggests that this species lived in a relatively dense woodland or jungle environment, challenging earlier theories that bipedalism primarily evolved in open savanna habitats.

46. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
The hominin fossil record follows a chronological sequence that documents the emergence and development of our ancestors. Sahelanthropus tchadensis is among the earliest potential hominins, dating to around 7 million years ago. It is followed by Ardipithecus ramidus and then the well-known Australopithecus afarensis. Finally, the genus Homo appears with species like Homo habilis. This timeline illustrates the long-term evolutionary trends in bipedalism and brain expansion within the human family tree.

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47. (A) Australopithecus afarensis
The fossil specimen nicknamed “Lucy” is one of the most famous and complete skeletons in paleoanthropology, belonging to the species Australopithecus afarensis. Discovered in the Afar region of Ethiopia, Lucy provided definitive evidence that early hominins were bipedal long before the development of large brains. Her skeleton exhibits a mixture of ape-like features in the skull and human-like adaptations in the pelvis and legs, marking a significant transitional stage in evolution.

48. (B) The robust Australopithecines
The genus Paranthropus is used to group the robust australopithecines, which includes species such as boisei and robustus. These hominins are distinguished from the more gracile species

by their massive jaws, large grinding teeth, and prominent sagittal crests on their skulls. These anatomical features were specialized adaptations for processing a diet of tough, fibrous plant foods. They represent a specialized evolutionary branch that existed alongside the early members of the genus Homo.

49. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The genus Australopithecus comprises several species that inhabited Africa during the Pliocene and Pleistocene epochs. Famous specimens like "Lucy" and the "Taung child" identify afarensis and africanus, respectively. Some species, like boisei, developed robust chewing apparatuses, while others, like bahrelghazali, expanded the known geographic range of the genus into Central Africa. Collectively, these species illustrate the morphological diversity and widespread distribution of early hominins across the African continent during their evolutionary history.

50. (A) Australopithecus bahrelghazali
Most early hominin fossils have been discovered in East and South Africa, but the find of Australopithecus bahrelghazali in Chad was a significant exception. Located west of the East African Rift Valley, this discovery demonstrated that the geographic range of australopithecines was far more extensive than previously believed. It suggests that early hominins were able to adapt to a variety of environments across Central Africa, providing a broader perspective on their evolutionary distribution.

51. (C) Adaptation for a powerful chewing apparatus.
The robust australopithecines, often classified in the genus Paranthropus, are defined by their specialized cranio-dental morphology. They possessed massive molars, thick jawbones, and flaring cheekbones to accommodate large chewing muscles. A sagittal crest on top of the skull served as an anchor for these muscles. These adaptations allowed them to consume tough, abrasive vegetation, representing a distinct ecological strategy compared to the more generalized diets of contemporary gracile australopithecines and early Homo.

52. (D) Ardipithecus
Initially described as a species of Australopithecus, the fossil remains of ramidus were later reassigned to the genus Ardipithecus. This change reflects its unique position in the fossil record as an earlier and more primitive hominin than the typical australopithecines. Ardipithecus ramidus is known for its mosaic anatomy, combining features of earlier apes with emerging hominin traits. This classification helps scientists distinguish the various stages of the transition toward more familiar human ancestors.

53. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Homo habilis is widely recognized as a transitional species that marks the beginning of the genus Homo. It lived approximately 2.4 to 1.4 million years ago and is often associated with the Oldowan stone tool industry, the earliest known form of technology. Furthermore, its cranial capacity was notably larger than that of the australopithecines. These biological and cultural advancements justify its status as an early human ancestor exhibiting important evolutionary changes.

54. (B) Presumed ability to construct and use stone tools.
The name "Homo habilis" literally translates to "handy man," a title chosen because this species was originally thought to be the first hominin to manufacture and use stone tools. Discovered at Olduvai Gorge, these simple tools provided a new way to access food resources, such as meat from carcasses. While earlier species may have used tools, the consistent association of Homo habilis with organized tool sites marks a pivotal cognitive and behavioral shift.

55. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Paleoanthropology often uses nicknames to identify famous fossil specimens of different species. Australopithecus africanus is exemplified by the "Taung Child," while "Lucy" represents the species Australopithecus afarensis. The robust Paranthropus boisei is famously known as "Zinj" or "Nutcracker Man" due to its massive teeth. Finally, Homo habilis is referred to as "Handy Man" because of its association with stone tools. These names help summarize the key discoveries and characteristics of each hominin group.

56. (A) Homo erectus

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"Turkana Boy" is an exceptionally complete fossil skeleton of a young male Homo erectus discovered near Lake Turkana in Kenya. This find is significant because it provides detailed information about the body proportions, height, and growth patterns of this species. Unlike earlier hominins, Turkana Boy exhibits limb proportions and a body plan very similar to modern humans, indicating that Homo erectus was fully adapted for efficient long-distance walking and running on the ground.

57. (C) A prominent chin.
Homo erectus was a highly successful hominin species characterized by a larger brain, advanced tool use, and the first major dispersal out of Africa. Its skeletal structure reflects a modern-looking body plan adapted for terrestrial life. However, one feature it lacked was a prominent chin. The development of a projecting chin on the lower jaw is a unique skeletal trait that only appeared much later in the evolution of anatomically modern Homo sapiens.

58. (A) Asia
The fossil specimens known as "Java Man" and "Peking Man" were historic discoveries that confirmed the wide geographic distribution of Homo erectus across Asia. Java Man was found in Indonesia, while Peking Man was discovered near Beijing, China. These finds demonstrated that early humans had migrated far from their African origins and were capable of surviving in various environments across the Asian continent during the Pleistocene epoch, millions of years ago.

59. (B) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
Homo erectus was a widely distributed species, with significant fossil finds across several continents. "Turkana Boy" provides evidence from Africa, while "Java Man" and "Peking Man" represent Asian populations. Furthermore, the Dmanisi fossils in Georgia extend the range of this group into the crossroads of Europe and Asia. Collectively, these discoveries prove that Homo erectus was not confined to Africa but was the first hominin to successfully disperse into many parts of the Old World.

60. (B) Oldest Homo erectus specimens found outside Africa.
The fossil site at Dmanisi in the Republic of Georgia has yielded some of the most important remains in paleoanthropology. These fossils, dating to about 1.8 million years ago, represent the earliest well-documented evidence of the genus Homo outside of the African continent. Often associated with Homo erectus, the Dmanisi finds show that early hominins began to migrate into Eurasia much earlier and with smaller brains than scientists had previously expected for such dispersals.

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61. (C) The island of Flores, Indonesia.
Homo floresiensis is a unique and controversial hominin species discovered in Liang Bua cave on the island of Flores, Indonesia. Often referred to as "the Hobbit," this species is characterized by its remarkably small stature and brain size. Despite these primitive features, the fossils date to a relatively recent time period. Most researchers believe their small size is a result of insular dwarfism, an evolutionary process where species isolated on islands decrease in body mass.

62. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Homo heidelbergensis is often categorized as "Archaic sapiens" because it possesses features transitional between Homo erectus and later modern humans or Neanderthals. Fossils of this species have a broad geographic distribution, with remains found in Europe, Africa, and parts of Asia. This wide presence suggests that Homo heidelbergensis was a successful and widespread ancestor that played a central role in the evolution of more advanced hominin groups across the Old World during the Middle Pleistocene.

63. (A) Africa
"Rhodesian Man," also known as the Kabwe cranium, is a famous fossil discovered in present-day Zambia. It is a key example of an archaic form of human that lived in Africa during the Middle Pleistocene. This specimen exhibits a mixture of primitive traits, such as large brow ridges, and more advanced characteristics, such as a larger cranial capacity. It is often classified as Homo heidelbergensis or an early form of archaic Homo sapiens within Africa.

64. (B) India
The "Narmada Man" fossil, discovered in the Narmada Valley of Madhya Pradesh, is a highly

significant find for Indian paleoanthropology. It represents the only known fossil of an archaic human from the Indian subcontinent. This partial skull exhibits features that are transitional between Homo erectus and modern humans, leading many researchers to classify it as an example of Archaic Homo sapiens. Its presence indicates that the Indian subcontinent was an important region for Middle Pleistocene human evolution.

65. (B) Large brain capacity and a distinct occipital bun.
Neanderthals were a robust hominin group that inhabited Europe and Western Asia, possessing several distinctive skeletal features. They had large brains, often exceeding the average size of modern humans, and a prominent bulge at the back of the skull known as an occipital bun. Other characteristics include heavy brow ridges and a lack of a prominent chin. These traits reflect their unique evolutionary path and adaptations to the cold climates of the Pleistocene environments they occupied.

66. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The scientific classification of Neanderthals remains a subject of intense discussion among paleoanthropologists. While some consider them a separate species, Homo neanderthalensis, others view them as a subspecies of modern humans. Recent genetic studies have added a new dimension to this debate by revealing that interbreeding occurred between Neanderthals and the ancestors of modern non-African populations. This evidence suggests a more complex relationship between these two groups than a simple replacement of one species by another.

67. (C) Europe
The Cro-Magnon fossils represent some of the earliest and most famous examples of anatomically modern Homo sapiens found in Europe. Discovered in France, these remains date back to the Upper Paleolithic period and are associated with sophisticated stone tools and artistic expressions. Cro-Magnons were physically very similar to modern humans, possessing high foreheads, prominent chins, and light skeletal frames. Their presence in Europe marks the successful establishment of our species across the continent during the last ice age.

68. (D) Earliest modern Homo sapiens fossils found in Africa.
The Omo Kibish remains from Ethiopia are critical to understanding the origin of our species. Dated to approximately 195,000 years ago, these fossils are among the oldest known examples of anatomically modern Homo sapiens. The Omo skulls exhibit the characteristic features of modern humans, such as a rounded braincase and a prominent chin. These finds strongly support the theory that modern humans first evolved in East Africa before eventually dispersing to other parts of the world.

69. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different hominin groups are associated with specific landmark fossil sites. Homo erectus is exemplified by the "Turkana Boy" from Kenya. Archaic sapiens includes the "Narmada Man" from India. Neanderthals are represented by classic specimens like "La Chapelle-aux-Saints" in France. Finally, anatomically modern humans are represented by the "Cro-Magnon" fossils. These associations provide a geographic and morphological framework for studying the diverse stages of human evolution and the global dispersal of our ancestors.

70. (B) Europe
The Grimaldi and Chancelade fossils are significant skeletal remains of anatomically modern Homo sapiens discovered at various sites in Europe. These fossils date to the Upper Paleolithic and show the physical diversity present among early modern human populations on the continent. Along with the Cro-Magnon remains, they provide important evidence about the health, morphology, and culture of the people who inhabited Europe during the later stages of the Pleistocene epoch, following the arrival of modern humans.

71. (D) 1, 2, and 3
Several scientific models have been proposed to explain how modern humans spread across the globe. The "Out of Africa" hypothesis suggests a single recent origin in Africa with total replacement of other groups. The "Multiregional" model argues for simultaneous

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evolution in different regions with gene flow. The "Partial Replacement" or "Assimilation" model offers a middle ground, proposing an African origin followed by some interbreeding with local archaic populations. Each model is supported by different types of fossil and genetic data.

72. (A) Australia
The skeletal remains found at Lake Mungo are among the most important archaeological discoveries in Australia. These fossils provide definitive evidence that anatomically modern humans had reached the Australian continent by at least 40,000 to 50,000 years ago. The Lake Mungo people practiced complex burial rituals, including cremation, which are some of the earliest recorded in human history. This discovery highlights the remarkable seafaring and adaptive capabilities of early modern humans as they colonized distant lands across the sea.

73. (C) African origin and replacement of other populations.
The "Out of Africa" hypothesis, also known as the Recent African Origin model, posits that anatomically modern humans evolved exclusively in Africa roughly 200,000 years ago. According to this theory, a small population subsequently migrated out of Africa and spread throughout the rest of the world. In the process, they completely replaced existing archaic human populations, such as Neanderthals and Homo erectus, with little to no interbreeding, leading to the global uniformity of our species.

74. (A) A continuous gene flow between archaic populations across the Old World, leading to the evolution of modern humans everywhere.
The Multiregional hypothesis proposes that modern humans did not emerge from a single geographic location. Instead, it suggests that Homo sapiens evolved simultaneously from local archaic populations in Africa, Europe, and Asia over the last million years. This model emphasizes that continuous gene flow between these regional groups prevented them from becoming separate species, allowing modern human traits to spread and become established globally while maintaining some level of regional continuity in skeletal features.

75. (A) 4, 3, 1, 2
The evolutionary history of the human lineage is marked by a clear chronological sequence of species appearing over time. The process began with early transitional humans like Homo habilis, followed by the widespread and long-lived Homo erectus. Later, various forms of Archaic Homo sapiens appeared as transitional groups. Finally, anatomically modern Homo sapiens emerged as the most recent species. This progression illustrates the significant trends in increasing brain size, technological complexity, and global dispersal that define our ancestry.

76. (B) African origin with some archaic interbreeding.
The "Partial Replacement" or "Assimilation" model is a sophisticated hypothesis that combines elements of both the Out of Africa and Multiregional theories. It proposes that modern humans first evolved in Africa and then migrated to other regions. However, rather than completely replacing local archaic populations, these migrating modern humans occasionally interbred with them. This model is currently supported by genomic evidence showing small percentages of Neanderthal and Denisovan DNA in many modern human populations outside of Africa.

77. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Primate social behavior is remarkably diverse, reflecting the unique ecological and evolutionary pressures faced by different species. While many primates live in complex, multi-male and multi-female groups with clear hierarchies, others may be solitary or live in small family units. Furthermore, social structures are not always male-dominated; some species, such as bonobos and lemurs, exhibit female-dominated or more egalitarian social systems. This variety highlights the behavioral flexibility that has contributed to the success of the primate order.

78. (D) Archaic Homo sapiens
The Jinniushan fossil, discovered in Liaoning Province, China, is an important specimen of an archaic human from the Middle Pleistocene. It features a large cranial capacity and a mixture of primitive and modern traits, leading researchers to classify it as Archaic Homo sapiens. This discovery is significant because it

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provides evidence for the presence and physical characteristics of advanced hominins in East Asia, supporting the idea of a complex and widespread evolutionary history for our ancestors across the continent.

79. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 5 only
The order Primates is defined by a suite of shared biological characteristics that reflect an ancestral arboreal heritage. These include the presence of hair, the development of a post-orbital bar or closure for eye protection, and the possession of opposable thumbs for grasping. Furthermore, primates typically retain the clavicle, or collarbone, which provides stability to the shoulder girdle. While some primates can move bipedally, a strong tendency toward habitual bipedalism is unique to the human lineage.

80. (B) Homo heidelbergensis - Archaic sapiens
In the study of human evolution, specific species are often grouped based on their chronological age and morphological characteristics. Homo heidelbergensis is widely accepted as a form of "Archaic sapiens" because it possesses features transitional between Homo erectus and later modern humans. Other fossils like Parapithecus belong to the Oligocene, not the Miocene, and Orrorin is a pre-hominid rather than an early transitional human. Correctly identifying these pairings is essential for reconstructing the complex timeline of primate and hominin development.

81. (B) Mendelian genetics
Charles Darwin's original theory of evolution by natural selection was based on the concepts of heritable variation and differential survival and reproduction. However, at the time he published his work, the mechanisms of inheritance were not yet understood. It was only later, with the integration of Gregor Mendel's work on genetics, that scientists could explain how traits were passed between generations. This fusion of Darwinism and genetics eventually led to the development of the modern evolutionary synthesis.

82. (A) Bipedalism
The position of the foramen magnum, the large opening at the base of the skull through which the spinal cord passes, is a primary skeletal indicator of locomotion. In quadrupeds, it is located toward the back of the skull. In contrast, in habitual bipeds like humans, the foramen magnum is positioned centrally underneath the skull. This central placement allows the head to balance atop a vertical spinal column, which is a fundamental requirement for upright walking on two legs.

83. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Robust australopithecines like Paranthropus boisei possessed extreme cranial adaptations for processing tough, low-quality vegetation. The presence of a prominent sagittal crest on the top of the skull provided a large surface area for the attachment of massive temporalis muscles. These powerful muscles were necessary to generate the force required for grinding fibrous plant matter with their oversized molars. This specialized chewing apparatus reflects a specific ecological niche that distinguished robust species from their more gracile hominin contemporaries.

84. (D) Marmoset (a Ceboidea)
The suborder Anthropoidea includes monkeys, apes, and humans, distinguishing them from the more primitive prosimians like lemurs, lorises, and tarsiers. Within Anthropoidea, the superfamily Ceboidea consists of the New World monkeys, which includes marmosets. These primates share advanced features such as larger brains, reduced reliance on smell, and more complex social behaviors. Identifying marmosets as members of the anthropoid suborder is essential for understanding the evolutionary divergence between the higher primates and their more ancestral relatives.

85. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Primate classification organizes species into groups based on their evolutionary relationships and shared characteristics. Gorillas are members of the Hominoidea superfamily, while baboons belong to the Cercopithecoidea superfamily of Old World monkeys. Howler monkeys are classified within the Ceboidea superfamily of New World monkeys. Lemurs represent the Lemuroidea infraorder, which is part of the more primitive prosimian group. These classifications reflect the broad geographic and biological

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diversity present across the various lineages of the primate order.

86. (B) Neutral theory of molecular evolution
The neutral theory of molecular evolution proposes that most genetic variation within and between species is not caused by natural selection but by the random drift of neutral mutations. According to this theory, changes at the molecular level often have little to no effect on an organism's ability to survive and reproduce. Therefore, these changes accumulate at a relatively steady rate over time, providing a molecular clock that scientists use to estimate the timing of evolutionary divergences.

87. (D) A large canine diastema
While humans and chimpanzees share many skeletal traits, there are distinct morphological differences related to their specialized adaptations. Chimpanzees possess large, projecting canine teeth and a corresponding space in the opposite jaw, known as a canine diastema, which allows the mouth to close. In contrast, humans have greatly reduced canines and no diastema. Humans also feature a bowl-shaped pelvis and a centrally located foramen magnum, which are specific adaptations for bipedalism that are absent in our chimpanzee relatives.

88. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
The early hominin record includes several significant species discovered across Africa. Sahelanthropus tchadensis, also known as Toumai, and Orrorin tugenensis are among the oldest potential ancestors, predating the australopithecines. Ardipithecus ramidus is another early group noted for possessing an opposable big toe, indicating a mix of arboreal and terrestrial traits. However, Australopithecus bahrelghazali is unique for its discovery in Chad, Central Africa, rather than South Africa, illustrating the wide distribution of these early human relatives.

89. (C) A collection of modern theories that attempt to revive the principle of inheritance of acquired characteristics.
Neo-Lamarckism refers to a group of modern evolutionary theories that seek to re-evaluate the role of environmental influences on heredity. These ideas often focus on mechanisms such as epigenetics, where external factors can cause chemical modifications to DNA that are passed on to offspring without changing the underlying genetic sequence. While distinct from traditional Darwinism, Neo-Lamarckism explores how organisms might adapt to their environments in ways that are reminiscent of Jean-Baptiste Lamarck's original concept of acquired traits.

90. (A) All bones of the body below the head (cranium).
In biological and anthropological studies, the skeleton is typically divided into two main parts for detailed analysis. The cranial skeleton includes the skull and the jaw, while the post-cranial skeleton refers to all the other bones of the body, including the vertebral column, ribs, and limbs. Studying the post-cranial remains is essential for understanding an organism's mode of locomotion, posture, and overall body proportions, providing vital clues about its ecological adaptations and evolutionary history.

91. (D) Brachiation
Gibbons and siamangs are renowned for their highly specialized form of arboreal locomotion called brachiation. This movement involves using the arms to swing from branch to branch through the forest canopy. To facilitate this, they have evolved exceptionally long arms, powerful shoulder muscles, and hook-like hands. This mode of travel allows them to navigate their environment with remarkable speed and agility, making them some of the most proficient and specialized climbers among all members of the primate order.

92. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Monkeys are divided into two major groups based on their geographic distribution and anatomical features. Ceboidea, or New World monkeys, are found exclusively in the tropical regions of Central and South America. In contrast, Cercopithecoidea, or Old World monkeys, are native to the diverse environments of Africa and Asia. These two lineages have evolved independently for millions of years, resulting in distinct characteristics such as differences in nostril shape, dental formulas, and the presence of prehensile tails.

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93. (C) Europe
Dryopithecus is an extinct genus of ape that lived during the Miocene epoch, with fossils primarily discovered at various sites across Europe. This genus is considered significant because it represents an early stage in the evolution of great apes and humans. Dryopithecus fossils exhibit a mixture of primitive and advanced traits, providing researchers with important information about the ancestral morphology and geographic movements of hominoids before they eventually diversified into the modern lineages seen today across different continents.

94. (D) Small stature combined with recent geological age.
The discovery of Homo floresiensis was a major surprise because it revealed a very small hominin species that existed until relatively recently. Found on the island of Flores, these individuals stood only about one meter tall and had brains the size of a chimpanzee's. The fact that such a primitive-looking species could survive alongside modern humans until the late Pleistocene challenged existing views on the timeline of human evolution and the presumed inevitable replacement of smaller-brained hominin species.

95. (B) 2, 1, 4, 3
The chronological record of primate and hominin evolution spans multiple geological epochs. Parapithecus represents an early anthropoid from the Oligocene. It is followed by Dryopithecus, a well-known ape from the Miocene. Later, the Pliocene epoch saw the emergence of various early hominins, such as Australopithecus afarensis. Finally, Homo erectus appeared during the Pleistocene, marking a significant stage in the development of the genus Homo. This timeline illustrates the long-term biological and behavioral changes within the primate lineage.

96. (B) They possessed a prominent, pointed chin similar to modern humans.
Neanderthals were a robust hominin group with many distinctive physical characteristics, but they lacked a prominent, pointed chin. This specific skeletal feature is unique to anatomically modern Homo sapiens. Instead, Neanderthals had receding lower jaws, along with large cranial capacities, heavy brow ridges, and robust body builds. They were well-distributed across Europe and parts of Asia and are known for complex behaviors such as burying their dead, which indicates a high level of social and symbolic sophistication.

97. (B) Regional continuity
The Multiregional hypothesis is fundamentally associated with the concept of regional continuity. This theory proposes that modern human populations evolved gradually from local archaic ancestors in various parts of the Old World, such as Africa, Europe, and Asia. It argues that continuous gene flow between these regions ensured that all populations remained part of a single, evolving species. This perspective emphasizes a deep, shared ancestry for modern humans across multiple continents rather than a recent, single point of origin.

98. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
Landmark fossil discoveries provide critical evidence for reconstructing the stages of human evolution. Specimens like "Turkana Boy" and "Lucy" represent Homo erectus and Australopithecus afarensis, respectively. The "Taung Child" is a classic example of Australopithecus africanus, and the "Narmada Man" provides evidence of Archaic Homo sapiens in India. However, Cro-Magnon fossils are examples of anatomically modern humans rather than Neanderthals. Correctly identifying these specimens is essential for understanding the geographic and temporal distribution of our ancestors.

99. (C) Candelabra hypothesis
Scientists use several primary hypotheses to explain the global dispersal of modern humans. The "Out of Africa" model proposes a single recent origin, while the "Multiregional" model suggests widespread simultaneous evolution. The "Partial Replacement" model considers an African origin followed by some interbreeding. In contrast, the "Candelabra" hypothesis is an obsolete and generally rejected idea that suggested different human races evolved completely independently from separate primate ancestors, a view not supported by modern genetic or fossil evidence.

100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Sivapithecus is a Miocene ape from Asia that is widely considered to be closely related to the modern orangutan. Detailed analysis of its fossilized remains reveals that its facial structure and dental morphology share many specialized, derived features with the living orangutan lineage. These similarities, particularly in the shape of the orbits and the structure of the palate, provide strong evidence that Sivapithecus represents an ancestral branch that eventually led to the development of modern Asian great apes.

101. (C) The chemical composition of their fossilized bones
The study of primate social behavior focuses on how individuals interact within their groups and the structures of their societies. This includes examining group composition, mating systems, communication methods, and social bonding through activities like grooming. These behavioral aspects are essential for understanding the ecological adaptations and evolutionary success of different primate species. In contrast, the chemical analysis of fossilized bones is a separate field of study that provides information about diet and age rather than active social interactions.

102. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Hominin evolution is categorized into different stages based on morphological and temporal characteristics. Early hominids are represented by species like Australopithecus africanus. Pre-hominid groups include very early potential ancestors like Orrorin tugenensis. Early transitional humans are exemplified by Homo habilis, which shows a significant increase in brain size and tool use. Finally, archaic sapiens, such as Homo heidelbergensis, represent the immediate precursors to modern humans and Neanderthals. These categories help organize the complex history of the human lineage.

103. (D) Typically nocturnal and arboreal.
The superfamily Lorisoidea includes lorises and galagos, which are primitive primates primarily found in the tropical forests of Africa and Asia. These animals are typically characterized by a nocturnal lifestyle and are well-adapted for living in trees. Many species possess large eyes for better night vision and a specialized sense of hearing. While they share some traits with lemurs, their wide geographic distribution and specific nocturnal adaptations distinguish them as a separate and successful lineage within the prosimian suborder.

104. (A) Vision (especially stereoscopic)
A central trend in the evolutionary radiation of primates is the increased emphasis on vision as the primary sense. This shift involved the movement of the eyes to a forward-facing position, which provides overlapping visual fields and stereoscopic depth perception. This adaptation was crucial for navigating complex, three-dimensional arboreal environments. Consequently, there was a corresponding reduction in the reliance on the sense of smell, as evidenced by the shortening of the snout and the reduced size of olfactory brain regions.

105. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The dental formula is a key anatomical feature used to classify primates and understand their evolutionary relationships. Modern humans and Old World monkeys share a 2.1.2.3 dental formula, meaning they have two incisors, one canine, two premolars, and three molars in each quadrant of the jaw. In contrast, many New World monkeys, or Ceboidea, typically possess a 2.1.3.3 formula, retaining an extra premolar. These differences in dentition reflect the long-term evolutionary divergence between primate groups in different geographic regions.

106. (A) Recent African Origin (RAO) Model
The "Out of Africa" hypothesis is frequently referred to in scientific literature as the Recent African Origin (RAO) model. This theory proposes that all living humans are descended from a single population that emerged in Africa within the last 200,000 years. According to this model, this modern population subsequently migrated across the globe, replacing earlier archaic human groups. The RAO model is strongly supported by mitochondrial DNA and Y-chromosome data, which show the greatest genetic diversity within African populations.

107. (A) 1 only
While humans are capable of various movements, such as swimming or climbing, their primary and habitual form of locomotion is bipedalism. This mode of movement involves walking upright on

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two rear limbs and is a defining characteristic of our species. The human body has undergone extensive anatomical changes, particularly in the pelvis, spine, and feet, to support this efficient way of traveling on the ground. Bipedalism distinguishes humans from all other living primates, who are primarily quadrupedal or specialized brachiators.

108. (B) Cladogenesis
Cladogenesis is the evolutionary process that leads to the splitting of a single parent lineage into two or more distinct species. This branching pattern is the primary mechanism for increasing biological diversity over geological time. It occurs when populations of a species become reproductively isolated from each other and begin to evolve independently in response to different environmental pressures. Cladogenesis explains the formation of the complex "tree of life" where multiple related species exist simultaneously.

109. (C) Sahelanthropus tchadensis
The Oligocene and Miocene epochs were critical periods for early primate and ape evolution, represented by fossils like Parapithecus, Aegyptopithecus, and Dryopithecus. These genera provide insights into the ancestral forms that eventually led to modern monkeys and apes. However, Sahelanthropus tchadensis is an early hominin that lived much later, near the transition between the Miocene and Pliocene epochs. Its discovery has provided important information about the initial stages of the human lineage following its divergence from earlier ape ancestors.

110. (D) Potential early hominin with mixed skeletal traits.
Ardipithecus ramidus is a significant fossil species that lived approximately 4.4 million years ago in Ethiopia. Its phylogenetic position is highly important because it exhibits a unique mixture of primitive, ape-like traits and derived, human-like characteristics. For example, it possessed a pelvis adapted for some form of bipedalism while still retaining an opposable big toe for climbing. This mosaic of features suggests it represents an early stage in hominin evolution shortly after the split from our last common ancestor with chimpanzees.

111. (A) Robust Australopithecines (Paranthropus)
The robust australopithecines, often classified under the genus Paranthropus, are characterized by a suite of specialized cranial and dental features. These include a sagittal crest for the attachment of large chewing muscles, widely flaring cheekbones, and megadontia, which refers to having exceptionally large molars and premolars. These adaptations allowed them to thrive on a diet of tough, fibrous plant foods. This specialized morphology distinguishes them from the more lightly built gracile australopithecines and early members of the genus Homo.

112. (B) Archaic sapiens
Archaic Homo sapiens is a broad category used to describe diverse hominin fossils that show a combination of traits from both Homo erectus and modern humans. This group includes significant specimens such as the "Narmada Man" from India, "Rhodesian Man" from Africa, and fossils classified as Homo heidelbergensis in Europe. These hominins lived during the Middle Pleistocene and represent the evolutionary bridge between earlier ancestors and the emergence of modern Homo sapiens and Neanderthals across different continents.

113. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Evolutionary science has developed through several key theoretical frameworks. Lamarckism focuses on the inheritance of acquired traits, while Neo-Darwinism and the Synthetic theory integrate genetics with Darwin's concept of natural selection. Together, these theories provide a comprehensive understanding of how species change over time. In contrast, the neutral theory of molecular evolution suggests that random genetic drift, rather than natural selection, is the primary driver of change at the molecular level. Each theory offers unique insights into biological evolution.

114. (A) Anatomically modern Homo sapiens
The Omo 1 and Omo 2 fossils, discovered in Ethiopia, are highly significant because they are among the oldest known remains of anatomically modern Homo sapiens. Dated to nearly 200,000 years ago, these specimens exhibit key modern features such as a rounded skull and a prominent chin. Their discovery in East Africa provides crucial fossil evidence that supports the "Out

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of Africa" model, suggesting that our species originated in this region before eventually spreading across the globe.

115. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The distribution of living prosimians is almost entirely restricted to the Old World, reflecting their long evolutionary history in these regions. The infraorder Lemuroidea is uniquely endemic to the island of Madagascar, where they diversified into many forms in isolation. Meanwhile, members of the Lorisoidea and Tarsiioidea infraorders are found in various parts of Africa and Asia. These geographic patterns are essential for understanding the past migrations and current conservation status of the most primitive lineages within the primate order.

116. (D) Chimpanzee - South America
Different groups of great apes are native to specific tropical regions of the Old World. Gorillas and chimpanzees are exclusively found in the forests of Equatorial Africa. In contrast, orangutans and gibbons are native to the islands and mainland of Southeast Asia. No apes or Old World monkeys are native to South America; that continent is home to the New World monkeys, or Ceboidea. Understanding these geographic distributions is fundamental to the study of primate evolution, biogeography, and modern ecological relationships.

117. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Scientists use various hypotheses to explain the origins and dispersal of modern humans. The "Out of Africa" model proposes a single origin with total replacement of other groups. The "Multiregional" model suggests regional continuity and continuous gene flow across continents. The "Partial Replacement" model posits an African origin followed by some interbreeding with local archaic populations. In contrast, Lamarckism is an evolutionary theory focusing on the inheritance of acquired traits, which is not directly a model for human geographic dispersal.

118. (B) Baboons
The superfamily Hominoidea includes all apes and the human lineage. It is divided into the lesser apes, such as gibbons, and the great apes, which include orangutans, gorillas, chimpanzees, and humans. Members of this group are characterized by the absence of a tail and a more upright posture. In contrast, baboons belong to the superfamily Cercopithecoidea, which comprises the Old World monkeys. Baboons possess tails and are typically quadrupedal, distinguishing them from the hominoid lineage within the broader primate order.

119. (D) Completeness providing data on body proportions.
The "Turkana Boy" fossil is an exceptionally rare find because of its remarkable completeness. This Homo erectus skeleton has allowed paleoanthropologists to accurately determine the height, body proportions, and growth rates of this early human species. Unlike earlier, more fragmented remains, Turkana Boy demonstrates that Homo erectus possessed limb proportions very similar to modern humans, indicating that they were fully adapted for life on the ground and efficient long-distance walking in open environments.

120. (A) 1 and 2 only
The term "Early Hominids" generally refers to the various species within the genus Australopithecus, including both gracile forms like afarensis and robust forms often classified as Paranthropus, such as boisei. These species lived in Africa between approximately 4 and 1 million years ago and represent the stage of evolution following the divergence from apes but before the emergence of the genus Homo. They were bipedal but still possessed relatively small, ape-like brains compared to later human ancestors.

121. (C) Patterns of speciation
Cladogenesis and anagenesis are two primary concepts used to describe the different patterns of speciation observed in the fossil record. Cladogenesis refers to the branching of a single lineage into two or more distinct species, which increases overall biological diversity. Anagenesis describes the gradual change of a species over time as a single lineage, eventually resulting in a new form without any branching. Both processes are fundamental to understanding how species originate and evolve throughout geological history.

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122. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Landmark fossils are often given nicknames that become well-known in paleoanthropology. "Lucy" is the famous skeleton of the species Australopithecus afarensis, discovered in Ethiopia. However, the fossil nicknamed "Toumai" is scientifically known as Sahelanthropus tchadensis, not Orrorin tugenensis. Toumai is a very early potential hominin from Chad, while Orrorin tugenensis refers to a different early ancestor from Kenya. Correctly identifying these specimens and their scientific names is essential for accurately discussing the early stages of human evolution.

123. (D) Source and inheritance of variation.
The fundamental difference between Darwinism and Lamarckism lies in their explanations for how variation arises and is passed between generations. Lamarck proposed that individuals develop traits in response to their environment and pass these acquired characteristics to their offspring. In contrast, Darwin argued that natural variation already exists within a population and that the environment acts as a filter, allowing individuals with advantageous traits to survive and reproduce more successfully. This concept of natural selection is the core of modern evolutionary biology.

124. (B) An early dispersal of hominins, likely Homo erectus, out of Africa.
The fossil site at Dmanisi in the Republic of Georgia provides critical evidence for the early history of our genus. The remains discovered there, dating to about 1.8 million years ago, document one of the first successful migrations of hominins, specifically Homo erectus, out of the African continent. These fossils show that early humans dispersed into Eurasia much earlier and with more primitive physical traits than previously thought, offering vital insights into the initial global expansion of the human lineage.

125. (A) 4, 1, 3, 2
The hominin fossil record reveals a clear evolutionary sequence that documents the development of our ancestors. Ardipithecus ramidus is one of the earliest potential hominins, followed by the more well-known Australopithecus afarensis. Later, the genus Homo appeared with species such as Homo habilis, which eventually led to the more advanced and widespread Homo erectus. This sequence illustrates the major biological trends in bipedalism and brain enlargement that have occurred over several million years of human prehistory.

126. (D) Lemuroidea
The infraorder Lemuroidea includes all species of lemurs, which are a unique and diverse group of primates found exclusively on the island of Madagascar. Because they evolved in geographic isolation for tens of millions of years, lemurs have diversified into many specialized forms that occupy various ecological niches. Their presence is restricted to this specific island, making them one of the most significant and endangered primate lineages. In contrast, other prosimian groups like lorises and tarsiers are found in Africa and Asia.

127. (A) Phyletic gradualism
Punctuated equilibrium was proposed as a counter-theory to the traditional idea of phyletic gradualism. While gradualism suggests that evolution occurs through the slow and continuous accumulation of small changes within a single lineage, punctuated equilibrium argues that species remain stable for long periods of stasis. These stable periods are then interrupted by brief, rapid events of speciation. This model helps explain why transitional fossils are often rare, as most major biological changes occur relatively quickly during branching events.

128. (B) The grooves between the five cusps form a Y-shape.
The Y-5 molar pattern is a distinctive dental characteristic that is used to identify hominoid primates, including apes and humans. This pattern refers to the lower molars, which have five cusps separated by a system of grooves that form a characteristic "Y" shape. This configuration is a primitive trait for the hominoid lineage and distinguishes them from Old World monkeys, who possess a different molar structure. Identifying this pattern is essential for classifying primate fossils and understanding evolutionary relationships.

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129. (B) Asia
The Jinniushan fossil from China and the Narmada Man fossil from India are two of the most significant hominin finds on the Asian continent. These remains represent Archaic Homo sapiens, a group that lived during the Middle Pleistocene and exhibited features transitional between earlier ancestors and modern humans. Their presence in diverse regions of Asia highlights the complex and widespread evolutionary history of advanced hominins across the continent, showing that significant biological developments were occurring far beyond Africa and Europe.

130. (A) 1 and 2 only
Primate classification is a structured system that reflects evolutionary lineages. Anthropoidea is a major suborder that includes all monkeys, apes, and humans. Within this suborder, Hominoidea is a superfamily specifically containing the apes and the human line. In contrast, Ceboidea refers to New World monkeys rather than Old World ones, and tarsiers are generally classified within their own group rather than with hominoids. Understanding these relationships is essential for accurately placing different primate species within the broader family tree of the order.

131. (C) The way a primate typically holds its body when sitting, standing, or moving.
In the field of primatology, posture refers to the characteristic physical orientation and alignment of an individual's body during various activities. This includes the positions adopted while resting, sitting, or standing, as well as the bodily configurations used during locomotion. Analyzing posture is crucial for understanding an animal's anatomical adaptations, its mode of movement, and how it interacts with its physical environment. Differences in posture are often used to distinguish between various primate groups, such as the upright posture of humans.

132. (D) "Handy Man"
The species name "habilis" was chosen for Homo habilis because it literally means "handy" or "skillful" in Latin. This designation reflects the original scientific interpretation that this hominin was the first member of our lineage to consistently manufacture and use stone tools. Discovered at Olduvai Gorge, these tools represented a major technological and cognitive advance over earlier ancestors. While subsequent research has broadened our understanding, the name remains a classic symbol of the early development of human culture and intelligence.

133. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The discovery of Australopithecus bahrelghazali in the central African country of Chad was a groundbreaking find in paleoanthropology. Most earlier australopithecine fossils had been found in the East African Rift Valley or in South African caves. By identifying this species in Central Africa, scientists demonstrated that early hominins were far more geographically widespread than previously believed. This find challenged the idea that human evolution was restricted to a few specific regions and suggested a much broader range of inhabited environments.

134. (B) Orrorin tugenensis
Orrorin tugenensis is considered a pre-hominid group because it represents one of the earliest potential ancestors in the human evolutionary line, dating back roughly 6 million years. It appeared shortly after the divergence from the common ancestor shared with chimpanzees. While species like Homo erectus and Australopithecus africanus are more established hominins, Orrorin exhibits a mosaic of primitive and derived traits, including a femur that suggests some capacity for bipedalism, placing it at the very base of our family tree.

135. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Primate species are characterized by various primary modes of locomotion that reflect their unique anatomical adaptations. Humans are distinguished by habitual bipedalism, walking upright on two legs. Gibbons are specialized for brachiation, using their long arms to swing through trees. Gorillas primarily utilize knuckle-walking, a form of quadrupedalism where they support their weight on their finger joints. Squirrel monkeys use arboreal quadrupedalism, moving on all four limbs along branches. These different movements illustrate the functional diversity present across the primate order.

136. (A) Interaction of mutation, selection, and drift.
According to the Synthetic theory of evolution, the appearance and establishment of new traits

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within a population result from the complex interaction of several biological mechanisms. Genetic mutations and recombinations provide the raw material of variation. Natural selection then acts on these variations, favoring those that provide a reproductive advantage. Additionally, random genetic drift can influence the frequency of traits, especially in small populations. Together, these factors drive the gradual evolutionary change and adaptation observed across different species over time.

137. (C) Sivapithecus
Early discoveries in paleoanthropology often lead to the naming of multiple genera that are later found to be closely related. Ramapithecus was once considered a separate genus and a potential direct human ancestor. However, after more complete fossils were discovered, researchers realized that Ramapithecus and Sivapithecus shared many fundamental anatomical features. As a result, most scientists now consider them to belong to the same genus, Sivapithecus, which is recognized as an ancestral branch of the modern Asian great ape, the orangutan.

138. (A) An S-shaped spinal column adapted for bipedalism.
One of the most significant morphological features distinguishing humans from other living hominoids is the shape of the spinal column. While apes like chimpanzees typically have a relatively straight or C-shaped spine, the human spine possesses a distinct S-shaped curve. This curvature brings the body's center of gravity directly over the feet, which is essential for maintaining balance during habitual bipedalism. This skeletal adaptation is a fundamental requirement for efficient upright walking and is unique to the human lineage.

139. (B) They are all examples of anatomically modern Homo sapiens.
The fossil remains identified as Cro-Magnon, Chancelade, Grimaldi, Omo, and Lake Mungo are all landmark specimens of anatomically modern Homo sapiens. These fossils represent early populations of our species as they spread across different continents, including Europe, Africa, and Australia. While they show some physical variation, they all possess the defining skeletal characteristics of modern humans, such as rounded braincases and prominent chins. These discoveries are essential for understanding the global dispersal and diversity of early modern human groups.

140. (B) 2.1.2.3
The dental formula is a key anatomical trait that reflects evolutionary relationships among higher primates. Apes, humans, and Old World monkeys all share a 2.1.2.3 dental formula, which means each quadrant of the mouth contains two incisors, one canine, two premolars, and three molars. This shared dental configuration distinguishes these groups from most New World monkeys, who typically retain three premolars. The consistency of this formula across these diverse Old World lineages highlights their shared ancestry and common dental evolutionary history.

141. (C) Mandibles and teeth
Gigantopithecus is renowned as the largest primate to have ever existed, but our knowledge of this massive creature is based almost entirely on limited fossil evidence. Because no complete skeletons have been found, researchers must estimate its size and characteristics from numerous fossilized mandibles and thousands of individual teeth. These remains indicate that Gigantopithecus possessed enormous jaws and thick-enameled teeth, which were likely used for grinding tough vegetation. These fragments are the primary source of information for reconstructing this extinct giant.

142. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Modern primate classification is a systematic framework that is designed to accurately reflect evolutionary relationships among species. By organizing primates into groups based on shared ancestry, scientists can better understand the history of the order. Furthermore, studying the geographic distribution of both living and extinct species provides critical clues about past migrations, environmental changes, and how different lineages adapted to diverse habitats over time. Together, these areas of study offer a comprehensive view of primate biological and cultural history.

143. (A) A gracile, lightly built skull

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The robust australopithecines, or Paranthropus, are defined by a suite of specialized cranial features that were adaptations for a tough diet. These characteristics include a prominent sagittal crest, widely flaring cheekbones, and massive molars and premolars. These features provided the structural support and muscle attachment sites needed for powerful chewing. In contrast, a gracile or lightly built skull is characteristic of the contemporary Australopithecus africanus, which had a more generalized diet and lacked the extreme dental specializations seen in the robust species.

144. (B) Anatomically Modern Homo sapiens
The Chancelade, Grimaldi, and Cro-Magnon fossils discovered across various sites in Europe are all classic examples of anatomically modern Homo sapiens. These remains date to the Upper Paleolithic and represent the early modern human populations that moved into the continent during the later stages of the ice age. They are associated with advanced stone tool industries and symbolic culture. Identifying these fossils as modern humans is essential for tracing the arrival and successful establishment of our species in Europe following the Neanderthals.

145. (B) China
"Peking Man" is one of the most famous hominin fossil discoveries in the world, consisting of multiple individuals found at Zhoukoudian near Beijing, China. These remains represent a significant population of Homo erectus that inhabited East Asia hundreds of thousands of years ago. The site provided evidence of social behavior and tool use, making it a cornerstone for understanding the life and geographic spread of this early human ancestor. Peking Man remains a vital symbol of the deep evolutionary history of humans in Asia.

146. (A) Differential survival due to phenotypic variation.
In evolutionary theory, selection is the process by which certain individuals are more likely to survive and reproduce because of their specific physical or behavioral traits. This occurs when heritable phenotypic variation exists within a population, and the environment favors some traits over others. Over time, these advantageous traits become more common in subsequent generations, leading to adaptation. Selection is a fundamental mechanism that shapes the biological characteristics of species in response to the diverse challenges they face in their environments.

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147. (C) Homo habilis - Turkana Boy
Landmark fossils are often used as type specimens for specific hominin species. Sahelanthropus tchadensis is nicknamed Toumai, and "Lucy" is the famous example of Australopithecus afarensis. The "Taung Child" represents the first discovered specimen of Australopithecus africanus. However, the "Turkana Boy" is an exceptionally complete skeleton of Homo erectus, not Homo habilis. Correcting these pairings is essential for accurately identifying the key fossil evidence that defines the various stages and species of the human evolutionary lineage over several million years.

148. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Primate evolution can be described through several fundamental scientific concepts. Cladogenesis refers to the branching of lineages, while anagenesis involves transformation within a single lineage. Punctuated equilibrium describes the pattern of long stasis followed by rapid speciation events. Furthermore, primate radiation describes the broad evolutionary diversification of the entire order into many specialized forms. Together, these terms provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the complex mechanisms and patterns of biological change that have shaped the primate order throughout its geological history.

149. (C) Australia
The fossil remains discovered at Lake Mungo are of immense significance because they provide the oldest definitive evidence for the presence of humans on the Australian continent. These anatomically modern Homo sapiens fossils date back to at least 40,000 years ago, documenting the successful migration into this isolated region during the Pleistocene epoch. The Lake Mungo finds also offer insights into the early cultural and ritual practices of the first Australians, highlighting the long and complex history of human occupation in that part of the world.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The "Out of Africa" hypothesis is strongly supported by biological evidence indicating that all modern humans share a recent ancestral population from Africa. Genetic studies consistently show that African populations possess greater genetic diversity than populations elsewhere, which is a classic indicator of a recent point of origin. This pattern reflects a founder effect, where small groups migrating away from the original African population carried only a portion of the total genetic variation, resulting in lower diversity in newly colonized regions across the globe.

151. (D) Archaic sapien ancestral to humans and Neanderthals.
Homo heidelbergensis is a crucial Middle Pleistocene hominin that is widely considered a form of archaic Homo sapiens. It exhibits a mixture of traits, with a larger brain than Homo erectus but more robust features than modern humans. Many researchers believe that Homo heidelbergensis represents the common ancestor of both anatomically modern humans and the Neanderthals. Its broad geographic distribution across Africa and Europe illustrates its central role in the evolutionary transition toward the advanced hominin groups that appeared later.

152. (A) Generally larger body size and brain size compared to Prosimii.
The suborder Anthropoidea, which includes monkeys, apes, and humans, is distinguished from the more primitive prosimians by several advanced biological trends. In general, anthropoids possess larger bodies and significantly larger brains relative to their total body mass. They also exhibit a reduced reliance on the sense of smell and a greater emphasis on highly developed vision. These characteristics reflect their complex social lives and specialized ecological adaptations, representing a major evolutionary shift away from the ancestral prosimian plan during primate history.

153. (C) Gorillas are knuckle-walkers, Gibbons are brachiators.
Gorillas and gibbons exhibit fundamentally different modes of locomotion that correspond to their unique skeletal anatomy. Gorillas are large-bodied primates that primarily travel on the ground using knuckle-walking, where they support their weight on the joints of their fingers. In contrast, gibbons are much smaller and are specialized for brachiation, using their elongated arms to swing through the forest canopy. These differences illustrate how hominoid primates have adapted in distinct ways to their terrestrial and arboreal environments throughout their respective evolutionary histories.

154. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The early stages of higher primate evolution are documented by several key fossil groups from different geological epochs. Parapithecus and Aegyptopithecus are significant fossils from the Oligocene that provide information about the origins of anthropoids. During the subsequent Miocene epoch, fossils like Dryopithecus and Sivapithecus become more prominent, offering insights into the early diversification and characteristics of the hominoid lineage. Together, these fossil records help scientists reconstruct the long and complex timeline of primate and human evolution across multiple continents.

155. (D) Nearly complete cranium
Our understanding of Sahelanthropus tchadensis, one of the oldest potential hominins, is primarily based on the discovery of a nearly complete cranium known as "Toumai." This skull exhibits a unique combination of primitive and derived features, such as a small brain case paired with relatively small canine teeth and large brow ridges. Although other fragmented remains have been found, the detailed information provided by the cranium is essential for analyzing its phylogenetic position near the divergence of the human and ape lineages.

156. (B) Insular dwarfism
The remarkably small stature and brain size of Homo floresiensis, discovered on the island of Flores, are most commonly interpreted as a result of insular dwarfism. This is an evolutionary phenomenon where large-bodied species isolated on small islands with limited resources undergo a significant reduction in body size over many generations. While some researchers once suggested it might represent a diseased modern human, the weight of scientific evidence points toward a unique and specialized evolutionary

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adaptation for survival in a restricted island environment.

157. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Paleoanthropology uses specific names to identify famous fossil specimens across different hominin species. "Toumai" is the nickname for the early potential ancestor Sahelanthropus tchadensis. "Lucy" refers to the well-known skeleton of Australopithecus afarensis. "Turkana Boy" is an exceptionally complete fossil of Homo erectus, and the "Taung Child" represents the first discovery of Australopithecus africanus. These specimens are essential for understanding the chronological sequence and the physical characteristics of the various lineages that constitute the human evolutionary family tree.

158. (D) The 'Out of Africa' hypothesis
The "Multiregional" and "Out of Africa" hypotheses are the two primary and opposing scientific models for the origin of modern humans. The Multiregional view argues for a deep ancestry across multiple regions of the Old World with continuous gene flow. In direct contrast, the "Out of Africa" hypothesis proposes that all modern humans are descended from a single, recent ancestral population that emerged in Africa and then spread globally, replacing all other archaic populations. These models offer very different interpretations of fossil and genetic data.

159. (D) All are correct.
The history of hominin evolution is marked by diverse species with unique biological and behavioral characteristics. Homo habilis is known for early tool use, while Homo erectus was the first to disperse widely from Africa and control fire. Neanderthals were specialized for cold European climates, and robust australopithecines like boisei had massive chewing apparatuses. Finally, Homo floresiensis represents a unique dwarf variety found in Indonesia. Collectively, these species illustrate the remarkable variation and successful adaptation of human ancestors to many different global environments over millions of years.

160. (B) Homo habilis
Homo habilis is frequently identified as the "Early Transitional Human" because it represents a major evolutionary step between the more primitive australopithecines and the later, more advanced members of the genus Homo. Appearing roughly 2.4 million years ago, this species is characterized by a significant increase in cranial capacity and the consistent manufacture of stone tools. These advancements highlight its role as a key ancestor that bridge the gap between early hominins and the subsequent emergence of more modern human physical and cultural traits.

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161. (B) Manipulative ability and grasping power
The development of an opposable thumb is a defining characteristic of the primate order that provides a significant evolutionary advantage. This anatomical configuration allows the thumb to touch the tips of the other fingers, facilitating a precision grip for fine manipulation of small items. It also enhances grasping power, which is essential for securely holding branches during arboreal movement. By improving the ability to handle tools and food, thumb opposability has played a central role in the behavioral flexibility and ecological success of primates.

162. (A) Rapid speciation events punctuating long stasis.
Punctuated equilibrium is an evolutionary theory suggesting that the history of life is not a steady, gradual process. Instead, it proposes that species typically remain stable for very long periods, which is a state called stasis. These long intervals of no change are occasionally interrupted by rare and rapid bursts of speciation, where new species arise relatively quickly. This model provides an alternative explanation for the patterns seen in the fossil record, where transitional forms between species are often missing or found only briefly.

163. (C) Pithecanthropus erectus (now classified as Homo erectus)
"Java Man" was a historic fossil discovery made in the late 19th century in Indonesia. Originally given the scientific name Pithecanthropus erectus, meaning "upright ape-man," it was the first evidence ever found of an early human ancestor outside of Europe or Africa. Modern paleoanthropology has since reclassified this specimen within the species Homo erectus. This find was crucial for establishing the deep evolutionary history of humans and

demonstrating the broad geographic reach of our ancestors during the early to middle stages of the Pleistocene epoch.

164. (D) All Primates
The post-orbital bar is a bony ring that surrounds the eye socket, providing structural support and protection for the visual apparatus. This anatomical feature is a general characteristic of the entire primate order, distinguishing them from many other mammal groups. In some more advanced primates, such as anthropoids, this structure is further developed into a complete post-orbital closure. This emphasis on protecting the eyes reflects the critical importance of vision as a primary sense for primates navigating complex social and physical environments throughout their evolution.

165. (C) Assimilation model
The Partial Replacement hypothesis is frequently referred to as the Assimilation model in paleoanthropology. This theory proposes that modern humans originated in Africa and subsequently dispersed to other regions of the world. However, instead of completely replacing all local archaic populations, such as Neanderthals, some level of interbreeding occurred between the groups. This model explains how modern humans could spread their traits globally while still incorporating a small amount of genetic material from local archaic populations, as suggested by contemporary genomic studies of non-African peoples.

166. (B) Lorisoidea
The infraorder Anthropoidea includes the higher primates, which are divided into three major superfamilies: Ceboidea, Cercopithecoidea, and Hominoidea. Ceboidea represents New World monkeys, while Cercopithecoidea encompasses Old World monkeys. Hominoidea includes all apes and the human lineage. In contrast, Lorisoidea is a superfamily belonging to the more primitive prosimian suborder, which includes lorises and galagos. Correctly distinguishing between these suborders and infraorders is fundamental to understanding the hierarchical classification and divergent evolutionary paths of the various lineages within the primate order.

167. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The superfamily Hominoidea includes all apes and humans, with different groups found in specific geographic regions. Gibbons and orangutans are native to Asia, while gorillas and chimpanzees are exclusively found in Africa. Humans are unique in their global distribution today but share a common African origin with the great apes. Identifying these native ranges is essential for studying the biogeography and evolutionary divergence of the various hominoid lineages that constitutes our closest relatives in the biological world across two major continents.

168. (C) 3, 2, 4, 1
Biological classification organizes living things into a nested hierarchy based on evolutionary relationships. Anthropoidea is a broad infraorder encompassing all higher primates. Within this is the superfamily Hominoidea, which excludes monkeys. The family Hominidae further narrows the group to include great apes and humans. Finally, the species designation Homo sapiens represents the most specific taxonomic level for modern humans. This hierarchical structure reflects the branching history of life, where smaller, more specific groups are placed within larger, more inclusive biological categories.

169. (C) The "Multiregional" model is the most widely accepted model based on current genetic data.
While several hypotheses have been proposed for modern human dispersal, their level of scientific acceptance has changed as new data emerged. The "Out of Africa" model and the "Partial Replacement" model are currently more strongly supported by extensive genetic evidence, which points toward a relatively recent African origin for our species. In contrast, the "Multiregional" model, which argues for regional continuity with continuous gene flow, is no longer the most widely accepted view. Most modern genomic research supports a more recent and centralized origin with limited interbreeding.

170. (A) Sivapithecus
Sivapithecus is an extinct genus of ape from the Miocene epoch that is widely considered to be an ancestral form of the modern orangutan. Fossil remains, particularly skulls and teeth found in Asia, show several specialized anatomical features that are shared uniquely with the living orangutan lineage. These traits, such as the tall,

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narrow orbits of the eyes and certain dental characteristics, provide strong evidence for its phylogenetic position. Sivapithecus represents a key link in understanding the evolutionary history of the great apes in Asia.

171. (D) Archaic Homo sapiens
"Rhodesian Man," also known as the Kabwe cranium from Zambia, is a landmark fossil that is classified as a form of Archaic Homo sapiens. It lived during the Middle Pleistocene and exhibits a unique mixture of traits, with heavy brow ridges reminiscent of earlier ancestors but a significantly larger cranial capacity similar to modern humans. This specimen is critical for documenting the evolutionary transition from more primitive hominins toward anatomically modern humans within the African continent during a key period of our prehistory.

172. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Early hominin fossils have been discovered across several key regions of the African continent, providing a detailed map of our ancestral origins. Sahelanthropus tchadensis was a groundbreaking find in Chad, Central Africa. Orrorin tugenensis and Ardipithecus ramidus represent significant early remains from Kenya and Ethiopia in East Africa. Additionally, the famous species Australopithecus africanus is well-known from several sites in South Africa. Collectively, these discoveries demonstrate that early members of the human family were widely distributed throughout various habitats across Africa several million years ago.

173. (C) Structure of the pelvis, femur, and foot
The transition to bipedalism required major anatomical restructuring of the post-cranial skeleton to support upright balance and efficient walking. The human pelvis became broader and more bowl-shaped to support internal organs and attach powerful walking muscles. The femur evolved an angled orientation to keep the feet centered under the body, and the foot developed a stable arch and a non-opposable big toe to provide a powerful push-off. Together, these skeletal adaptations in the lower body are the primary markers for habitual bipedalism in our ancestors.

174. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The discovery of Homo floresiensis on the isolated island of Flores provides a compelling example of evolutionary change in restricted environments. Most researchers believe its small body and brain size resulted from insular dwarfism. This biological process occurs when large-bodied species are isolated on islands with limited resources, leading to a reduction in size over many generations for survival. This phenomenon has been observed in various other island species, and its presence in a late-surviving hominin highlights the remarkable adaptability and diverse paths of human evolution.

175. (A) Cranio-dental adaptations related to diet
The categorization of australopithecines into "gracile" and "robust" groups is based primarily on significant differences in their skull and tooth anatomy. Robust species, such as those in the genus Paranthropus, developed massive grinding teeth and heavy jaws to process tough, fibrous vegetation. They often featured sagittal crests for muscle attachment. In contrast, gracile species like Australopithecus africanus lacked these extreme dental specializations and possessed more lightly built skulls. These differences reflect the distinct ecological niches and dietary strategies that these early hominins occupied alongside one another.

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176. (B) Peking Man
The Asian continent has provided essential fossil evidence for the study of human evolution, particularly concerning the species Homo erectus. "Peking Man" is a collection of fossils discovered near Beijing, China, representing a significant population that lived hundreds of thousands of years ago. This discovery, alongside "Java Man" from Indonesia, confirmed that early hominins had migrated extensively through various Asian environments. These finds are central to our understanding of the geographic range and behavioral complexity of our ancestors outside of Africa during the Pleistocene epoch.

177. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Landmark fossils of modern humans and archaic sapiens have been discovered across several continents, providing a global map of our origins. The Omo 1 skull from Ethiopia represents some

during which they show very little morphological change. These stable intervals are occasionally interrupted by rare and rapid events of branching speciation, leading to the sudden appearance of new forms. This concept offers an alternative to the idea of slow, continuous transformation and helps explain the gaps and abrupt changes often seen throughout the history of life.

192. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The hominoid superfamily includes the lesser and great apes, which are native to different regions across two continents. Orangutans and gibbons are exclusively found in the tropical forests of Asia, representing the Asian branch of the ape lineage. In contrast, gorillas and chimpanzees are native to the diverse environments of Equatorial Africa. Understanding these geographic distributions is essential for studying the evolutionary divergence, ecological adaptations, and conservation needs of our closest living relatives in the animal kingdom across their respective native habitats.

193. (B) Australopithecus africanus
The "Taung Child" is a landmark fossil in paleoanthropology, representing the first discovery of the genus Australopithecus. This juvenile skull, found in South Africa in 1924, is the type specimen for the species Australopithecus africanus. Its discovery was significant because it provided early evidence that human ancestors had a small brain but possessed human-like dental features and likely walked upright. This fossil played a crucial role in shifting the focus of human evolutionary research to Africa, which is now recognized as our ancestral birthplace.

194. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Evolutionary science has progressed significantly since the time of Charles Darwin. Neo-Darwinism is not merely a restatement of the original theory but represents its expansion through the integration of genetics. Furthermore, the Synthetic theory of evolution is a comprehensive framework that incorporates knowledge from multiple scientific disciplines, including paleontology, systematics, and molecular biology. Together, these advancements have provided a robust explanation for the mechanisms of variation, inheritance, and natural selection, forming the foundation of modern biological thought regarding how species change over time.

195. (C) Australopithecus afarensis
The species name "Australopithecus afarensis" refers to "the southern ape of the Afar region," reflecting its geographic origin in Ethiopia. This early hominin species lived between approximately 3.9 and 2.9 million years ago and is famous for fossils like "Lucy." A. afarensis is characterized by a mix of primitive ape-like traits in the skull and more human-like skeletal adaptations in the pelvis and legs for bipedalism. This species represents an essential stage in human evolution, documenting the establishment of upright walking in our early ancestors.

196. (D) African origin with interbreeding during dispersal.
The "Partial Replacement" hypothesis explains the origin of modern humans by combining elements of different evolutionary models. It proposes that anatomically modern Homo sapiens first emerged in Africa and then migrated to various parts of the world. According to this theory, as these modern populations spread, they encountered and occasionally interbred with local archaic human groups, such as Neanderthals or Denisovans. This model is supported by modern genetic research, which has identified small amounts of archaic DNA in the genomes of many non-African human populations today.

197. (C) Narmada Man
Anatomically modern Homo sapiens are identified by specific skeletal traits, such as a rounded braincase and a prominent chin. Famous fossil examples include the Omo remains from Africa, the Cro-Magnon fossils from Europe, and the Grimaldi remains. In contrast, the "Narmada Man" from India is classified as Archaic Homo sapiens. This specimen exhibits features that are transitional between earlier Homo erectus and later modern humans, representing an older stage of evolution rather than the anatomically modern form that eventually dispersed globally.

198. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different stages of human evolution are associated with landmark fossils and behavioral characteristics. Homo habilis is recognized

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selection with the newly discovered principles of Mendelian genetics. By integrating these fields, the theory was able to explain both the mechanism of selection and the source of heritable variation through mutations and chromosomal changes. This synthesis remains the foundation of modern biology and our understanding of how life evolves.

185. (C) The Americas (New World)
The primate superfamily Ceboidea consists of the New World monkeys, which are native to the tropical and subtropical regions of Central and South America. These primates have been evolutionarily isolated from the Old World lineages for approximately 35 million years. They exhibit several unique characteristics, such as widely spaced nostrils and, in certain families, prehensile tails that function like a fifth limb. Their geographic restriction to the Americas makes them a distinct and diverse branch of the larger anthropoid primate group.

186. (A) A prominent and well-developed chin
Homo erectus was a highly successful and widespread hominin characterized by a significant increase in brain size and advanced tool use, such as the Acheulean hand axe. They were also likely the first to control fire and migrate extensively out of Africa. However, one modern human feature they lacked was a prominent, well-developed chin. The presence of a projecting chin is a unique skeletal trait that only appeared much later with the emergence of anatomically modern Homo sapiens.

187. (D) Grasping foot and pelvis adapted for bipedality.
The fossil specimen "Ardi," belonging to the species Ardipithecus ramidus, provides a rare and significant look at early hominin adaptation. Ardi exhibits a unique mosaic of features, possessing a pelvis that shows modifications for upright, bipedal walking while simultaneously retaining a grasping big toe suited for life in the trees. This combination suggests that early human ancestors were capable of moving both on the ground and in the arboreal canopy, representing a critical transitional stage in the evolution toward the habitual bipedalism seen in later hominins.

188. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Neanderthals possessed several skeletal features that are widely interpreted as biological adaptations to the cold climates of Pleistocene Europe. Their robust, compact body build and relatively short limbs followed ecological rules for heat conservation by minimizing surface area. Additionally, their large nasal apertures are thought to have helped warm and moisten the frigid, dry air before it reached the lungs. These anatomical traits reflect a specialized evolutionary path that allowed them to successfully inhabit harsh northern environments for hundreds of thousands of years.

189. (3, 2, 1, 4)
Primate classification is a nested hierarchy that organizes species from broad groups to specific ones. The most inclusive category is the order Primates. Within this is the infraorder Anthropoidea, which includes monkeys, apes, and humans. The next level is the superfamily Hominoidea, which narrows the group to apes and humans. The least inclusive in this list is the family Hominidae, which currently groups humans with their closest great ape relatives. This structure reflects the branching evolutionary relationships found throughout the primate family tree.

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190. (D) Gorillas have a prominent sagittal crest and larger canines.
While gorillas and humans are both hominoids, their skulls exhibit distinct morphological differences related to their diets and social behaviors. Gorilla skulls feature a prominent sagittal crest on top, which serves as an anchor for massive chewing muscles. They also possess very large, sharp canine teeth used for display and defense. In contrast, human skulls are more rounded with larger brain cases and lack both the sagittal crest and large canines. These differences highlight the divergent evolutionary paths and specialized adaptations of each species within the hominoid lineage.

191. (A) Punctuated Equilibrium
Punctuated equilibrium is an evolutionary model that describes the pattern of biological change observed in the fossil record. It suggests that most species undergo long periods of stasis,

trends in increasing brain size, technological complexity, and global dispersal that characterize the evolutionary journey of our various human and pre-human ancestors.

233. (C) Neutral theory of molecular evolution
The neutral theory of molecular evolution, proposed by Motoo Kimura, suggests that the majority of genetic changes at the molecular level are not the result of natural selection. Instead, this theory argues that most mutations are selectively neutral and their frequency in a population changes due to random genetic drift over time. This concept provides a fundamental framework for understanding the molecular clock and explains why much of the genetic variation observed between species does not necessarily correspond to differences in their physical traits or fitness.

234. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Primate locomotion is characterized by remarkable variety, with different species adapted to diverse lifestyles and environments. Quadrupedalism involves walking on all four limbs, while bipedalism is the specialized upright walking used by humans. Brachiation is the arm-swinging movement perfected by gibbons in the trees. Knuckle-walking is a unique form of terrestrial quadrupedalism used by gorillas and chimpanzees. Together, these modes of movement illustrate the functional versatility and the complex evolutionary paths taken by different lineages within the entire primate order throughout their history.

235. (D) Interbreeding with ancestors of non-African humans.
The relationship between Neanderthals and modern humans has been clarified by recent advances in paleogenetics. Analysis of Neanderthal DNA has revealed that interbreeding occurred between them and the ancestors of modern humans who migrated out of Africa. As a result, many contemporary non-African populations carry a small percentage of Neanderthal genetic material in their genomes. This evidence suggests that the two groups were not completely separate species and that their history was marked by complex biological interactions rather than simple replacement without any genetic exchange.

236. (B) Presence of a 2.1.2.3 dental formula in both groups
The superfamilies Hominoidea and Cercopithecoidea are both part of the Catarrhini group and share several anatomical traits, most notably the 2.1.2.3 dental formula. Because this dental configuration is common to both, it cannot be used to distinguish between them. Instead, these groups are separated by other significant features. Hominoids, which include apes and humans, lack tails and have a Y-5 molar pattern and larger brains. In contrast, Old World monkeys possess tails, bilophodont molars, and have different locomotor adaptations compared to the hominoid lineage.

237. (A) A. africanus, A. afarensis, and S. tchadensis
Landmark fossils are often used as type specimens or iconic examples of specific stages in human evolution. The "Taung Child" was the first discovery of Australopithecus africanus. "Lucy" is the most famous example of the earlier species Australopithecus afarensis from Ethiopia. "Toumai" is the nickname for the very early potential ancestor Sahelanthropus tchadensis discovered in Chad. Correctly associating these nicknames with their scientific names is essential for discussing the diverse fossil evidence that documents the complex history of our various ancestral lineages across Africa.

238. (D) Old World monkeys and Hominoids
Aegyptopithecus is an extinct primate from the Oligocene epoch, discovered in the Fayum region of Egypt. It is widely considered a crucial ancestor because it possesses a mixture of traits that suggest it lived before the split between the Old World monkey and hominoid lineages. By studying its cranial and dental morphology, paleoanthropologists can better understand the physical characteristics of the common ancestor from which both modern monkeys and apes eventually evolved. This makes Aegyptopithecus a cornerstone for reconstructing the early history of anthropoids.

239. (A) Femur
Orrorin tugenensis is a very early potential hominin from Kenya, dating to about 6 million years ago. The most significant evidence suggesting that this species was capable of bipedalism comes from the detailed analysis of its

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as the first consistent maker of stone tools. Homo erectus is exemplified by the complete skeleton known as "Turkana Boy." Archaic sapiens includes transitional groups like Homo heidelbergensis, who lived before modern humans. Finally, Neanderthals are represented by famous specimens like "La Chapelle-aux-Saints." Correctly matching these fossils and features is essential for understanding the geographic and temporal sequence of species within the complex human family tree.

199. (D) Gorillas and Chimpanzees
Knuckle-walking is a specialized form of terrestrial quadrupedal locomotion that is uniquely found in our closest living relatives, the African great apes. Both gorillas and chimpanzees move on the ground by supporting the weight of their upper bodies on the middle joints of their fingers. This mode of travel allows them to maintain a relatively large body size while still being capable climbers. In contrast, other hominoids like humans are bipedal, while gibbons and orangutans utilize different arboreal or specialized forms of movement.

200. (B) 2, 3, and 4 only
The suborder Anthropoidea represents the higher primates and is divided into three primary superfamilies based on their evolutionary lineages. Ceboidea consists of the New World monkeys found in the Americas. Cercopithecoidea encompasses the Old World monkeys of Africa and Asia. Finally, Hominoidea includes all apes and the human lineage. In contrast, tarsiers (Tarsiioidea) and lemurs (Lemuroidea) are generally classified within the more primitive prosimian suborder. Understanding these subdivisions is essential for correctly organizing the various groups that constitute the primate order.

201. (C) Modern humans evolved in Africa and replaced others.
The "Out of Africa" hypothesis, also called the Recent African Origin model, is a major scientific theory regarding the spread of modern humans. It proposes that Homo sapiens originated exclusively in Africa approximately 200,000 years ago. According to this theory, a small population subsequently migrated to other parts of the world and completely replaced existing archaic human groups, such as Neanderthals and Homo erectus. This model emphasizes a single, recent point of origin and has been a central topic of discussion in paleoanthropology.

202. (A) Oligocene
Parapithecus is an extinct genus of primate that lived during the Oligocene epoch, with fossils primarily discovered in the Fayum Depression of Egypt. This genus is significant because it represents an early stage in the evolution of the anthropoid suborder, which includes monkeys, apes, and humans. By studying its dental and cranial remains, researchers can gain valuable insights into the ancestral physical traits and the initial diversification of higher primates that occurred many millions of years ago in northern Africa.

203. (D) The gradual evolution of a species over time without splitting.
Anagenesis is a mode of evolutionary change characterized by the gradual transformation of an entire species into a new form over geological time. In this process, the population evolves as a single, unified lineage without any branching or splitting into multiple descendant species. It is often referred to as phyletic gradualism. This pattern contrasts with cladogenesis, where diversity increases through branching. Anagenesis explains how a lineage can accumulate significant morphological changes while remaining a single continuous biological entity throughout its history.

204. (B) More primitive, ancestral primate traits compared to anthropoids.
The primates classified within the suborder Prosimii, including lemurs, lorises, and tarsiers, are grouped together because they generally retain more primitive, ancestral biological traits. Compared to the more advanced anthropoids, prosimians typically have smaller brains, a more developed sense of smell, and a reflective layer in their eyes for better night vision. These features represent the ancestral primate plan. Understanding these characteristics is essential for distinguishing these early lineages from the more recent and complex monkeys, apes, and humans.

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205. (C) Established bipedalism before brain enlargement.
The discovery of the famous "Lucy" skeleton, an Australopithecus afarensis from Ethiopia, provided definitive proof for a key sequence in human evolution. Lucy's anatomy clearly showed that her species was fully bipedal, despite having a relatively small, ape-sized brain. This confirmed that walking upright on two legs was one of the earliest human-like adaptations to emerge, appearing millions of years before the significant expansion of the brain seen in the later genus Homo. This finding fundamentally changed our understanding of hominin development.

206. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The superfamily Hominoidea includes both the lesser apes and the great apes. Gibbons are classified as lesser apes due to their smaller size and specialized brachiation. In contrast, gorillas are the largest of the great apes. Neither of these animals is classified as a monkey. Monkeys generally possess tails and have a different skeletal structure and brain complexity compared to the ape lineage. Distinguishing between monkeys and apes is a fundamental task in primate classification and helps clarify our own evolutionary relationships.

207. (A) South Africa
Australopithecus robustus, often placed in the genus Paranthropus, is a specialized hominin species found exclusively in various cave sites in South Africa. It lived approximately 1.8 to 1.2 million years ago and is characterized by its robust chewing apparatus, including large molars and a sagittal crest. While its contemporary relative, Paranthropus boisei, inhabited East Africa, the discovery of robustus in South Africa highlights the broad geographic presence of specialized, robust hominin lineages across the southern part of the continent.

208. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Synthetic Theory of Evolution is a comprehensive scientific framework that explains the mechanisms of biological change. It is called a synthesis because it integrates Charles Darwin's original concept of natural selection with modern knowledge from various fields, particularly Mendelian genetics, paleontology, and population biology. By combining these disciplines, the theory provides a robust explanation for how genetic variation arises, is inherited, and is filtered by environmental pressures to drive speciation and the diversification of life throughout geological time.

209. (A) Homo heidelbergensis
"Rhodesian Man," also known as the Kabwe cranium, is a landmark African fossil from the Middle Pleistocene. It represents an archaic human form that possesses features transitional between earlier Homo erectus and later modern humans. Due to its large cranial capacity and robust morphology, many paleoanthropologists classify this specimen as a member of the species Homo heidelbergensis. It provides essential evidence for the presence of advanced hominins in Africa during a critical period of evolutionary history leading toward our own species.

210. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The genus Australopithecus consists of multiple species that inhabited Africa several million years ago, each known from significant fossil finds. Specimens like "Lucy" and the "Taung child" identify the species afarensis and africanus, respectively. Some, like the robust boisei, developed specialized traits for heavy chewing. Furthermore, species like bahrelghazali show that these early hominins occupied diverse regions, including Central Africa. Together, these discoveries illustrate the wide geographic distribution and morphological variety present within the early human family tree during the Pliocene and Pleistocene.

211. (C) Peking Man
Most of the landmark discoveries in early hominin evolution have occurred across the African continent. Specimens like "Turkana Boy," "Omo 1," and "Orrorin tugenensis" represent significant stages of human ancestry found in various African regions. In contrast, "Peking Man" is a famous collection of Homo erectus fossils discovered at Zhoukoudian, China, in Asia. Identifying the geographic locations of these finds is essential for tracing the origins of our ancestors in Africa and their subsequent global dispersal into diverse environments throughout the Old World.

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212. (D) Europe and Western/Central Asia
Neanderthals were a robust hominin group whose fossil remains are primarily distributed across Europe and parts of Western and Central Asia. They were well-adapted to the fluctuating climates of the Pleistocene epoch in these northern regions. While their presence extended as far as modern-day Israel and Iraq, there is currently no definitive evidence that Neanderthals inhabited Africa, Australia, or the Americas. Understanding their geographic range is crucial for analyzing their unique evolutionary history and their eventual interactions with modern humans as they spread globally.

213. (C) Support internal organs during upright stance and locomotion.
The human pelvis has undergone significant anatomical changes compared to other primates to facilitate habitual bipedalism. It is broader and more bowl-shaped, which provides a stable basin to support the internal organs while standing in an upright posture. Furthermore, this shape offers a large surface area for the attachment of the powerful gluteal muscles necessary for balance and efficient walking on two legs. This specialized skeletal structure is a fundamental adaptation that distinguishes humans from their more quadrupedal or arboreal primate relatives.

214. (B) Giant komodo dragons and pygmy elephants
Homo floresiensis lived in a unique island environment on Flores, Indonesia, which was home to a variety of unusual fauna. Archaeological evidence shows that these small hominins co-existed with and likely hunted giant komodo dragons and a now-extinct species of pygmy elephant known as Stegodon. The presence of these animals illustrates the specialized island ecosystem where Homo floresiensis evolved. Understanding these interactions provides valuable insights into the diet, behavior, and ecological niche of this intriguing and diminutive species of early human.

215. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Primates exhibit various modes of movement that are defined by the number of limbs used for travel. Quadrupedalism involves walking on all four limbs and is the most common form of locomotion among monkeys and many apes. In contrast, bipedalism refers to the ability to walk upright on the two rear limbs. While many primates can move bipedally for short periods, habitual bipedalism is a unique hallmark of the human lineage. Both forms of movement represent specialized adaptations to diverse terrestrial and arboreal environments.

216. (A) Paleoanthropology
Paleoanthropology is the specialized branch of science that focuses on the study of the biological and cultural evolution of our human ancestors. This field primarily involves the discovery, analysis, and interpretation of fossilized skeletal remains and archaeological artifacts from ancient hominins. By examining these physical clues, paleoanthropologists reconstruct the timeline, geographic distribution, and lifestyle of the various species that constitute the human family tree. This research is essential for understanding how modern humans originated and adapted to changing environments over millions of years.

217. (C) The diversification of an ancestral group into new forms that adapt to different ecological niches.
In the context of evolutionary biology, radiation refers to the rapid diversification of a single ancestral lineage into a wide variety of descendant species. This process typically occurs when an ancestral group encounters new environmental opportunities or develops key biological innovations that allow it to exploit different ecological niches. Throughout primate history, several major radiations have taken place, resulting in the vast diversity of prosimians, monkeys, and apes that have successfully occupied many different habitats across multiple continents over geological time.

218. (A) Provide the earliest well-dated evidence of hominins outside Africa.
The fossil site at Dmanisi in the Republic of Georgia is of paramount importance to paleoanthropology because it provides the oldest well-documented evidence of early humans outside of Africa. Dated to approximately 1.8 million years ago, these remains, associated with Homo erectus, show that our ancestors began to migrate into Eurasia much earlier than previously believed. The discovery of multiple individuals at this single site offers a unique opportunity to study physical variation and the biological

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characteristics of the first global pioneers of the human genus.

219. (D) Sivapithecus
Sivapithecus is an extinct genus of ape from the Miocene epoch that lived in parts of Asia. It is highly significant in the study of primate evolution because it is widely considered to be an ancestral form related to the modern orangutan. Detailed analyses of its fossilized remains, particularly the skull and teeth, reveal many specialized traits shared only with the living orangutan lineage. This makes Sivapithecus a critical specimen for understanding the evolutionary history and geographic distribution of the great apes in Asia.

220. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
Hominin evolution is characterized by a series of specific skeletal and cranial features. A centrally located foramen magnum indicates bipedalism, while a sagittal crest reflects powerful chewing muscles. A prominent chin is unique to modern humans, and an occipital bun is a common trait in Neanderthals. However, a C-shaped spine is typical for quadrupedal apes rather than habitual bipeds, who possess an S-shaped curve for balance. Understanding these combinations is essential for accurately identifying and interpreting fossil remains from different stages of human prehistory.

221. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Several key theories and concepts define the history of evolutionary thought, each associated with specific proponents. Charles Darwin is famously linked to the principle of natural selection. Jean-Baptiste Lamarck proposed the inheritance of acquired characteristics. Niles Eldredge and Stephen Jay Gould developed the theory of punctuated equilibrium, describing patterns of stasis and speciation. Finally, Motoo Kimura introduced the neutral theory of molecular evolution. Together, these frameworks provide diverse scientific perspectives on how biological change and diversification occur at both the organismal and molecular levels.

222. (D) An Archaic Homo sapiens in South Asia.
The fossilized partial skull discovered in the Narmada Valley of India is an exceptionally important find in Asian paleoanthropology. It represents an individual of Archaic Homo sapiens, showing features that are transitional between earlier Homo erectus and later modern humans. As the only significant hominin fossil from the Pleistocene epoch found in the Indian subcontinent, it provides vital evidence for the presence and physical characteristics of advanced ancestors in South Asia during the Middle to Late Pleistocene, illustrating the region's role in human evolution.

223. (A) Many have prehensile tails and are found in Central and South America.
The superfamily Ceboidea consists of the New World monkeys, which are geographically restricted to the tropical environments of Central and South America. One of their most distinctive adaptations is the presence of a prehensile tail in some families, such as the atelids, which functions as a fifth limb for grasping branches. They are also characterized by widely spaced nostrils. These unique physical and geographic traits distinguish them from their Old World counterparts, reflecting their independent evolution following the divergence of the two lineages millions of years ago.

224. (B) Eating tough, fibrous plant matter
The robust australopithecines, or Paranthropus, developed a specialized suite of physical features adapted for a very specific diet. Their massive molars, heavy jawbones, and prominent sagittal crests provided the power needed to grind tough, fibrous vegetation and hard seeds. This unique chewing apparatus allowed them to thrive on low-quality food sources that other hominins might have avoided. This ecological specialization represents a distinct evolutionary path that allowed these robust species to exist alongside their more generalized relatives for hundreds of thousands of years in Africa.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Primate classification is organized into a hierarchical system that is designed to reflect the branching history of their evolution. In this framework, groups of related species are nested within larger, more inclusive categories based on their shared common ancestry. For example, specific species are placed in genera, which are then grouped into families, superfamilies, and orders. This structured approach allows scientists

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to clearly communicate and analyze the complex biological relationships and the chronological development of various lineages across the entire primate family tree.

226. (A) It extended the known geographic range of Australopithecus to Central Africa.
The discovery of Australopithecus bahrelghazali in Chad was a major milestone in paleoanthropology because it was found far to the west of the East African Rift Valley. Most previous finds of the genus Australopithecus had been confined to eastern and southern Africa. By demonstrating that these early hominins inhabited Central Africa, this find proved that they were much more geographically widespread and adaptable than scientists had originally recognized. This broadened our understanding of the distribution and environmental range occupied by human ancestors millions of years ago.

227. (C) Multiregional hypothesis
The multiregional hypothesis is a scientific model that proposes modern humans did not evolve from a single African population. Instead, it suggests that Homo sapiens emerged simultaneously from various local archaic populations across Africa, Europe, and Asia. A key part of this theory is the role of continuous gene flow between these different regions, which ensured that humans remained a single biological species while allowing regional physical traits to persist. This model highlights a long-term, global process for the origin of modern human diversity.

228. (D) Dryopithecus
Extant primates are those that are currently living, such as gorillas, lemurs, and tarsiers. These species can be observed in their natural habitats today. In contrast, Dryopithecus is an extinct genus of Miocene ape that lived millions of years ago. Our knowledge of this primate is limited to fossilized remains discovered at various archaeological sites. Understanding the difference between living species and extinct ones is fundamental for reconstructing evolutionary history and distinguishing between modern biological diversity and the ancient lineages that preceded our current world.

229. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Homo erectus was one of the most successful and widespread species in the human evolutionary lineage, with landmark fossil finds across several continents. “Java Man” and “Peking Man” provided historic evidence for their long-term presence in Asia. Simultaneously, fossils such as “Turkana Boy” from Kenya illustrate their earlier history and physical characteristics within Africa. Collectively, these discoveries demonstrate that Homo erectus was the first hominin to successfully inhabit diverse environments across the Old World, establishing a broad geographic range during the Pleistocene epoch.

230. (C) Most Lemuroidea and Lorisoidea
A dental comb is a specialized anatomical feature where the lower incisors and canines are elongated, crowded together, and project forward. This structure is a hallmark of most prosimians, specifically the lemurs of Madagascar and the lorises of Africa and Asia. The primary function of the dental comb is for social grooming and, in some species, for scraping tree resin. This unique adaptation is not found in higher primates like monkeys or apes and serves as a key indicator of the ancestral prosimian lineage.

231. (D) An anatomically modern Homo sapiens
The “Omo I” skull, discovered in the Kibish Formation of Ethiopia, is one of the most important fossils in the study of our origins. Dating back nearly 200,000 years, it is recognized as one of the oldest known examples of anatomically modern Homo sapiens. This specimen exhibits the defining physical traits of modern humans, such as a high, rounded braincase and a prominent chin. Its discovery in East Africa provides powerful support for the model that our species first evolved in this region before dispersing globally.

232. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
The hominin fossil record reveals a clear chronological sequence of species appearing over several million years. Australopithecus afarensis is one of the earliest well-documented hominins, followed by the appearance of the genus Homo with species like Homo habilis. Later, the widespread and long-lived Homo erectus emerged. Finally, specialized groups like Homo neanderthalensis appeared in the more recent past. This timeline illustrates the major

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of the earliest modern humans in Africa. Lake Mungo 3 provides critical evidence for the early occupation of Australia. Cro-Magnon 1 is a famous modern human specimen from France in Europe, and Jinniushan is a significant archaic sapien fossil from China in Asia. Together, these remains document the widespread presence and physical diversity of ancient human populations.

178. (A) Organisms can pass on characteristics acquired during their lifetime to their offspring.
Jean-Baptiste Lamarck's theory of evolution centered on the idea that organisms can adapt to their environments within their own lifetimes and then transmit these changes to the next generation. For example, he proposed that a giraffe's neck became longer because it stretched to reach high leaves and passed this acquired length to its calves. While this concept of the inheritance of acquired characteristics was later disproven by the discovery of genetics, it was a significant early attempt to explain biological change and adaptation.

179. (C) Gibbon
Brachiation is a specialized mode of arboreal locomotion characterized by swinging through the forest canopy using the arms. Gibbons, the "lesser apes" of Asia, are considered the masters of this form of movement. Their long arms, flexible shoulders, and specialized hands allow them to travel with incredible speed and agility between branches. This form of locomotion is a unique adaptation that distinguishes gibbons from other hominoids, like humans and gorillas, who primarily use bipedalism or terrestrial knuckle-walking to navigate their environments.

180. (B) 2 and 4 only
Our understanding of human evolution is based on key discoveries and theoretical models. Homo erectus is recognized as the first hominin to successfully disperse from Africa into Asia and Europe. Furthermore, the "Out of Africa" model proposes that all modern humans share a single, relatively recent origin on the African continent. Other ideas, such as Neanderthals having smaller brains than modern humans or Homo floresiensis being found in Africa, are incorrect. These established facts help define the timeline and geographic spread of our various ancestral lineages.

181. (C) Massive molars and premolars for grinding tough food.
The "robust" australopithecines, such as Australopithecus boisei, are defined by extreme skeletal adaptations for a specialized diet. They possessed massive molars and premolars, often referred to as megadontia, which were covered in thick enamel for grinding tough, fibrous vegetation. These large teeth were supported by heavy jawbones and flaring cheekbones, which accommodated powerful chewing muscles. This unique morphology reflects an ecological strategy focused on processing hard or low-quality food sources, setting them apart from other contemporary hominin species with more generalized diets.

182. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The multiregional hypothesis is a major scientific model explaining the origin of modern humans. It proposes that Homo sapiens evolved gradually from local archaic populations in various parts of Africa, Europe, and Asia over the last million years. A critical component of this theory is the emphasis on continuous gene flow between these regional groups, which allowed modern traits to spread globally while maintaining biological unity as a single species. This model suggests a deep, interconnected ancestry for human populations across multiple continents.

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183. (D) Anatomically Modern Homo sapiens
The skeletal remains discovered at Chancelade and Grimaldi in Europe are important examples of early anatomically modern Homo sapiens. These fossils date to the Upper Paleolithic period and show the range of physical diversity that existed among early modern human populations as they became established across the continent. Alongside the famous Cro-Magnon fossils, these specimens provide critical evidence for the morphology, health, and cultural context of the first modern people in Europe, following the displacement of the earlier Neanderthal populations.

184. (A) The principles of Mendelian genetics
The Synthetic theory of evolution is a comprehensive scientific framework that emerged in the early 20th century. It is called a "synthesis" because it successfully combined Charles Darwin's original theory of natural

fossilized femur, or thigh bone. The internal and external structures of the bone show adaptations to support the stresses of upright walking on two legs. This finding is critical because it indicates that bipedalism may have been one of the very first human-like traits to evolve shortly after our divergence from apes.

240. (B) Anatomically Modern Homo sapiens
The fossil remains discovered at Lake Mungo are highly significant because they represent the oldest definitive presence of anatomically modern Homo sapiens in Australia. These remains date back at least 40,000 years and provide evidence of early human migration into the continent during the Pleistocene. The Lake Mungo fossils, which include evidence of ritual burials, demonstrate that these early people possessed the same physical characteristics and complex social behaviors as contemporary modern human populations found in other parts of the world during that time.

241. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The opposability of the thumb is a fundamental primate characteristic that allows for a precision grip, enabling individuals to perform fine manipulations of small objects. However, the degree of opposability is not identical across all species. While modern humans possess the most highly developed and flexible opposable thumbs, many other primates, such as certain monkeys and apes, have thumbs that are shorter or positioned differently, resulting in varying levels of manual dexterity. These differences reflect the unique evolutionary adaptations of each group to their specific ecological niches.

242. (A) Show a mix of traits from Homo erectus and modern Homo sapiens.
"Archaic sapiens" is a term used by paleoanthropologists to categorize various hominin fossils that do not fit perfectly into either the earlier Homo erectus or the later anatomically modern human groups. These fossils, such as those from Narmada, Kabwe, and Steinheim, typically possess larger brains than Homo erectus but retain more robust features, like heavy brow ridges and thicker skull bones, compared to modern humans. This group represents the evolutionary transition toward our species that occurred across the Old World during the Middle to Late Pleistocene.

243. (C) Homo erectus
The fossils known as "Java Man" and "Peking Man" are iconic examples of the species Homo erectus. Discovered in Indonesia and China, respectively, these finds were crucial in demonstrating the extensive geographic range of early humans during the Pleistocene epoch. They show that Homo erectus had successfully migrated far from its African origins and adapted to diverse environments across Asia. These specimens provided the first clear evidence of an early human ancestor with a significantly larger brain and a modern-looking body plan outside of Africa or Europe.

244. (D) Gibbon
The living apes are divided into two main categories based on their size and physical traits. The "great apes" include the gorilla, chimpanzee, bonobo, and orangutan, as well as humans. These species are characterized by larger bodies and greater cognitive complexity. In contrast, the gibbon is classified as a "lesser ape" because it is much smaller and exhibits a highly specialized mode of movement called brachiation. While all apes share common hominoid ancestry, distinguishing between the lesser and great apes is a fundamental task in primate classification.

245. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Landmark fossils and hominin groups are defined by their unique physical characteristics and evolutionary significance. Homo floresiensis is known as the "dwarf" or "hobbit" variety due to its small stature. The Dmanisi hominins represent some of the earliest Homo erectus populations found outside of Africa. Sahelanthropus tchadensis is a very early pre-hominid ancestor from the end of the Miocene. Finally, Australopithecus boisei is a classic example of a "robust" australopithecine with a specialized chewing apparatus. Correctly identifying these groups is essential for understanding the diverse stages of human prehistory.

246. (B) Post-cranial skeletal anatomy
The study of primate social behavior focuses on how individuals interact and organize themselves within their communities. This includes

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European continent, are essential for tracking the dispersal and development of our species across the globe.

298. (B) The Out of Africa hypothesis
Several models explain the dispersal of modern humans across the planet. One prominent theory suggests that our species originated relatively recently in a single geographic location. According to this view, these modern populations then migrated outward and eventually replaced existing archaic groups in other regions. This model emphasizes a single origin and replacement without the influence of significant genetic interbreeding.

299. (B) evolved in parallel from archaic populations in various regions.
Some scientific models propose that the transition to modern humans did not occur in just one location. Instead, these theories suggest that local archaic populations in different parts of the world underwent similar evolutionary changes simultaneously. This parallel development would mean that modern humans in various regions have deep ancestral roots in those specific areas, rather than arriving from a single origin.

300. (A) an African origin with subsequent interbreeding with archaic populations.
Hybrid models of human dispersal seek to combine elements from different existing theories. These explanations often support the idea of a primary origin in one continent followed by movement to other areas. However, they also suggest that as these modern humans spread, they encountered and mixed with local archaic groups. This approach acknowledges both a central origin and the potential for interbreeding.

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principles support the process of natural selection, thereby creating a more robust and comprehensive evolutionary model.

254. (D) unifies concepts from diverse fields like genetics, systematics, and paleontology.
The development of a comprehensive evolutionary model required the integration of various scientific disciplines. By unifying findings from genetics, systematics, and paleontology, researchers established a robust framework that explains both microevolutionary changes and macroevolutionary patterns. This synthesis accounts for multiple evolutionary forces, including mutation and genetic drift, while reaffirming the central role of selection in biological adaptation.

255. (C) The Synthetic theory's principles are fundamentally at odds with Neo-Lamarckism's core idea.
Contemporary evolutionary biology relies on genetic inheritance and selection as primary drivers of change. Because this framework emphasizes that traits must be encoded in the genome to be inherited, it inherently contradicts the idea that acquired physical characteristics can be passed to offspring. Consequently, the core mechanisms of these two models are logically incompatible within a modern scientific understanding.

256. (B) Anagenesis
Evolutionary patterns are often categorized by whether a lineage branches or changes linearly. This specific pattern involves the gradual accumulation of changes within a single, continuous population over geological time. As these modifications reach a significant threshold, the population is recognized as a new species without the ancestral lineage splitting into multiple, distinct descendant groups or lineages at once.

257. (D) Long periods of stability interrupted by rapid speciation events.
Biological history does not always reflect a constant rate of gradual change. Certain theories suggest that species often experience extended durations of morphological stability, known as stasis. These calm intervals are periodically interrupted by short, intense bursts of significant evolutionary modification. This process is frequently linked to speciation events, where new forms appear relatively quickly in the fossil record.

258. (A) Cladogenesis results in an increase in species diversity, whereas anagenesis does not.
Macroevolutionary trends can be distinguished by their effect on taxonomic diversity. One process involves a single lineage evolving into another without increasing the total number of species. In contrast, the other mechanism involves the branching of a parent lineage into two or more distinct descendant lineages. This branching process is essential for the radiation and proliferation of biological diversity.

259. (C) That much molecular-level evolution is caused by random genetic drift of neutral alleles.
Molecular evolution is not exclusively driven by positive selection for adaptive traits. Some theoretical models propose that many mutations at the molecular level provide neither an advantage nor a disadvantage to the organism. These neutral alleles change in frequency through random processes rather than through selective pressure. This mechanism explains a significant portion of genetic variation observed within populations.

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260. (A) adaptive selection.
The study of molecular change often highlights mechanisms that operate independently of an organism's fitness in its environment. While natural selection focuses on the survival of beneficial traits, other forces drive genetic variation through random processes. This perspective provides an alternative explanation for genetic shifts that do not result from the pressures of adaptation or the influence of environmental selection.

261. (D) The opposability of the thumb
Primate evolution is marked by several anatomical innovations that enhanced survival in diverse environments. One particularly significant trait is the ability to bring the first digit into contact with the other fingers. This adaptation facilitates a precise and powerful grip, enabling individuals to manipulate objects and grasp branches effectively. This physical characteristic has been fundamental to the evolutionary success.

examining mating patterns, group hierarchies, and various methods of communication. These behavioral studies provide insights into the social evolution and ecological strategies of different species. In contrast, post-cranial skeletal anatomy refers to the study of bones below the skull, which provides information about locomotion and body structure. While both fields are important in primatology, the physical structure of the skeleton is distinct from the active social behaviors of living primates.

247. (D) Interbreeding with archaic groups like Neanderthals.
The "Partial Replacement" hypothesis suggests that when modern humans migrated out of Africa roughly 60,000 to 100,000 years ago, their dispersal was not a simple replacement of existing groups. Instead, as they spread across Europe and Asia, they encountered local archaic hominins, such as Neanderthals and Denisovans, and occasionally interbred with them. This model is supported by modern genomic data, which shows that a small percentage of our DNA is inherited from these archaic ancestors, illustrating a more complex history of interaction and biological assimilation than previously assumed.

248. (D) All of the above
The primate order is characterized by a broad geographic distribution of both primitive and advanced lineages across multiple continents. Lemurs are uniquely restricted to Madagascar, while tarsiers inhabit the islands of Southeast Asia. New World monkeys are found in the Americas, and Old World monkeys occupy diverse habitats in Africa and Asia. Furthermore, the various groups of apes are also native to Africa and Asia. Understanding these distributions is essential for studying the evolutionary history, biogeography, and current conservation challenges facing different primate species in their natural environments.

249. (C) Body, excluding the skull
In biological and anthropological research, the skeleton is typically divided into two main sections for detailed analysis. The cranial skeleton refers to the skull and mandible, while the post-cranial skeleton encompasses all other bones of the body, including the limbs, ribs, and vertebral column. Analyzing the post-cranial remains is essential for understanding an organism's mode of locomotion, overall body size, and physical posture. These features provide critical information about how an individual moved and interacted with its environment during its life.

250. (A) Australia
Based on the provided choices and general fossil record, the arrival of modern humans in Australia represents one of the later major steps in the initial global dispersal of Homo sapiens. While the timing is subject to ongoing research, definitive evidence like the Lake Mungo fossils confirms their presence by at least 40,000 to 50,000 years ago. This migration required crossing significant water barriers, highlighting the advanced navigational and adaptive capabilities of our early modern ancestors as they successfully colonized diverse and distant regions across the globe.

251. (B) Lamarckism
Early evolutionary models sought to identify how biological changes occur over generations. One such framework proposed that traits an organism develops or acquires through use or disuse during its lifespan are transmitted to its progeny. While later replaced by natural selection, this concept of inheriting acquired characteristics was the defining mechanism of this historical theory.

252. (A) natural selection acting on variation.
The introduction of natural selection transformed biology by identifying the mechanism driving evolutionary change. This framework posits that inherent variations within a population influence survival and reproductive success. Individuals with advantageous traits are more likely to pass them on to subsequent generations, establishing natural selection acting on heritable variation as the fundamental force shaping the diversity of life.

253. (C) incorporating Mendelian genetics to explain heritable variation.
Traditional Darwinian theory lacked a clear mechanism for how traits were inherited across generations. Scientific progress eventually allowed researchers to integrate the laws of Mendelian genetics into the existing evolutionary framework. This integration clarified the nature of heritable variation, showing how genetic

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271. (C) Gibbon
Within the hominoid superfamily, different species have evolved specialized locomotor behaviors. One group of lesser apes is particularly known for its mastery of arboreal movement through the trees. These animals possess exceptionally long arms relative to their body size, which allows them to swing efficiently beneath branches. This specialized form of locomotion defines their ecological role and anatomical structure.

272. (B) Gorilla and Chimpanzee
Locomotor patterns among the great apes vary according to their ecological adaptations and anatomical structures. While some species are primarily arboreal or bipedal, two specific African apes frequently utilize their hands in a unique way while moving on the ground. This form of quadrupedalism involves supporting the front of the body on the knuckles, reflecting specific skeletal adaptations in the limbs.

273. (D) A larger relative brain size and flatter facial profile.
Comparisons between humans and other great apes reveal significant morphological divergences. Beyond locomotor differences, cranial features provide major diagnostic evidence. The human lineage is characterized by a notable increase in the size of the braincase relative to body size. Additionally, the face has become more vertical and flat, contrasting with the more protruding facial structures seen in other hominoids.

274. (A) evolutionary divergence and different adaptations.
The anatomical variety seen in the skeletons and teeth of hominoids is a result of long-term biological processes. These differences in postcranial structure and dental morphology indicate that various lineages have adapted to diverse diets and locomotor requirements. Such variations are central to understanding how species branched away from a common ancestor to occupy different ecological niches over time.

275. (C) Locomotor style is directly related to specific postcranial skeletal adaptations.
An organism's method of movement is intrinsically linked to its physical structure. Studying hominoid locomotion demonstrates that styles such as bipedalism, knuckle-walking, or swinging require specialized bone and joint configurations. Therefore, an analysis of the postcranial skeleton allows researchers to infer the primary locomotor habits of a species. These anatomical features are essential adaptations for survival in specific environments.

276. (A) Aegyptopithecus
The fossil record of the Oligocene epoch provides vital information regarding the early development of higher primates. One specific genus is particularly important because it displays a combination of primitive and advanced traits. These characteristics suggest it occupies a key position in the lineage leading toward later catarrhines. Such fossils help scientists reconstruct the transition from earlier forms to later primates.

277. (D) Europe
During the Miocene epoch, hominoids experienced a wide radiation across several continents. Fossil evidence from this period reveals the presence of early apes in diverse environments. One well-known genus is extensively documented through discoveries in various European sites. Finding these remains in this region helps researchers understand the prehistoric distribution of apes and the environmental conditions that supported them during that era.

278. (B) Orangutan
Fossil discoveries in Asia have provided significant insights into the evolution of modern great apes. Certain Miocene specimens exhibit facial and cranial features that strongly resemble those of a specific extant Asian ape. This morphological similarity suggests a possible ancestral relationship or a shared evolutionary history. Such connections are crucial for building phylogenetic trees that link prehistoric species to modern groups.

279. (C) Its exceptionally large size.
The Asian fossil record contains several unique and remarkable primate specimens. One particular genus is known primarily from large dental and jaw fragments discovered in the region. These remains indicate that the animal reached immense physical proportions, far

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dynamic alternative to the static typological model.

Reason (R) : Clines represent the geographical gradients of gene frequencies or phenotypic traits, demonstrating continuous variation rather than discrete categories.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

10. Which statement best describes E.A. Hooton's approach to racial classification?
(A) A system of primary races, sub-races, and composite types
(B) A focus on geographical gradients of single traits
(C) A simple three-race model based on continent of origin
(D) A rejection of morphology in favor of genetic markers

11. The classifications proposed by C.S. Coon, S.M. Garn, and J.B. Birdsell are later refinements and expansions that moved towards which concept?
(A) A stricter typological framework
(B) A focus exclusively on cultural traits for classification
(C) A reduction of all variation to just three primary races
(D) A populational and evolutionary understanding of human groups

12. In S.M. Garn's classification system, what is the level below "Geographical Race"?
(A) Micro-race
(B) Local Race
(C) Sub-race
(D) Composite Race

13. J.B. Birdsell's work, particularly in Australia, was significant for demonstrating which concept?
(A) The complete homogeneity of aboriginal populations
(B) The existence of discrete racial boundaries
(C) Small-scale population groups or 'micro-races'
(D) The invalidity of using morphology in classification

14. Who among the following is NOT credited with a major ethnic classification of Indian populations?
(A) H.H. Risley
(B) B.S. Guha
(C) S.S. Sarkar
(D) E.A. Hooton

15. Arrange the following scholars, known for their classifications of human variation, in chronological order of their major contributions.
1. H.H. Risley
2. J.F. Blumenbach
3. C.S. Coon
4. B.S. Guha
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

16. H.H. Risley's classification of the peoples of India was primarily based on which type of measurement?
(A) Calculations of genetic distance between groups
(B) Anthropometric measures such as the nasal index
(C) Comprehensive analysis of linguistic families
(D) Evaluation of skin reflectance data from groups

17. Which of the following is one of the seven racial types of India as proposed by H.H. Risley?
(A) The Palae-Mongoloid
(B) The Turko-Iranian
(C) The Proto-Australoid
(D) The Alpinoid

18. B.S. Guha's classification, which became the official scheme for the census of India, identified how many main racial elements?
(A) Six
(B) Three
(C) Five
(D) Seven

19. In B.S. Guha's classification, the "Negrito" element was considered to be which of the following?
(A) The most recent immigrant group

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by various nicknames, these remains provide definitive evidence of the presence of Homo erectus across the vast expanse of the Asian continent.

289. (D) Its dwarf-like stature.
Island environments can lead to unique evolutionary outcomes due to isolation. One particular fossil find from Indonesia represents a population that evolved a much smaller body size than its relatives. This dwarf variety presents a fascinating puzzle for researchers trying to determine its exact relationship to other human species. Its small stature is its most distinguishing and intriguing physical characteristic in the record.

290. (A) unprecedented and widespread geographical distribution.
Evolutionary history shows that different species occupied varying ranges of territory. While earlier ancestors were largely confined to specific parts of a single continent, later species showed a remarkable ability to move and adapt. One significant milestone was the expansion into diverse environments across multiple continents. This widespread distribution is a defining feature that distinguishes this group from earlier, more localized populations.

291. (C) Homo heidelbergensis
The period before the rise of modern humans was characterized by various archaic populations. These groups lived across the Old World and exhibited a mix of primitive and advanced features. In the European fossil record, a specific species is recognized as a prominent representative of this archaic grade. This group is an important link in understanding the ancestry of later humans in the region.

292. (A) India
Archaic human populations were widely distributed, as evidenced by fossil remains found in many different countries. One significant specimen, representing an archaic form of our genus, was discovered in a river valley in South Asia. Finding this specific fossil in India highlights the extensive reach of these early populations and contributes to our knowledge of human history in that geographical area.

293. (D) A long, low skull with an occipital bun.
Certain extinct human groups possessed distinct cranial characteristics that set them apart. These individuals typically had a skull shape that was elongated and relatively low rather than high and rounded. A notable feature often found at the back of the cranium is a prominent bony protrusion. These morphological traits are diagnostic for this specific group, reflecting their unique evolutionary path.

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294. (B) Africa
Fossil evidence for archaic humans is found in several locations across the Old World, representing a diverse grade of evolution. One important specimen, known for its mix of features from earlier and later species, was discovered in a specific region of the African continent. This find is crucial for researchers studying the transition toward modern humans within that significant geographical area.

295. (C) It is a subject of ongoing academic debate.
Determining the exact relationship between different extinct groups and modern humans is a central task in anthropology. While much has been learned, questions remain about how certain populations contributed to the modern gene pool. This uncertainty ensures that the phylogenetic position of these groups continues to be a major topic of scientific investigation and discussion rather than a settled fact.

296. (D) A high, rounded cranium and a prominent chin.
Anatomically modern humans possess a suite of cranial features that distinguish them from their archaic predecessors. These traits include a skull that is shaped differently, specifically appearing more elevated and circular. Additionally, the lower jaw features a distinct forward-projecting structure. These morphological markers are used by scientists to identify the arrival and presence of modern humans in the archaeological record.

297. (A) Europe
The arrival and establishment of modern humans in different regions are documented by several famous fossil discoveries. In one particular part of the world, well-known finds from various sites provide a clear picture of early modern human anatomy and culture. These fossils, located on the

exceeding those of any other known primate. Its massive stature makes it a significant subject for studying the limits of primate evolution.

280. (D) a part of the Sivapithecus group.
Interpretations of fossil evidence often change as more data becomes available. Some specimens were once thought to be on the direct line to human ancestry due to certain dental traits. However, modern analysis has revised this view, placing these fossils within a different Miocene ape lineage. They are now generally categorized alongside another Asian genus, highlighting the fluid nature of paleoanthropology.

281. (A) Orrorin tugenensis
The transition to the hominin lineage involves several early fossil groups found in the late Miocene and early Pliocene. These pre-hominids exhibit some traits suggestive of bipedalism, distinguishing them from earlier apes. One specific group from this period is known from postcranial remains that provide evidence for upright walking. This genus represents one of the earliest potential ancestors in human evolution.

282. (B) massive jaws and molar teeth.
Early hominids followed different evolutionary paths, leading to a variety of physical forms. One specific group is characterized by extreme anatomical specializations related to their diet. These robust individuals possessed exceptionally large jaw structures and very large molar teeth, which were likely adapted for chewing tough or fibrous vegetation. This morphology clearly distinguishes them from the more lightly built gracile forms.

283. (B) extended the known geographic range of Australopithecus.
For many years, fossil evidence for early hominids was primarily concentrated in East and South Africa. However, the discovery of a specific specimen in Chad significantly altered this understanding. By finding remains in Central Africa, researchers demonstrated that these early ancestors occupied a much larger portion of the continent than previously thought. This find expanded the known distribution of the genus.

284. (A) Sahelanthropus tchadensis
Identifying the earliest potential hominins involves examining ancient crania from Africa. One famous specimen, discovered in Central Africa and nicknamed 'Toumai', represents a critical point in the late Miocene record. This cranium belongs to a genus that displays a mixture of ape-like and human-like features. Its discovery provides important data about the origins of the lineage and the timing of divergence.

285. (C) There is complexity, as shown by the inclusion of 'ramidus' in both Ardipithecus and Australopithecus.
The process of naming and grouping fossil specimens is often complicated by new discoveries and varying interpretations. Some species names appear in different taxonomic contexts, suggesting that scientific consensus can be difficult to reach. This overlap indicates that the relationships between early hominids are complex rather than simple. Such taxonomic fluidity reflects the ongoing debate and refinement in the study.

286. (D) Homo habilis
The transition from the earlier australopithecines to the genus Homo is marked by significant biological shifts. One specific species is regarded as an early transitional form because it exhibits a larger brain and a closer association with stone tool use. This species represents a key step in human evolution, bridging the gap between more primitive ancestors and later, more advanced humans.

287. (C) Africa
Discoveries of nearly complete skeletons are rare and provide invaluable anatomical information. One such discovery, a young male individual, was found near Lake Turkana. This significant fossil evidence for early human ancestors was located on the African continent. This find has been essential for understanding the body plan, growth patterns, and overall physical development of the species Homo erectus.

288. (B) Asia.
The dispersal of early humans led them to inhabit diverse regions far from their origins. Key fossils discovered in the Far East, specifically in Indonesia and China, confirmed that populations had moved into this part of the world. Known

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CHAPTER 03

Human Variation and Genetics

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1. Which model of human variation is based on the concept of fixed, discrete, and unchanging racial categories?
(A) Clinal Model
(B) Typological Model
(C) Populational Model
(D) Genetic Model

2. The populational model of human variation primarily focuses on which unit of study?
(A) A breeding population with a shared gene pool
(B) An individual viewed as an ideal physiological type
(C) A geographical gradient representing a single trait
(D) The entire human species viewed as a single unit

3. Which of the following statements about the clinal model is correct?
(A) It proposes a small number of major continental races.
(B) It emphasizes sharp boundaries between human groups.
(C) Gradual variation of traits over a geographic area.
(D) It classifies populations based on linguistic families.

4. Match the following scholars with their proposed number or type of human classification.
List I: (Scholar)
P. Blumenbach
Q. H.H. Risley
R. S.S. Garn
S. B.S. Guha
List II: (Classification)
1. Six main races with nine sub-types
2. Geographical races, local races, and micro-races
3. Five varieties of mankind
4. Seven racial types in India

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

5. Johann Friedrich Blumenbach's classification of human variation was largely based on which feature?
(A) Skin color and hair form
(B) Linguistic patterns
(C) Skull morphology
(D) Blood group systems

6. The concept that human variation is best understood by studying the frequency of specific traits within a population rather than by creating ideal types is central to which model?
(A) Typological Model
(B) Populational Model
(C) Clinal Model
(D) Karyotypical Model

7. Which of the following is NOT one of the five varieties of mankind proposed by Blumenbach?
(A) Caucasian
(B) Mongolian
(C) Malayan
(D) Australoid

8. Deniker's classification of human races was notably more complex than his predecessors' because it incorporated which combination of traits?
(A) Skin colour, hair colour, and eye colour
(B) Specific stature, head shape, and nose shape
(C) Detailed skull morphology and linguistic family
(D) Specific genetic markers and various blood groups

9. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The clinal model offers a

262. (B) Bipedalism
Locomotion is a critical factor in the classification and evolutionary history of the primate order. While various species exhibit different methods of movement, such as climbing or swinging, the human lineage is uniquely characterized by a specific upright posture. This habitual form of walking on two limbs is a defining trait that required significant anatomical modifications to the postcranial skeleton.

263. (C) Hair colour patterns
Scientists classify primates based on a combination of physical and skeletal features that reflect their evolutionary heritage. While morphological traits like body covering are common to the order, diagnostic skeletal characteristics usually involve the skull, limbs, and teeth. Superficial features such as pigmentation or surface coloration are generally not considered diagnostic skeletal markers for determining taxonomic relationships or evolutionary history.

264. (D) swinging by the arms.
Primates utilize diverse locomotor patterns adapted to their specific ecological niches. One highly specialized form of arboreal movement involves using the upper limbs to swing from one handhold to the next. This method requires specific anatomical adaptations, such as elongated arms and flexible shoulder joints. This distinctive style of movement is seen in certain groups like the lesser apes.

265. (A) Understanding primate social behaviour is as important as studying their physical traits.
The study of primates encompasses more than just morphological and skeletal analysis. Beyond physical attributes like grasping hands or specific locomotion, the complexity of their interactions is a hallmark of the order. Communication, learning, and intricate social structures are vital for adaptation. Therefore, behavioral characteristics are considered just as essential as anatomical features for a complete understanding of primates.

266. (B) Prosimii and Anthropoidea
Taxonomic classification organizes the diverse members of the primate order into structured groups. The highest level of division splits the order into two primary suborders. One group consists of more primitive forms like lemurs and tarsiers, while the other includes more complex species such as monkeys, apes, and humans. This fundamental division reflects major evolutionary divergences within the lineage.

267. (B) New World monkeys
The suborder Anthropoidea is divided into superfamilies based on geographical distribution and anatomical traits. One specific superfamily encompasses the primate species native to Central and South America. These primates are commonly referred to as New World monkeys. This classification distinguishes them from their Old World counterparts found in Africa and Asia, highlighting the role of geography in radiation.

268. (A) Anthropoidea
Primate taxonomy follows a hierarchical structure that groups related lineages together. Higher primates, which include various monkeys, apes, and humans, are unified under a single suborder. This large and diverse taxonomic group is further categorized into three major superfamilies. These subdivisions reflect the distinct evolutionary paths and geographical distributions of monkeys from different hemispheres as well as the hominoid lineage.

269. (C) the lack of an external tail.
Differentiating between primate superfamilies often relies on specific morphological markers. While New World and Old World monkeys typically possess certain features, the group containing apes and humans exhibits distinct differences. A primary diagnostic characteristic for this latter group is the absence of an external tail. This anatomical shift, along with increased body size, distinguishes them from other anthropoid lineages.

270. (D) Their distribution is more restricted compared to the Anthropoidea.
Geography plays a significant role in the evolutionary history and current presence of primate groups. While some higher primates have achieved a nearly global distribution across several continents, the more primitive suborder is localized to specific regions such as Africa, Asia, and Madagascar. This indicates that their geographical range is significantly more limited than the broader range of modern anthropoids.

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(B) A major component of the North Indian population
(C) The oldest or earliest racial strain in India
(D) A sub-type of the Mediterranean race

20. Consider the following statements regarding the ethnic classification of Indian populations:
1. B.S. Guha's classification was more detailed than Risley's.
2. Risley heavily relied on the cephalic index for his classification.
3. S.S. Sarkar was a major critic of both Risley's and Guha's classifications.
4. Guha's classification includes a "Nordic" element.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1 and 4 only

21. S.S. Sarkar's classification of Indian populations is notable for what reason?
(A) An extensive use of genetic data collections
(B) A simplification of all Indian populations
(C) A critical re-evaluation of Guha's classification
(D) An identical version of Risley's terminology

22. The term "Proto-Australoid," used in classifications by Guha and others, is typically associated with which populations?
(A) The upper-caste populations of the Indo-Gangetic plain
(B) Many of the tribal groups of Central and Southern India
(C) The populations of the Himalayan region
(D) The inhabitants of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

23. Which of the following pairs of racial type and a region in India is correctly matched according to Guha's classification?
(A) Nordic – Tribal populations of Central India
(B) Mongoloid – Populations of Kerala and Tamil Nadu
(C) Negrito – Dominant types in Punjab and Rajasthan
(D) Mediterranean – A major element in North India

24. The linguistic distribution of ethnic groups in India shows a strong correlation between Tibeto-Burman languages and which racial stock?
(A) Mongoloid
(B) Mediterranean
(C) Proto-Australoid
(D) Nordic

25. Match the following Indian racial types proposed by B.S. Guha with their characteristic features or distribution.

List I: (Racial Type)
P. Negrito
Q. Proto-Australoid
R. Palae-Mongoloid
S. Nordic

List II: (Feature/Distribution)
1. Long-headed, tall-statured, fair-complexioned element
2. Frizzy hair, found among Kadars and Pulayans
3. Broad-headed sub-type found in Assam and Burma border
4. Associated with tribal populations of middle India

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

26. Consider the following statements regarding the ethnic classifications of Indian populations:
1. H.H. Risley classified the Indian population into seven types.
2. The Dravidian type of Risley corresponds to the Proto-Australoid of Guha.
3. B.S. Guha's classification was based on the anthropometric survey conducted for the 1931 Census of India.
4. S.S. Sarkar proposed that the Australoids were the earliest inhabitants of India.
5. The linguistic classification of Indian population includes four major families: Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Burman.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 3 and 5
(C) 2, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4 and 5

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(B) The chromosome ends starting to degrade
(C) Protein synthesis stopping within the cell
(D) Sister chromatids not separating correctly

47. The tendency for genes located close together on the same chromosome to be inherited together is known as:
(A) Genetic linkage
(B) Genetic imprinting
(C) Independent assortment
(D) Multifactorial inheritance

48. The construction of a chromosome map is primarily based on the analysis of:
(A) The number of chromosomes in a human karyotype
(B) Recombination frequencies between linked genes
(C) Mutation rates occurring within a single gene
(D) Allele frequencies measured in a population

49. Consider the following statements about concepts related to cytogenetics:
1. The cell cycle consists of interphase (G1, S, G2) and mitosis.
2. G-banding helps identify chromosomes based on a pattern of dark and light bands.
3. Aneuploidy refers to a change in the structure of a chromosome, such as a deletion.
4. FISH is less specific than standard karyotyping for detecting small abnormalities.
5. Telomeres are repetitive DNA sequences at the ends of chromosomes.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 4

50. Genetic imprinting is a phenomenon where the expression of a gene depends on:
(A) Whether it is inherited from the mother or the father.
(B) The chromosome on which it is located.
(C) The presence of a suppressor gene.
(D) The environmental conditions during development.

51. A trait that appears in every generation and is transmitted by an affected individual to about half of their children is most likely showing which mode of inheritance?
(A) Autosomal recessive
(B) X-linked recessive
(C) Autosomal dominant
(D) Multifactorial

52. In autosomal recessive inheritance, if both parents are heterozygous carriers for a trait, what is the probability that their offspring will be affected?
(A) 100%
(B) 75%
(C) 50%
(D) 25%

53. The ABO blood group system is a classic example of which two genetic principles?
(A) Sex-linked inheritance and polygenic inheritance
(B) Autosomal dominance and codominance
(C) Multiple allelic inheritance and codominance
(D) Modifying genes and suppressor genes

54. A trait that is expressed differently in males and females, even though it is controlled by an autosomal gene, is described as:
(A) Sex-linked
(B) Sex-influenced
(C) Sex-limited
(D) Codominant

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55. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : In females, one of the two X chromosomes is randomly inactivated during early embryonic development.
Reason (R) : This process, known as Lyonization, ensures that females do not have a double dose of X-linked gene products compared to males.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

(C) C-banding
(D) R-banding

38. G-banding and Q-banding are techniques used in karyotyping. What is the primary purpose of these banding techniques?
(A) Measuring the length of specific telomeres
(B) Identifying chromosomes and structural defects
(C) Inducing genetic mutations for lab research
(D) Extracting mitochondrial DNA for sequencing

39. Consider the following statements about cytogenetic techniques:
1. G-banding is achieved using Giemsa stain after treating chromosomes with trypsin.
2. C-banding specifically stains centromeric regions.
3. Q-banding uses a fluorescent dye called quinacrine.
4. Karyotyping can only be performed on cells that are not dividing.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 4 only

40. An example of a chromosomal abnormality involving the number of chromosomes (aneuploidy) is:
(A) Trisomy
(B) Inversion
(C) Translocation
(D) Deletion

41. What is the main application of Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (FISH)?
(A) Sequencing the entire genome of an individual
(B) Studying mating patterns within a population
(C) Locating specific DNA sequences on a chromosome
(D) Calculating the inbreeding coefficient values

42. Lyon's hypothesis explains which genetic phenomenon?
(A) Random inactivation of one X chromosome in females
(B) Mechanism of crossing over during meiosis
(C) Inheritance pattern of mitochondrial DNA
(D) Process of genetic drift in small populations

43. Which statement incorrectly describes the importance of telomeres?
(A) They protect the ends of chromosomes from deterioration.
(B) They prevent chromosomes from fusing with each other.
(C) They shorten with each cell division, contributing to cellular aging.
(D) They are involved in the initiation of DNA replication.

44. Match the cytogenetic term with its correct description.
List I: (Term)
P. Karyotype
Q. FISH
R. Lyon's Hypothesis
S. Centromere
List II: (Description)
1. Explains dosage compensation for X-linked genes
2. The constricted region of a chromosome that separates it into two arms
3. An organized image of chromosomes from a single cell
4. A technique using a fluorescent probe to detect a specific DNA sequence
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

45. The centromere is a critical component of a chromosome because it:
(A) The genetic code needed for protein synthesis
(B) The protector of chromosome ends from degradation
(C) The site of spindle fiber attachment during division
(D) The location where the most active genes reside

46. What is the most likely consequence of a failure in centromere function during mitosis?
(A) The cell undergoing much faster division

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27. The Austro-Asiatic language family in India is primarily spoken by groups that are racially classified as:
(A) Nordic
(B) Turko-Iranian
(C) Mediterranean
(D) Proto-Australoid

28. Which of the following is a method of studying human genetics that focuses on the inheritance of traits through family pedigrees?
(A) Cytogenetics
(B) Mendelian Genetics
(C) Population Genetics
(D) Molecular Genetics

29. The study of chromosome structure, number, and abnormalities falls under which branch of human genetics?
(A) Twin Genetics
(B) Molecular Genetics
(C) Cytogenetics
(D) Population Genetics

30. Consider the following statements regarding the methods of studying human genetics:
1. Twin genetics helps in disentangling the effects of heredity and environment.
2. Cytogenetics uses karyotyping to visualize chromosomes.
3. Population genetics is primarily concerned with Mendelian ratios in a single family.
4. Molecular genetics studies the structure and function of genes at the DNA level.
5. Sib Pair methods are used to identify genes for complex traits.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(B) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 5 only

31. What is the primary purpose of using twin genetics in human studies?
(A) To estimate the heritability of a trait.
(B) To map genes on specific chromosomes.
(C) To study the frequency of alleles in a population.
(D) To identify chromosomal abnormalities.

32. The method that analyzes the distribution and change in allele frequencies in a population is known as:
(A) Mendelian Genetics
(B) Population Genetics
(C) Cytogenetics
(D) Molecular Genetics

33. Which of these methods would be most appropriate for identifying a large-scale chromosomal deletion?
(A) Twin Genetics
(B) Cytogenetics
(C) Sib Pair methods
(D) Hardy-Weinberg analysis

34. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Cytogenetics is a crucial tool for diagnosing conditions like Down syndrome.
Reason (R) : Standard karyotyping, a key technique in cytogenetics, allows for the visualization and counting of chromosomes, revealing aneuploidies such as Trisomy 21.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

35. The repeating sequence of growth and division that cells undergo is called the:
(A) Karyotype
(B) Meiosis
(C) Cell cycle
(D) Protein synthesis

36. In cytogenetics, what is a standard karyotype?
(A) The complete set of proteins in a cell
(B) The sequence of DNA in a single gene
(C) A map showing gene linkage and distance
(D) An organized profile of human chromosomes

37. Which chromosome banding technique stains the constitutive heterochromatin, which is usually located around the centromere?
(A) G-banding
(B) Q-banding

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56. A sex-limited trait is one that:
(A) Expression in one sex despite gene presence in both
(B) Traits carried solely on the Y chromosome
(C) Traits influenced by sex hormones in both sexes
(D) Traits caused by mutation on the X chromosome

57. Which type of gene can mask the expression of a non-allelic gene?
(A) Modifying gene
(B) Selfish gene
(C) Suppressor gene
(D) Recessive gene

58. The concept of a "selfish gene" proposes that the fundamental unit of selection in evolution is the:
(A) Gene
(B) Individual organism
(C) Population
(D) Species

59. When more than two alleles exist for a single gene locus within a population, this is known as:
(A) Polygenic inheritance
(B) Codominance
(C) Genetic imprinting
(D) Multiple allelic inheritance

60. Place the following phases of the somatic cell cycle in the correct chronological sequence.
1. G2 phase
2. Mitosis (M phase)
3. S phase
4. G1 phase
(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
(B) 4, 1, 3, 2
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

61. Human stature and skin colour are cited as examples of which type of inheritance?
(A) Simple Mendelian inheritance
(B) Sex-linked inheritance
(C) Multifactorial inheritance
(D) Multiple allelic inheritance

62. What is a key characteristic of multifactorial inheritance?
(A) Control by a single gene with multiple alleles
(B) Traits that are expressed in only one sex
(C) Phenotypes showing discontinuous variation
(D) Interaction of multiple genes and environment

63. The study of epidermal ridge patterns on the fingers, palms, and soles is known as:
(A) Dermatoglyphics
(B) Cytogenetics
(C) Craniometry
(D) Anthropometry

64. Consider the following statements about modes of inheritance:
1. Autosomal dominant traits do not skip generations.
2. Codominance is when both alleles in a heterozygote are fully expressed.
3. Sex-linked traits are more common in females than in males.
4. Multifactorial traits are influenced by both genes and the environment.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

65. Which of the following is NOT a basic finger-ball pattern type in dermatoglyphics?
(A) Arch
(B) Triradius
(C) Loop
(D) Whorl

66. Dankmeijer's Index is a dermatoglyphic index calculated using the frequencies of which two patterns?
(A) Arches and Whorls
(B) Loops and Whorls
(C) Arches and Loops
(D) Ulnar loops and Radial loops

67. Furuhata's Index is a ratio used in dermatoglyphics to compare the frequency of which patterns?

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(A) Arches to Whorls
(B) Loops to Arches
(C) Whorls to Loops
(D) Radial loops to Ulnar loops

68. What does the Pattern Intensity Index (PII) quantify?
(A) The total number of ridges on all ten fingers.
(B) The ratio of ulnar loops to radial loops.
(C) The angle formed by the a, t, and d triradii on the palm.
(D) The complexity of patterns based on triradii count.

69. Match the dermatoglyphic index with the patterns it primarily compares.
List I: (Index)
P. Furuhata's Index
Q. Dankmeijer's Index
R. Pattern Intensity Index
S. Total Finger Ridge Count
List II: (Measurement/Comparison)
1. Number of triradii on fingers
2. Number of ridges crossing a line from triradius to pattern core
3. Frequency of Whorls vs. Loops
4. Frequency of Arches vs. Whorls
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

70. The Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) is determined by summing the ridge counts of which patterns on all ten fingers?
(A) All arches and loops
(B) All loops and whorls
(C) Only whorls
(D) All arches, loops, and whorls

71. What is the fundamental difference between Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) and Absolute Finger Ridge Count (AFRC)?
(A) TFRC measures fingers, while AFRC measures palms
(B) TFRC includes arches, while AFRC ignores them
(C) AFRC is an estimate, while TFRC is an exact count
(D) AFRC sums both whorl counts; TFRC uses the higher

72. The palmar formula is a notation used to describe what?
(A) The termination points of the four main lines
(B) The total number of ridges on the palm
(C) The sequence of major palmar flexion creases
(D) The calculated value of the atd angle

73. A higher mainline index in palmar dermatoglyphics generally indicates:
(A) A significantly lower total finger ridge count
(B) A higher frequency of the arch pattern types
(C) Greater transversality of the palmar ridges
(D) A smaller measured value for the atd angle

74. Identify the correct statements regarding dermatoglyphics from the list below:
1. Dermatoglyphic patterns are examples of polygenic inheritance.
2. The Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) has a high heritability.
3. The atd angle typically decreases with age.
4. The mainline index is related to the transversality of palmar ridges.
5. Furuhata's index is calculated as (Arches/Whorls) x 100.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 4
(D) 3, 4, and 5

75. The 'atd' angle in palmar dermatoglyphics is formed by lines connecting which three points?
(A) The 'a' and 'd' triradii with the most distal flexion crease.
(B) The three most distal finger triradii.
(C) The thumb, index finger, and pinky finger triradii.
(D) The axial triradius 't' and the digital triradii 'a' and 'd'.

76. Which of the following is considered a major palmar flexion crease?
(A) The inter-digital crease
(B) The transverse distal crease
(C) The writer's crease
(D) The hypothenar crease

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77. Which method of studying human genetics would be most suitable for calculating Dankmeijer's Index for a specific ethnic group?
(A) Cytogenetics
(B) Molecular Genetics
(C) Polygenic inheritance studies (Dermatoglyphics)
(D) Twin Genetics

78. A gene that alters the phenotypic expression of another, non-allelic gene is known as a:
(A) Sex-limited gene
(B) Suppressor gene
(C) Selfish gene
(D) Modifying gene

79. In a case of genetic imprinting, the disease phenotype of Prader-Willi syndrome occurs when a specific chromosomal deletion is inherited from the father. This implies that the expression of the gene(s) in that region is dependent on:
(A) Its parental origin.
(B) The sex of the individual.
(C) The presence of a codominant allele.
(D) Environmental factors alone.

80. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) is a classic example of a polygenic trait.
Reason (R) : TFRC is determined by a single gene with two alleles, showing a simple dominant-recessive pattern.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. Which mode of inheritance best explains why red-green color blindness is much more common in males than in females?
(A) Autosomal dominant
(B) X-linked recessive
(C) Autosomal recessive
(D) Y-linked

82. Codominance is a mode of inheritance where:
(A) Both alleles are independently and fully expressed in the heterozygote.
(B) One allele completely masks the effect of another.
(C) The heterozygous phenotype is intermediate between the two homozygous phenotypes.
(D) The gene is located on the X chromosome.

83. Which of the following is NOT a assumption of the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium?
(A) Random mating
(B) No mutation
(C) Small population size
(D) No natural selection

84. The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium is a principle of which branch of genetics?
(A) Molecular Genetics
(B) Cytogenetics
(C) Mendelian Genetics
(D) Population Genetics

85. What is the primary purpose of using the Hardy-Weinberg principle in population genetics?
(A) Mapping the exact location of genes on chromosomes
(B) Determining the mode of inheritance for a trait
(C) A null hypothesis for detecting evolutionary forces
(D) Visualizing chromosomal abnormalities in a cell

86. Consider the conditions required for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium:
1. The population must be large.
2. Mating must be non-random.
3. There should be no gene flow.
4. Natural selection must be acting on the trait.

Which of the above statements represent violations of the H-W equilibrium conditions?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 2, 3 and 4

87. Mating between individuals who are more closely related than would be expected by chance is called:
(A) Random mating
(B) Assortative mating

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(C) Disassortative mating
(D) Consanguineous mating

88. A tendency for individuals with similar phenotypes to mate with one another is known as:
(A) Positive assortative mating
(B) Inbreeding
(C) Random mating
(D) Genetic drift

89. The inbreeding coefficient (F) is a measure of:
(A) The frequency of mutation in a population group
(B) The relative strength of natural selection acts
(C) Probability of alleles being identical by descent
(D) The physical distance between genes on chromosome

90. What is the concept of "genetic load"?
(A) Unfavorable genetic material in a gene pool
(B) Total number of genes in an organism genome
(C) Number of chromosomes in a single haploid cell
(D) The physical weight of the entire DNA molecule

91. Match the population genetics concept with its definition.
List I: (Concept)
P. Genetic Drift
Q. Genetic Isolate
R. Assortative Mating
S. Inbreeding Coefficient
List II: (Definition)
1. A population with little or no gene flow from other groups
2. Random fluctuations in allele frequencies, especially in small populations
3. A measure of the probability of autozygosity
4. A non-random mating pattern where individuals with similar phenotypes mate
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

92. A small, reproductively isolated population, often due to geographical or social barriers, is referred to as a:
(A) Genetic polymorphism
(B) Genetic isolate
(C) Genetic load
(D) Genetic cline

93. Random changes in allele frequencies from one generation to the next, with a more pronounced effect in small populations, is the definition of:
(A) Movement of alleles between different populations
(B) Differential survival of individuals with fitness
(C) Random change in allele frequency in small groups
(D) Change in DNA sequence resulting in a new allele

94. The measure of the overall genetic divergence between populations is called:
(A) Pattern intensity index
(B) Genetic load
(C) Inbreeding coefficient
(D) Genetic distance

95. The maintenance of two or more alleles for a trait in a population at frequencies where the rarest allele cannot be eliminated by chance is known as:
(A) Genetic polymorphism
(B) Genetic drift
(C) Genetic load
(D) Genetic isolate

96. What is the key feature of a balanced polymorphism?
(A) One allele eventually replacing the other allele
(B) Higher adaptive value for heterozygous genotypes
(C) High rates of mutation in large populations
(D) Only occurring in very large population groups

97. Consider the following concepts related to genetics:
1. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium
2. G-banding and C-banding
3. Genetic drift

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4. Random and consanguineous mating patterns
5. Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH)

Which of the above are central to population genetics?
(A) 1, 2, and 5
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 4, and 5

98. A polymorphism that is in the process of changing, with one allele being replaced by another over time, is called:
(A) Transient polymorphism
(B) Balanced polymorphism
(C) Stable polymorphism
(D) Neutral polymorphism

99. A high inbreeding coefficient in a population is expected to lead to:
(A) An increase in the frequency of heterozygotes.
(B) A decrease in the frequency of homozygotes.
(C) An increase in the incidence of rare recessive diseases.
(D) A decrease in the overall genetic load.

100. Which mating pattern is a direct violation of the random mating assumption of the Hardy-Weinberg principle?
(A) Panmixia
(B) Outbreeding
(C) Random pairing
(D) Assortative mating

101. The study of the molecular basis of biological activity, including DNA, RNA, proteins, and their biosynthesis, is known as:
(A) Cytogenetics
(B) Population Genetics
(C) Molecular Genetics
(D) Mendelian Genetics

102. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Consanguineous mating increases the risk of expressing recessive genetic disorders.
Reason (R) : Inbreeding increases the proportion of homozygous individuals in a population, thereby increasing the chance that two recessive alleles will come together in an individual.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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103. Which of the following correctly pairs a nucleic acid with its primary function?
(A) DNA - Carries amino acids to the ribosome.
(B) RNA - Stores the permanent genetic blueprint.
(C) DNA - Acts as a template for protein synthesis (transcription).
(D) RNA - Functions as an enzyme (ribozyme).

104. The structure of DNA is a double helix, where adenine (A) always pairs with thymine (T), and guanine (G) always pairs with:
(A) Cytosine (C)
(B) Adenine (A)
(C) Uracil (U)
(D) Thymine (T)

105. What is the triplet of nucleotides in mRNA that specifies a particular amino acid called?
(A) An exon
(B) An intron
(C) A codon
(D) A promoter

106. The process of synthesizing a protein from an mRNA template is known as:
(A) Translation
(B) Replication
(C) Transcription
(D) Translocation

107. Arrange the following processes of the central dogma of molecular biology in the correct order.
1. Translation
2. Replication
3. Transcription

(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 1, 2, 3
(D) 2, 1, 3

108. The primary structure of a protein is determined by its:
(A) Three-dimensional folded shape.
(B) Sequence of amino acids.
(C) Arrangement of multiple polypeptide chains.
(D) Helical or pleated sheet formations.

109. RFLPs (Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms) are variations in DNA that are detected by:
(A) Sequencing the entire gene of an individual
(B) Counting the number of short tandem repeats
(C) Using restriction enzymes to cut DNA at sites
(D) Hybridizing with a fluorescent marker probe

110. Which type of genetic marker consists of short sequences of DNA (e.g., 2-6 base pairs) that are repeated multiple times in a row?
(A) RFLPs (Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms)
(B) SNPs (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms)
(C) VNTRs (Variable Number of Tandem Repeats)
(D) STRs (Short Tandem Repeats)

111. A variation at a single position in a DNA sequence among individuals is known as a:
(A) SNP
(B) VNTR
(C) STR
(D) RFLP

112. Consider the following statements about molecular genetic markers:
1. RFLPs arise from differences in DNA sequences that create or abolish restriction enzyme cutting sites.
2. VNTRs are generally longer repeat units than STRs.
3. SNPs are the most common type of genetic variation among people.
4. STR analysis is a common tool in forensic science.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

113. Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) has which of the following characteristics?
(A) It is inherited from both parents.
(B) It is inherited maternally and has a high mutation rate.
(C) It is linear and found within the nucleus.
(D) It contains a large number of genes compared to nuclear DNA.

114. A change in a single DNA base pair, such as a substitution, insertion, or deletion of a single nucleotide, is referred to as a:
(A) Genic mutation
(B) Genomic mutation
(C) Chromosomal abnormality
(D) Karyotypic change

115. A mutation that involves a change in the number or structure of chromosomes is best described as a:
(A) Genic mutation
(B) Point mutation
(C) Genomic mutation
(D) SNP

116. Which statement is incorrect regarding the structure of RNA?
(A) It is typically single-stranded.
(B) It contains the sugar ribose.
(C) It uses the base uracil (U) instead of thymine (T).
(D) It is organized into a double helix structure with a complementary strand.

117. Match the molecular genetics term with its correct description.
List I: (Term)
P. Genetic Code
Q. Protein Synthesis
R. RFLP
S. Mitochondrial DNA
List II: (Description)
1. Variation in DNA fragment lengths after cutting with a restriction enzyme
2. The process of transcription and translation
3. Maternally inherited genetic material
4. The set of rules by which information encoded in genetic material is translated into proteins

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(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

118. The "Populational Model" of human variation was a significant advancement over the typological model because it:
(A) Introduced a more complex system of racial subtypes.
(B) Defined races based on gene frequencies and evolutionary forces.
(C) Proved that human variation does not exist.
(D) Focused exclusively on skull morphology as the basis for classification.

119. C.S. Coon, in his work "The Origin of Races," classified Homo sapiens into how many major subspecies or races?
(A) Three
(B) Seven
(C) Nine
(D) Five

120. In the context of the ethnic classification of Indian populations, B.S. Guha's work is considered more comprehensive than H.H. Risley's because:
(A) Using wider anthropometric measures and sub-types
(B) Being the first to study Indian human variation
(C) Relying exclusively on various linguistic data
(D) Completely discrediting previous works by Risley

121. The Dravidian language family is predominantly spoken in Southern India by populations largely classified under which broad racial type?
(A) Mongoloid
(B) Nordic
(C) Mediterranean and Proto-Australoid
(D) Turko-Iranian

122. Which of the following are correctly identified as methods for studying human genetics?
1. Cytogenetics
2. Clinal Method
3. Mendelian Genetics
4. Typological Method
5. Population Genetics

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) All of the above

123. The S phase of the cell cycle is characterized by what primary event?
(A) Cell growth and protein synthesis.
(B) Division of the cytoplasm.
(C) Condensation of chromosomes.
(D) Replication of DNA.

124. Which chromosomal abnormality is characterized by the loss of a segment of a chromosome?
(A) Duplication
(B) Deletion
(C) Inversion
(D) Aneuploidy

125. The existence of Barr bodies in the somatic cells of normal human females is a direct consequence of:
(A) Genetic imprinting
(B) The function of the centromere
(C) Lyon's hypothesis
(D) Polygenic inheritance

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126. A map unit or centiMorgan (cM) in chromosome mapping is a unit of:
(A) Physical distance measured in base pairs.
(B) The number of genes in a linkage group.
(C) The time it takes for a gene to mutate.
(D) Recombination frequency of 1%.

127. If a genetic disorder is caused by a gene that is expressed only when inherited from the mother, this is an example of:
(A) Genetic imprinting
(B) Sex-linked inheritance
(C) Autosomal recessive inheritance
(D) A modifying gene

128. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Skin colour in humans shows continuous variation.
Reason (R) : Skin colour is a multifactorial trait,

influenced by multiple genes (polygenic) as well as environmental factors like sun exposure.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

129. What is the value of the Pattern Intensity Index for a pattern with two triradii, such as a whorl?
(A) 0
(B) 2
(C) 1
(D) 3

130. A finger pattern that has one triradius and one core is typically a:
(A) Loop
(B) Arch
(C) Whorl
(D) Composite

131. A palmar mainline index value of 11, compared to a value of 7, would indicate:
(A) More longitudinal ridge patterns.
(B) A greater number of whorls on the fingers.
(C) More transverse ridge patterns.
(D) A larger atd angle.

132. Which of the following scenarios is an example of negative assortative mating?
(A) Tall individuals preferentially mating with other tall individuals.
(B) Individuals choosing mates who are their first cousins.
(C) Mating occurring randomly without regard to phenotype.
(D) Individuals preferentially mating with those who have different phenotypes.

133. The reduction of genetic variation in a new population established by a small number of individuals is known as:
(A) Genetic load
(B) Balanced polymorphism
(C) The founder effect, a type of genetic drift
(D) Gene flow

134. Consider the following statements regarding population genetics:
1. The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium describes a population that is actively evolving.
2. Genetic drift has a greater impact on large populations than small ones.
3. Consanguineous mating increases heterozygosity in a population.
4. Genetic distance measures the divergence between populations based on allele frequencies.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

135. In molecular genetics, VNTRs are different from STRs primarily in:
(A) The type of bases they contain.
(B) The fact that they are not polymorphic.
(C) Their location, being found only in mitochondrial DNA.
(D) The length of the core repeat unit.

136. A genic mutation that results in a codon for an amino acid being changed to a stop codon is called a:
(A) Nonsense mutation
(B) Missense mutation
(C) Silent mutation
(D) Frameshift mutation

137. Which of the following is NOT a feature of mitochondrial DNA?
(A) Circular molecule
(B) Maternally inherited
(C) Undergoes recombination like nuclear DNA
(D) High mutation rate

138. The typological model of human variation has been widely criticized by modern anthropologists primarily because it:
(A) Ignores the reality of continuous variation and gene flow.
(B) Is too complex and difficult to apply.
(C) Relies too heavily on genetic data.
(D) Fails to account for cultural differences.

139. Match the scholar with the concept or term strongly associated with their work on human variation.
List I: (Scholar)

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P. B.S. Guha
Q. S.M. Garn
S. J.F. Blumenbach
R. H.H. Risley

List II: (Concept/Term)

1. Nasal Index as a primary classificatory tool for India
2. Classification into Geographical, Local and Micro-races
3. Five varieties based on craniological features
4. 'Negrito' as the first racial element in India

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

140. Which statement accurately distinguishes between sex-influenced and sex-limited inheritance?
(A) Differences in traits appearing in both sexes
(B) Differing autosomal expression versus limited sex
(C) Genes located on X or Y chromosomal structures
(D) Identifying these terms as being synonymous

141. The role of a suppressor gene is to:
(A) Enhance the expression of another gene.
(B) Cause a gene to be expressed only in one sex.
(C) Reverse the phenotypic effect of a mutation in another gene.
(D) Modify the degree of expression of another gene.

142. A Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) of zero would be characteristic of an individual having which pattern type on all ten fingers?
(A) Whorls
(B) Loops
(C) Composites
(D) Arches

143. Consider the following statements about dermatoglyphics:
1. They are formed during fetal development and remain unchanged throughout life.
2. They are an example of multifactorial inheritance.
3. The mainline index is a measure of the complexity of finger patterns.
4. The 'atd' angle is a palmar feature that is stable from birth to adulthood.
5. Absolute Finger Ridge Count (AFRC) is always greater than or equal to Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC).

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 4, and 5

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144. The main lines on the palm, designated A, B, C, and D, originate from which structures?
(A) The major flexion creases.
(B) The interdigital triradii.
(C) The axial triradius.
(D) The thenar and hypothenar eminences.

145. A student observes that a population living in an isolated mountain valley has a very high frequency of a rare recessive allele compared to the surrounding lowland populations. This is most likely a result of:
(A) High mutation rate
(B) Genetic drift (founder effect or bottleneck)
(C) Balanced polymorphism
(D) Increased gene flow

146. A "silent" genic mutation is one that:
(A) Changes a codon but does not change the resulting amino acid.
(B) Occurs in a non-coding region of DNA.
(C) Results in a premature stop codon.
(D) Inactivates the entire gene.

147. A researcher wants to trace the deep maternal ancestry of a human population. Which genetic marker would be the most suitable for this purpose?
(A) Y-chromosome DNA
(B) Autosomal SNPs
(C) Mitochondrial DNA
(D) RFLPs from chromosome 1

148. Arrange the following genetic markers in the chronological order of their discovery and widespread use in human population studies.
1. SNPs (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms)
2. RFLPs (Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms)
3. STRs (Short Tandem Repeats)

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

149. The 'clinal model' is most useful for studying which type of trait?
(A) A trait controlled by a single gene with only two alleles.
(B) A discrete cultural trait like language.
(C) A continuously varying trait like skin color or body size.
(D) A trait that shows no geographical pattern.

150. H.H. Risley's "Scytho-Dravidian" type was proposed to be characteristic of the population in which part of India?
(A) The Himalayan region
(B) Western India, including parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat
(C) The Indo-Gangetic plains
(D) Southern tip of the peninsula

151. Which of the following is NOT one of the six main racial elements in B.S. Guha's classification of India?
(A) The Negrito
(B) The Proto-Australoid
(C) The Mediterranean
(D) The Turko-Iranian

152. Q-banding in cytogenetics is useful because it produces a banding pattern similar to G-banding but utilizes what?
(A) A fluorescent substance
(B) Giemsa stain
(C) Trypsin digestion
(D) Centromere-specific antibodies

153. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Linkage mapping is possible because genes on the same chromosome do not always assort independently.
Reason (R) : Crossing over during meiosis can separate linked genes, and the frequency of this recombination is proportional to the distance between the genes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

154. What is the key difference between a modifying gene and a suppressor gene?
(A) A suppressor gene cancels the effect of a mutation, while a modifying gene only alters the degree of expression.
(B) A modifying gene affects a non-allelic gene, while a suppressor gene affects an allele.
(C) Modifying genes are always dominant, while suppressor genes are always recessive.
(D) Suppressor genes are located on the X chromosome, while modifying genes are autosomal.

155. A dermatoglyphic analysis of a population reveals a high Dankmeijer's Index. This indicates a relatively high frequency of which pattern type compared to another?
(A) High frequency of Loops compared to Whorls.
(B) High frequency of Whorls compared to Arches.
(C) High frequency of Loops compared to Arches.
(D) High frequency of Arches compared to Whorls.

156. In palmar dermatoglyphics, the transversality of ridges refers to:
(A) The total number of individual ridges on the palm
(B) The tendency for ridges to run horizontally
(C) The specific height of the axial triradius 't'
(D) The number of major flexion creases on the palm

157. The persistence of the sickle-cell allele in some African populations, despite the lethality of sickle-cell anemia in homozygotes, is a classic example of:
(A) Genetic drift
(B) Transient polymorphism
(C) Balanced polymorphism
(D) The founder effect

158. Consider the following definitions from population genetics:

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1. Genetic Load: The proportion of individuals in a population who will die due to genetic defects.
2. Genetic Isolate: A large, panmictic population with high rates of gene flow.
3. Genetic Drift: Random changes in allele frequencies due to chance events.
4. Genetic Distance: A measure of relatedness based on similarities in cultural traits.

Which of the above definitions are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 3 and 4

159. The central dogma of molecular biology describes the flow of genetic information as:
(A) DNA → RNA → Protein
(B) Protein → RNA → DNA
(C) RNA → DNA → Protein
(D) DNA → Protein → RNA

160. Which of the following is an example of a genomic mutation?
(A) A single base substitution in the hemoglobin gene.
(B) Trisomy 21 (Down Syndrome).
(C) The insertion of three bases into an exon.
(D) A silent mutation in a non-coding region.

161. A researcher finds that a specific allele is present in 100% of a population and no other alleles for that gene exist. This situation is described as:
(A) Polymorphism
(B) Fixation
(C) Heterozygosity
(D) Genetic load

162. Which of the following genetic methods is best suited for assessing the relative contributions of genetics and environment to a complex trait like IQ?
(A) Twin genetics
(B) Karyotyping
(C) Linkage analysis
(D) Hardy-Weinberg analysis

163. Match the inheritance pattern with a classic example.
List I: (Inheritance Pattern)
P. Autosomal dominant
Q. Autosomal recessive
R. X-linked recessive
S. Codominance
List II: (Example)
1. Sickle-cell anemia
2. ABO blood group (AB type)
3. Hemophilia A
4. Huntington's disease
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

164. The primary function of telomeres is to:
(A) Initiate protein synthesis.
(B) Control the expression of imprinted genes.
(C) Serve as an attachment point for spindle fibers.
(D) Protect the ends of linear chromosomes.

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165. S.S. Sarkar contributed to the study of Indian ethnic classification mainly by:
(A) Proposing the first-ever classification based on anthropometry.
(B) Introducing molecular data into the classification scheme.
(C) Offering a critical analysis and alternative to Guha's classification.
(D) Mapping the linguistic families of India.

166. In the context of S.M. Garn's levels of racial classification, a "micro-race" refers to:
(A) A large continental population group.
(B) A breeding population within a local race.
(C) A hypothetical ancestral race.
(D) A race defined by a single gene trait.

167. Which of the following is a key difference between the typological and populational models?
(A) Typological model uses genetics, while populational model uses morphology.
(B) The typological model is dynamic, while the populational model is static.
(C) The typological model emphasizes clines, while the populational model emphasizes discrete boundaries.
(D) Typological model sees "types" as real and populations as mixtures, while the populational model sees populations as real and "types" as abstractions.

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

187. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of polygenic inheritance?
(A) A single gene has multiple effects on the phenotype.
(B) More than two alleles exist for a single gene in the population.
(C) A gene's expression is influenced by the environment.
(D) A single trait is influenced by multiple genes.

188. In dermatoglyphics, which pattern type is the simplest and has no triradius?
(A) Loop
(B) Arch
(C) Whorl
(D) Composite

189. If a population is in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, and the frequency of the recessive allele 'a' is 0.3, what is the expected frequency of the heterozygous genotype 'Aa'?
(A) 0.09
(B) 0.49
(C) 0.42
(D) 0.70

190. What is the fundamental difference between genic and genomic mutations?
(A) Genic mutations are always harmful, while genomic mutations are neutral.
(B) Genic mutations are inherited, while genomic mutations are not.
(C) Genic mutations occur in DNA, while genomic mutations occur in RNA.
(D) Genic mutations affect the sequence of a single gene, while genomic mutations affect chromosome number or structure.

191. A key contribution of J.B. Birdsell's work on human variation was his detailed study of:
(A) Aboriginal populations of Australia
(B) The peoples of India
(C) European populations
(D) East Asian populations

192. Consider the following statements concerning human genetic methods and concepts:
1. Sib pair analysis is used to locate genes for quantitative traits.
2. Lyon's hypothesis applies to all autosomes in females.
3. A centromere is essential for proper chromosome segregation during mitosis.
4. Telomeres contain important coding sequences for proteins.
5. C-banding stains the heterochromatic regions near the centromeres.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5

193. The concept of "transient polymorphism" implies that:
(A) Allele frequencies are stable due to heterozygote advantage.
(B) An allele is spreading through a population and will eventually become fixed.
(C) The polymorphism is found in only one sex.
(D) Multiple alleles are maintained by a high mutation rate.

194. The process of making an RNA copy of a gene's DNA sequence is called:
(A) Transcription
(B) Translation
(C) Replication
(D) Imprinting

195. Which of the following is NOT a mode of inheritance?
(A) Autosomal codominance
(B) Sex-limited
(C) Multifactorial inheritance
(D) Lamarckian inheritance

196. The genetic code is said to be 'degenerate' because:
(A) It is not the same in all organisms.
(B) Some codons do not specify any amino acid.
(C) It can be translated in multiple reading frames.
(D) Some amino acids are specified by more than one codon.

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177. A geneticist studying a family pedigree for a rare disease observes that affected fathers never pass the trait to their sons, but all of their daughters are carriers. This pattern is characteristic of:
(A) Autosomal dominant inheritance
(B) X-linked recessive inheritance
(C) Autosomal recessive inheritance
(D) Y-linked inheritance

178. The "selfish gene" concept helps explain:
(A) The evolution of altruistic behaviors from a gene-centric perspective.
(B) The molecular structure of DNA.
(C) The mechanics of protein synthesis.
(D) The process of chromosome banding.

179. A low Furuhata's Index in a population suggests a preponderance of which finger pattern type?
(A) Arches
(B) Whorls
(C) Loops
(D) Composites

180. Consider the following statements about DNA and RNA:
1. DNA contains the sugar deoxyribose, while RNA contains ribose.
2. Both DNA and RNA are typically double-stranded.
3. DNA uses the nitrogenous base thymine, while RNA uses uracil.
4. RNA functions as the primary long-term storage of genetic information in humans.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 1 and 3
(C) 2 and 4
(D) 3 and 4

181. A student is analyzing a population and finds that the observed genotype frequencies do not match the frequencies expected under Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. This discrepancy suggests that:
(A) The population is genetically stable.
(B) The gene is not polymorphic.
(C) One or more evolutionary forces are acting on the population.
(D) Mendelian inheritance does not apply to this trait.

182. A geneticist is interested in studying a genetic isolate because:
(A) It represents a perfect Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.
(B) The effects of genetic drift and inbreeding are often more pronounced.
(C) It has a very high rate of gene flow with neighboring groups.
(D) It shows a complete absence of genetic load.

183. Which of the following is an example of a chromosomal structural abnormality?
(A) Trisomy
(B) Monosomy
(C) Polyploidy
(D) Translocation

184. The main purpose of banding techniques like G-banding and C-banding in karyotyping is to:
(A) Accurately identify homologous chromosome pairs and detect structural changes.
(B) Make the chromosomes visible under a microscope.
(C) Extract pure DNA from the chromosomes.
(D) Induce specific mutations for study.

185. The "Indo-Aryan" type in H.H. Risley's classification was said to be characteristic of the people of:
(A) The Andaman Islands
(B) The hills of Assam
(C) Punjab, Rajasthan, and Kashmir
(D) Southern Tamil Nadu

186. Match the genetic marker with its descriptive characteristic.
List I: (Genetic Marker)
P. SNP
Q. STR
R. VNTR
S. RFLP
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Variation in the number of tandemly repeated units of 10-60 bp
2. Variation in fragment length after digestion with a specific enzyme
3. A single base-pair change in a DNA sequence
4. Variation in the number of tandemly repeated units of 2-6 bp

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168. Select the statements that are incorrect regarding inheritance patterns.
1. Sex-influenced traits are caused by genes located on sex chromosomes.
2. Multiple allelic inheritance means a single individual can have more than two alleles for a gene.
3. Polygenic traits like stature are typically controlled by a single gene.
4. Genetic imprinting means the phenotype depends on the sex of the parent who passed on the gene.
5. Codominant alleles are both expressed in a heterozygote.

(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 4

169. What does a "palmar formula" such as 11.9.7.5 represent?
(A) The ridge counts on the four main fingers.
(B) The calculated values for four different palmar indices.
(C) The termination positions of the A, B, C, and D main lines.
(D) A sequence of pattern types on the palm.

170. Which of the following best describes the utility of sib pair methods in genetics?
(A) To identify chromosomal regions that may contain a gene for a trait by looking for shared alleles in affected siblings.
(B) To construct a standard karyotype.
(C) To estimate the heritability of a trait by comparing monozygotic and dizygotic twins.
(D) To study the change in allele frequencies over time.

171. The condition where an organism has an extra set of chromosomes (e.g., 3n) is a type of genomic mutation known as:
(A) Aneuploidy
(B) Translocation
(C) Monosomy
(D) Polyploidy

172. The use of STRs (Short Tandem Repeats) is widespread in forensic genetics. Why are they so useful?
(A) They are directly related to visible physical traits.
(B) They are highly polymorphic, meaning they vary greatly among individuals.
(C) They are located exclusively on the Y chromosome.
(D) They are very long, stable sequences that never mutate.

173. What is the role of the genetic code?
(A) To specify the rules for DNA replication.
(B) To regulate the rate of transcription.
(C) To define the correspondence between nucleotide triplets (codons) and amino acids.
(D) To ensure the correct folding of a protein.

174. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The atd angle in palmar dermatoglyphics tends to become more acute (smaller) with age.
Reason (R) : This change is due to the growth of the palm, which causes the axial triradius 't' to shift distally relative to the 'a' and 'd' triradii.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

175. The Mongoloid racial type is most commonly associated with which geographical region of India?
(A) The Himalayan and North-Eastern regions
(B) The Thar Desert
(C) The Deccan Plateau
(D) The Malabar Coast

176. Which of the following is a direct application of Mendelian genetics?
(A) Creating a chromosome band map.
(B) Analyzing a pedigree chart to determine the mode of inheritance of a single-gene disorder.
(C) Calculating the genetic distance between two populations.
(D) Studying the gradual change in skin color across a continent.

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197. Arrange the following levels of S.M. Garn's classification in order from the broadest category to the most specific.
1. Micro-race
2. Geographical Race
3. Local Race

(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

198. The main value of the clinal model over the typological model is that it:
(A) Simplifies human variation into fewer categories.
(B) Better represents the continuous nature of geographical variation.
(C) Focuses on cultural rather than biological traits.
(D) Allows for the classification of individuals rather than populations.

199. A geneticist uses FISH to study a patient's chromosomes. What is the primary goal of this technique?
(A) To count the total number of chromosomes.
(B) To determine the patient's blood type.
(C) To measure the total length of the DNA.
(D) To visualize the location of a specific gene or DNA sequence.

200. In a pedigree, an autosomal recessive trait will typically:
(A) Skip generations and appear in offspring of unaffected parents.
(B) Appear in every generation.
(C) Affect males more often than females.
(D) Be passed from father to all of his daughters.

201. The heritability of human stature is high, but individuals are taller today than 100 years ago. This illustrates that:
(A) Stature is a simple Mendelian trait.
(B) The genes for stature have changed rapidly.
(C) Stature is a multifactorial trait influenced by both genes and environment (e.g., nutrition).
(D) Genetic drift has increased the frequency of "tall" alleles.

202. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Hardy-Weinberg principle is a cornerstone of population genetics.
Reason (R) : It provides a quantitative baseline against which the effects of evolutionary forces like selection, drift, and migration can be measured.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

203. A major flexion crease that runs horizontally across the upper palm is the:
(A) Radial longitudinal crease
(B) Proximal transverse crease
(C) Thenar crease
(D) Distal transverse crease

204. The analysis of RFLPs involves cutting DNA with what type of molecule?
(A) DNA polymerase
(B) Restriction enzymes
(C) Helicase
(D) Ligase

205. Which of the following is NOT a population identified in B.S. Guha's classification?
(A) Nordic
(B) Palae-Mongoloid
(C) Capoid
(D) Proto-Australoid

206. A person with AB blood type is a universal recipient. This phenotype is an example of which genetic principle at the molecular level?
(A) Autosomal recessive
(B) Sex-influenced trait
(C) Incomplete dominance
(D) Codominance

207. Consider the following about genetic drift:
1. It is a random process.
2. Its effects are more pronounced in small populations.
3. It can lead to the loss or fixation of alleles.
4. It is a form of non-random mating.

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Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

208. The 'atd' angle tends to be largest in which group?
(A) Adults
(B) Newborn infants
(C) The elderly
(D) Adolescents

209. What is the primary difference between a gene and an allele?
(A) A gene is made of DNA, an allele is made of RNA.
(B) A gene is a segment of DNA for a trait, and an allele is a variant form of that gene.
(C) A gene is dominant, and an allele is recessive.
(D) Genes are on autosomes, and alleles are on sex chromosomes.

210. Which of the following racial classifications of India relied heavily on the Somatoscopic and Somatometric data collected during the Census of 1931?
(A) Guha's classification
(B) Risley's classification
(C) Sarkar's classification
(D) Coon's classification

211. What is the Lyon hypothesis also known as?
(A) The selfish gene theory
(B) The theory of linkage
(C) The X-inactivation hypothesis
(D) The Hardy-Weinberg principle

212. Match the dermatoglyphic term to its correct definition.
List I: (Term)
P. Mainline Index
Q. Total Finger Ridge Count
R. Dankmeijer's Index
S. atd Angle
List II: (Definition)
1. A measure of palmar ridge transversality based on the termination of main lines A and D.
2. An angle on the palm indicating the position of the axial triradius.
3. The sum of ridge counts for all loop and whorl patterns on ten fingers.
4. A ratio expressing the frequency of arches to whorls.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

213. The study of inheritance patterns using pedigrees falls under:
(A) Cytogenetics
(B) Population genetics
(C) Mendelian genetics
(D) Molecular genetics

214. Which statement about human mitochondrial DNA is incorrect?
(A) It is a small, circular molecule.
(B) It has a lower mutation rate than nuclear DNA.
(C) It is inherited from the mother.
(D) It is used to trace maternal lineage.

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215. A key assumption of the clinal model is that:
(A) Races are discrete and easily definable.
(B) All human variation is due to genetic drift.
(C) Morphology is not a useful indicator of variation.
(D) Gene flow between adjacent populations occurs.

216. A trait determined by a gene on the X chromosome is said to be:
(A) Sex-linked
(B) Autosomal
(C) Holandric
(D) Sex-limited

217. Consider the following statements regarding human variation models and Indian populations:
1. Blumenbach's classification was based on five major races.
2. Risley's classification of Indian populations was based on linguistic data.
3. The populational model views race as a static category.
4. S.S. Sarkar provided a critique of B.S. Guha's classification.
5. The clinal model focuses on gradual

geographical variation of traits.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

(A) 1 and 5
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 3 and 4
(D) 1 and 4

218. In the Hardy-Weinberg equation $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$, what does the term '2pq' represent?

(A) The frequency of the heterozygous genotype.
(B) The frequency of the homozygous dominant genotype.
(C) The frequency of the homozygous recessive genotype.
(D) The frequency of the dominant allele.

219. The concept of genetic load refers to the presence of deleterious alleles in a population. This load can be increased by:

(A) Natural selection removing harmful alleles.
(B) An increase in population size.
(C) Random mating in a large population.
(D) Mutation introducing new harmful alleles.

220. Which molecular technique is based on variations in single base pairs of the DNA sequence?

(A) RFLP analysis
(B) SNP analysis
(C) STR analysis
(D) VNTR analysis

221. Which scholar is known for his tripartite classification of Australian aborigines into Barrinean, Carpentarian, and Murrayian?

(A) C.S. Coon
(B) S.M. Garn
(C) J.B. Birdsell
(D) E.A. Hooton

222. An individual has two different alleles for a particular gene, and both alleles are fully expressed in the phenotype. This is an example of:

(A) Dominance
(B) Recessiveness
(C) Incomplete dominance
(D) Codominance

223. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Genetic drift is considered a non-selective evolutionary force.

Reason (R) : The changes in allele frequencies due to genetic drift are random and not a result of an allele conferring a fitness advantage or disadvantage.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

224. Which of the following is NOT a chromosomal banding technique?

(A) G-banding
(B) T-banding
(C) C-banding
(D) Q-banding

225. A child is born with a genetic disease that is absent in both parents. The parents are related as first cousins. What is the most likely mode of inheritance for this disease?

(A) Autosomal dominant
(B) Autosomal recessive
(C) X-linked dominant
(D) Y-linked

226. In dermatoglyphics, Absolute Finger Ridge Count (AFRC) can differ significantly from Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) for which pattern type?

(A) Whorl
(B) Arch
(C) Tented Arch
(D) Loop

227. What is genetic distance a measure of?

(A) The physical length of a gene in base pairs.
(B) The recombination frequency between two linked genes.
(C) The degree of genetic divergence between different populations.
(D) The number of mutations in a single generation.

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228. Consider the following statements about protein synthesis:
1. Transcription is the synthesis of RNA from a DNA template.
2. Translation is the synthesis of protein from an mRNA template.
3. The genetic code is read in triplets called codons.
4. Protein synthesis occurs in the nucleus.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

229. Which of these scholars proposed a classification of Indian population into Turko-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, and Mongolo-Dravidian types?
(A) B.S. Guha
(B) S.S. Sarkar
(C) H.H. Risley
(D) J.H. Hutton

230. The populational model of human variation defines a "race" or population based on:
(A) An idealized morphological type.
(B) Its unique gene pool and allele frequencies.
(C) Shared language and culture.
(D) A single defining physical characteristic.

231. A 'balanced polymorphism' is maintained in a population when which genotype has the highest fitness?
(A) The homozygous dominant
(B) The homozygous recessive
(C) Both homozygous genotypes equally
(D) The heterozygous

232. Which of the following is a primary role of the centromere?
(A) It serves as the attachment point for spindle microtubules during cell division.
(B) It contains the genes for ribosomal RNA.
(C) It protects the chromosome from shortening during replication.
(D) It is the site where genetic imprinting occurs.

233. In the formula for Dankmeijer's Index, (Arches/Whorls) x 100, what does a very high value indicate?
(A) A high frequency of whorls relative to arches.
(B) A high frequency of loops.
(C) A high total finger ridge count.
(D) A high frequency of arches relative to whorls.

234. Consider the following traits:
1. Stature
2. ABO Blood Groups
3. Skin Colour
4. Finger-ball pattern types
5. Huntington's Disease

Which of the following are considered polygenic or multifactorial traits?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 4, and 5
(D) All of the above

235. A frameshift mutation is caused by:
(A) A substitution of one base for another.
(B) A change in a codon that does not alter the amino acid sequence.
(C) The inversion of a segment of DNA.
(D) An insertion or deletion of nucleotides that is not a multiple of three.

236. The study of chromosome number and large-scale structure is called:
(A) Molecular genetics
(B) Cytogenetics
(C) Population genetics
(D) Twin genetics

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237. Which statement correctly describes the inheritance of a Y-linked (holandric) trait?
(A) It is passed from an affected father to all his daughters.
(B) It affects females more often than males.
(C) It is passed from an affected father to all his sons.
(D) It can skip generations.

238. If mating in a population is random, the population is large, and there are no other evolutionary forces at play, the allele and genotype frequencies will:
(A) Fluctuate randomly each generation.
(B) Move towards fixation of the dominant allele.

(C) Show an increase in heterozygosity.
(D) Remain constant from one generation to the next.

239. The mainline index is a quantitative expression of which palmar dermatoglyphic feature?
(A) The degree of ridge transversality.
(B) The height of the axial triradius.
(C) The total ridge count of the palm.
(D) The number of patterns in the hypothenar area.

240. Consider the following statements regarding molecular genetics:
1. DNA is the blueprint, while RNA is the messenger.
2. The genetic code is universally the same in almost all organisms.
3. RFLPs and VNTRs are types of genetic polymorphisms.
4. SNPs are variations in chromosome number.
5. Mitochondrial DNA is inherited from both parents.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 4, and 5
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 1, 3, and 4

241. What is the key distinction between the classifications of Blumenbach and Coon?
(A) Blumenbach used skin color, while Coon used genetics.
(B) Blumenbach's was non-evolutionary and typological, while Coon's incorporated an evolutionary perspective.
(C) Blumenbach identified more races than Coon.
(D) Coon's classification was for India, while Blumenbach's was global.

242. In S.S. Sarkar's view on Indian ethnology, who were considered the earliest inhabitants of India, forming the substratum of the population?
(A) The Australoids
(B) The Nordics
(C) The Mediterraneans
(D) The Mongoloids

243. The "sib pair method" is a tool in human genetics used for:
(A) Determining herizability.
(B) Visualizing chromosomes.
(C) Mapping genes for complex traits.
(D) Calculating inbreeding coefficients.

244. A change in the DNA sequence of a gene that does not result in a change in the amino acid sequence of the protein is called a:
(A) Missense mutation
(B) Nonsense mutation
(C) Frameshift mutation
(D) Silent mutation

245. In population genetics, the founder effect is a specific case of:
(A) Natural selection
(B) Gene flow
(C) Genetic drift
(D) Mutation

246. What feature of dermatoglyphics makes them useful for genetic and anthropological studies?
(A) They change significantly with age and environmental exposure.
(B) They are determined early in fetal life and remain unchanged.
(C) They are simple Mendelian traits.
(D) They are identical in all human populations.

247. The primary structure of a protein consists of:
(A) Alpha-helices and beta-sheets.
(B) The overall three-dimensional shape.
(C) The association of multiple polypeptide subunits.
(D) A chain of amino acids linked by peptide bonds.

248. Which of the following would be considered a "genomic mutation"?
(A) A monosomy (2n-1).
(B) A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).
(C) A short tandem repeat (STR).
(D) A single base substitution.

249. Which human variation model is best suited to explain the distribution of the sickle-cell allele in relation to malaria prevalence?
(A) Typological Model
(B) Clinal Model
(C) Populational Model
(D) Mendelian Model

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250. The inbreeding coefficient (F) for the offspring of a first-cousin marriage is:
(A) 1/16
(B) 1/4
(C) 1/8
(D) 1/32

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of modern human variation has evolved through several conceptual frameworks. The earliest approach, the Typological Model, sought to classify humans into a fixed number of discrete racial types based on a suite of morphological traits. This static view was challenged by the Populational Model, which shifted the focus from the individual to the breeding population as the primary unit of analysis. This model emphasizes the study of gene frequencies and their variation among different populations, recognizing that human groups are dynamic entities shaped by evolutionary forces. More recently, the Clinal Model has gained prominence, arguing that human traits do not form discrete clusters but vary gradually over geographical space, forming gradients or clines. This perspective undermines rigid racial classifications by demonstrating the continuous nature of human biological variation. Historically, several scholars proposed influential, albeit now largely outdated, typological classifications. These include the schemes developed by Blumenbach, who used cranial morphology; Deniker, who proposed a more complex system with numerous races and sub-races; Hooton, whose work involved elaborate classifications; and later contributions from Coon, Garn, and Birdsell, who also attempted to categorize the vast spectrum of human physical diversity into distinct groups, often linking physical traits to geographical origins.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which model of human variation focuses on breeding populations and the study of gene frequencies as the primary unit of analysis?
(A) The Typological Model
(B) The Populational Model
(C) The Clinal Model
(D) The Geographical Model

252. According to the Clinal Model, how is human biological variation characterized?
(A) As gradual variation of traits across geographical space.
(B) As a collection of fixed and discrete racial types.
(C) As dynamic population-level gene frequency shifts.
(D) As a result of static morphological categories.

253. The classifications proposed by Blumenbach, Deniker, and Hooton are primarily associated with which conceptual framework?
(A) The Clinal Model
(B) The Populational Model
(C) The Typological Model
(D) The Evolutionary Model

254. What is the primary criticism of the Typological Model implied by the emergence of the Clinal Model?
(A) It overemphasizes the role of gene frequencies.
(B) It fails to account for the influence of geography.
(C) It ignores the contributions of scholars like Coon and Garn.
(D) It incorrectly assumes human variation is discrete and static.

255. The text suggests that the work of scholars like Blumenbach and Coon aimed to:
(A) Demonstrate the continuous nature of human biological variation.
(B) Focus on breeding populations as the unit of evolution.
(C) Categorize human diversity into distinct, defined groups.
(D) Study the gradual change of traits over geographical gradients.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The ethnic and linguistic diversity of the Indian subcontinent has been a subject of extensive anthropological study, with several scholars proposing comprehensive classification systems. H.H. Risley was a prominent early figure whose work, though influential, is now viewed critically for its methods and racial connotations. He

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attempted to classify the populations of India into several distinct types based on anthropometric measurements. Subsequently, B.S. Guha provided a more detailed and widely cited classification, identifying multiple major racial strains and their sub-types, which he believed contributed to the composition of the Indian population. S.S. Sarkar later offered a critique and revision of Guha's scheme, proposing his own classification based on extensive data. These ethnic classifications are often correlated with the linguistic distribution of ethnic groups, creating a complex tapestry of biocultural heritage. The major language families present in India, such as Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austroasiatic, and Tibeto-Burman, show broad geographical and ethnic correspondence. Understanding the distribution of these linguistic families provides a crucial framework for contextualizing the ethnic classifications proposed by Risley, Guha, and Sarkar, as language often serves as a primary marker of group identity and historical affiliation, reflecting ancient migrations and population interactions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which scholar's classification of Indian populations is mentioned as being a critique and revision of B.S. Guha's scheme?
(A) H.H. Risley
(B) S.S. Sarkar
(C) Deniker
(D) Blumenbach

257. According to the passage, the study of linguistic distribution in India is crucial for:
(A) Disproving the classifications proposed by early anthropologists.
(B) Establishing a single origin for all Indian populations.
(C) Proving the superiority of one language family over others.
(D) Contextualizing ethnic classifications and understanding historical affiliations.

258. The work of H.H. Risley, B.S. Guha, and S.S. Sarkar all primarily focused on which area of study?
(A) The ethnic classification of Indian populations.
(B) The linguistic distribution of European populations.
(C) The Clinal model of human variation.
(D) The molecular genetics of tribal groups.

259. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text as a major language family in India?
(A) Indo-Aryan
(B) Dravidian
(C) Afro-Asiatic
(D) Tibeto-Burman

260. What is a key characteristic of H.H. Risley's work as described in the passage?
(A) It used anthropometric measurements for classification.
(B) It was based primarily on linguistic data.
(C) It focused exclusively on the populations of Southern India.
(D) It was a direct critique of S.S. Sarkar's research.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The investigation of human genetics employs a diverse array of methodologies, each offering unique insights into the mechanisms of heredity and variation. Cytogenetics focuses on the study of chromosomes and their structure, utilizing techniques to visualize and analyze the chromosomal complement of an individual. Mendelian Genetics, the classical approach, examines the patterns of inheritance of single-gene traits through pedigree analysis. For disentangling the relative contributions of heredity and environment, Twin Genetics is invaluable, comparing concordance rates for traits in monozygotic and dizygotic twins. A related approach, Sib Pair methods, analyzes shared genetic material between siblings to map genes for complex traits. Population Genetics takes a broader view, studying the distribution and changes in allele frequencies within and between populations, governed by evolutionary forces. At the most fundamental level, Molecular Genetics investigates the structure and function of genes at the molecular level, examining the sequence of DNA and the processes of gene expression. Together, these complementary methods provide a comprehensive toolkit for understanding human genetic architecture, from the microscopic structure of a chromosome to the evolutionary

(C) Summing the ridge counts from all ten fingers.
(D) Relating the frequency of arches to whorls.

288. The 'atd' angle and palmar flexion creases are features analyzed on which part of the body?
(A) The fingers
(B) The palm
(C) The soles
(D) The toes

289. The Pattern Intensity Index is a measure of pattern complexity that is based on:
(A) The total number of ridges on all fingers.
(B) The ratio of arches to whorls.
(C) The angle formed by the axial triradius.
(D) The number of triradii in the finger patterns.

290. In dermatoglyphic analysis, what is the key difference between Dankmeijer's Index and Furuhata's Index?
(A) Dankmeijer's Index relates arches to whorls, while Furuhata's Index relates whorls to loops.
(B) Dankmeijer's Index measures ridge counts, while Furuhata's Index measures angles.
(C) Dankmeijer's Index is used for palms, while Furuhata's Index is for fingers.
(D) Dankmeijer's Index measures complexity, while Furuhata's Index measures pattern frequency.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Population genetics investigates the genetic composition of populations and how allele and genotype frequencies change over time. A cornerstone of this field is the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, a principle stating that in a large, randomly mating population, free from other evolutionary influences, allele and genotype frequencies will remain constant from generation to generation. This principle provides a baseline against which to measure evolutionary change. Deviations from this equilibrium indicate that evolution is occurring. One major factor causing such deviation is non-random mating. This includes assortative mating, where individuals choose mates with similar (positive) or dissimilar (negative) phenotypes, and consanguineous mating, which is mating between genetically related individuals. Consanguineous mating increases homozygosity and can be quantified by the inbreeding coefficient, which measures the probability that two alleles at a given locus are identical by descent. Over time, inbreeding can lead to an increase in the frequency of rare recessive disorders, contributing to the genetic load of a population. Other evolutionary forces include genetic drift, the random fluctuation of allele frequencies due to chance events, which is particularly potent in small, reproductively isolated populations known as genetic isolates. Genetic polymorphism, the occurrence of multiple alleles at a locus, can be transient or balanced, the latter being maintained by selection.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to the Hardy-Weinberg principle, which condition is necessary for allele frequencies to remain constant across generations?
(A) A small population size
(B) The presence of strong selection
(C) Mating must be random
(D) A high rate of mutation

292. Mating between genetically related individuals is known as:
(A) Consanguineous mating
(B) Assortative mating
(C) Random mating
(D) Disassortative mating

293. The random fluctuation of allele frequencies due to chance, especially significant in small populations, is called:
(A) Genetic load
(B) Assortative mating
(C) Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium
(D) Genetic drift

294. The inbreeding coefficient is a measure used to quantify the effects of which phenomenon?
(A) Random genetic drift
(B) Consanguineous mating
(C) Negative assortative mating
(D) Balanced polymorphism

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(B) To induce the cell cycle to begin.
(C) To sequence the DNA of the chromosomes.
(D) To study the function of genes located on the chromosomes.

269. A cytogeneticist uses a fluorescent dye to produce a pattern of bright and dull bands to identify the Y chromosome. Which technique is being used?
(A) G-banding
(B) Standard karyotyping without banding
(C) Q-banding
(D) C-banding

270. The organized profile of a person's chromosomes, arranged in homologous pairs and ordered by size, is known as a:
(A) Genotype
(B) Phenotype
(C) Cell cycle
(D) Karyotype

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond basic karyotyping, advanced cytogenetic techniques provide deeper insights into chromosome biology. Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (FISH) is a powerful molecular cytogenetic method that uses fluorescently labeled DNA probes to locate specific DNA sequences on chromosomes. This allows for the rapid detection of particular genetic abnormalities, such as microdeletions or specific translocations, that may not be visible with standard banding. Another key concept in cytogenetics is Lyon's hypothesis, which pertains to X-chromosome inactivation in mammals. It postulates that in female somatic cells (XX), one of the two X chromosomes is randomly and permanently inactivated early in embryonic development. This process of dosage compensation ensures that females, like males (XY), have only one functional copy of the X chromosome in each body cell. Furthermore, the structural integrity of chromosomes is maintained by specialized regions. The centromere is crucial for the correct segregation of sister chromatids during cell division, acting as the attachment point for spindle fibers. The telomere, located at the ends of each chromosome, protects the chromosome from degradation and from fusing with neighboring chromosomes, playing a vital role in cellular aging and stability.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary function of a telomere?
(A) To act as an attachment point for spindle fibers during cell division.
(B) To inactivate one of the X chromosomes in female somatic cells.
(C) To protect chromosome ends from degradation and fusion.
(D) To label specific DNA sequences with fluorescent probes.

272. Lyon's hypothesis explains the phenomenon of:
(A) The attachment of spindle fibers to the centromere.
(B) The random inactivation of one X chromosome in female mammals.
(C) The fluorescent labeling of specific DNA sequences.
(D) The protection of chromosome ends by telomeres.

273. A researcher wants to detect a specific microdeletion on a chromosome that is too small to be seen with G-banding. Which technique would be most appropriate?
(A) Standard karyotyping
(B) Centromere staining
(C) Analysis of telomere length
(D) Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (FISH)

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274. The biological process described by Lyon's hypothesis is referred to as:
(A) Dosage compensation
(B) Chromosome segregation
(C) Genetic imprinting
(D) Cellular aging

275. The centromere's critical role during cell division is to:
(A) Prevent the chromosome from degrading.
(B) Randomly inactivate one of the two X chromosomes.
(C) Ensure the correct segregation of sister chromatids.
(D) Mark specific gene locations with a fluorescent probe.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

dynamics of an entire population, allowing researchers to explore both normal variation and the genetic basis of disease.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. Which method of studying human genetics is specifically concerned with the distribution and changes in allele frequencies in populations?
(A) Cytogenetics
(B) Mendelian Genetics
(C) Molecular Genetics
(D) Population Genetics

262. The comparison of concordance rates in monozygotic and dizygotic twins is a central feature of which genetic methodology?
(A) Sib Pair methods
(B) Twin Genetics
(C) Population Genetics
(D) Cytogenetics

263. A researcher studying the inheritance pattern of a single-gene disorder through a family's pedigree chart is primarily employing principles from:
(A) Molecular Genetics
(B) Population Genetics
(C) Mendelian Genetics
(D) Cytogenetics

264. What is the primary focus of Cytogenetics as described in the passage?
(A) The sequence of DNA and gene expression.
(B) The evolutionary dynamics of populations.
(C) The inheritance of traits through pedigrees.
(D) The structure and analysis of chromosomes.

265. According to the text, what is the main purpose of using methods like Twin Genetics and Sib Pair analysis?
(A) To differentiate between hereditary and environmental influences on traits.
(B) To study the molecular structure of DNA.
(C) To analyze the chromosomal complement of an individual.
(D) To understand population-level allele frequency changes.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Cytogenetics is the branch of genetics focused on the study of chromosome structure, number, and behavior. A fundamental concept in this field is the cell cycle, the ordered sequence of events through which a cell duplicates its contents and divides. For visualization and analysis, cytogeneticists prepare a karyotype, an organized profile of a person's chromosomes. The process of standard karyotyping involves arresting cells during metaphase, when chromosomes are most condensed and visible. To enhance the detail of a karyotype, various banding techniques are employed. G-banding (Giemsa banding) is the most common method and produces a pattern of dark and light bands specific to each chromosome pair, which aids in their identification. C-banding specifically stains constitutive heterochromatin, which is typically located around the centromeres. Q-banding (Quinacrine banding) uses a fluorescent dye and was the first banding method developed, producing a bright and dull banding pattern that is particularly useful for identifying the Y chromosome. The application of these techniques is crucial for detecting chromosomal abnormalities, which can be numerical (e.g., aneuploidy) or structural (e.g., deletions, translocations), and are often associated with genetic disorders.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. In standard karyotyping, during which phase of the cell cycle are cells typically arrested for chromosome visualization?
(A) Anaphase
(B) Metaphase
(C) Prophase
(D) Telophase

267. Which banding technique is specifically used to stain the constitutive heterochromatin regions, usually found near the centromeres?
(A) G-banding
(B) C-banding
(C) Q-banding
(D) R-banding

268. What is the primary purpose of employing banding techniques like G, C, and Q banding in cytogenetics?
(A) To facilitate the identification of specific chromosomes and their abnormalities.

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the trait is controlled by the cumulative effects of many genes (polygenes), each contributing a small amount to the phenotype. Dermatoglyphics, the study of skin ridge patterns, provides a clear example of polygenic inheritance. Specific quantitative traits like Total Finger Ridge Count and patterns like finger-ball types are determined by the additive effect of numerous genes, making them useful in population studies.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. A gene that masks the phenotypic effect of a mutation at a completely different gene locus is best described as a:
(A) Suppressor gene
(B) Modifying gene
(C) Selfish gene
(D) Polygenic gene

282. According to the passage, what is the key feature of multifactorial inheritance?
(A) It involves only a single gene with multiple alleles.
(B) It is influenced by a combination of multiple genes and environmental factors.
(C) It is influenced solely by a large number of genes (polygenes).
(D) It describes genes that mask the effects of other genes.

283. Human stature and skin colour are cited as examples of which type of inheritance?
(A) Simple Mendelian inheritance
(B) Multifactorial and polygenic inheritance
(C) Multiple allelic inheritance
(D) Suppressor gene action

284. What does the concept of the "selfish gene" propose as the primary unit of natural selection?
(A) The gene itself
(B) The individual organism
(C) The population
(D) The species

285. How does multiple allelic inheritance differ from the standard two-allele model?
(A) An individual can possess more than two alleles for a given gene.
(B) The trait is controlled by multiple genes at different loci.
(C) More than two alleles for a gene exist within the population.
(D) The alleles are influenced by environmental factors.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Dermatoglyphics, the study of the epidermal ridge patterns on fingers, palms, and soles, serves as a classic example of polygenic inheritance and is a valuable tool in anthropological and genetic research. The analysis involves both qualitative and quantitative traits. Finger-ball pattern types, namely arches, loops, and whorls, are fundamental qualitative features. The frequencies of these patterns can be summarized using specific indices. For instance, the Dankmeijer's Index relates the frequency of arches to whorls, while the Furuhata's Index compares the frequency of whorls to loops. The Pattern Intensity Index provides a measure of pattern complexity, calculated based on the number of triradii present in the finger patterns. Quantitative analysis involves ridge counting. The Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) is the sum of the ridge counts from all ten fingers, providing a robust, genetically determined metric. The Absolute Finger Ridge Count (AFRC) is a related measure that sums the higher ridge count from each of the ten fingers if a finger has two triradii, as in whorls. On the palm, features such as the palmar formula, mainline index, transversality of ridges, the 'atd' angle, and palmar flexion creases are also analyzed to assess population variation and for clinical diagnostic purposes.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which dermatoglyphic index specifically compares the frequency of whorls to loops?
(A) Dankmeijer's Index
(B) Pattern Intensity Index
(C) Mainline Index
(D) Furuhata's Index

287. The Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) is calculated by:
(A) Averaging the ridge counts of the right and left hands.
(B) Counting the ridges only on patterns with two triradii.

The transmission of genetic traits from one generation to the next follows several distinct modes of inheritance. Autosomal inheritance involves genes located on the non-sex chromosomes (autosomes). It can be autosomal dominant, where a single copy of the mutated allele is sufficient to express the trait, or autosomal recessive, where two copies of the allele are required. In some cases, a pattern of codominance is observed, where both alleles in a heterozygote are fully and independently expressed, resulting in a phenotype that displays the characteristics of both alleles simultaneously. In contrast, sex-linked inheritance involves genes located on the sex chromosomes (X or Y). Traits determined by genes on the X chromosome are termed X-linked, while those on the Y chromosome are Y-linked. The expression of certain traits can also be influenced by the sex of the individual, even if the genes are autosomal. Sex-influenced traits are expressed differently in males and females, while sex-limited traits are expressed in only one sex. Further complexity is introduced by linkage, where genes located close together on the same chromosome tend to be inherited together, and chromosome mapping is used to determine their relative positions. Genetic imprinting is a related epigenetic phenomenon where a gene's expression depends on whether it was inherited from the male or female parent.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What distinguishes a sex-limited trait from a sex-influenced trait?
(A) Sex-limited traits are expressed in only one sex, while sex-influenced traits are expressed differently in both sexes.
(B) Sex-limited traits are on the Y chromosome, while sex-influenced traits are on the X chromosome.
(C) Sex-limited traits are always recessive, while sex-influenced traits are always dominant.
(D) Sex-limited traits are autosomal, while sex-influenced traits are always sex-linked.

277. A condition where a heterozygote fully expresses the phenotypes associated with both alleles simultaneously is known as:
(A) Autosomal recessive inheritance
(B) Sex-influenced inheritance
(C) Genetic imprinting
(D) Codominance

278. Genetic imprinting is a phenomenon where the expression of a gene is determined by:
(A) Its location on an autosome versus a sex chromosome.
(B) The parental origin of the inherited allele.
(C) Whether it is dominant or recessive.
(D) Its linkage to other genes on the same chromosome.

279. An autosomal recessive trait requires which condition for its expression?
(A) A single copy of the causative allele.
(B) The presence of the allele on the X chromosome.
(C) Two copies of the causative allele.
(D) The inheritance of the allele from a specific parent.

280. The tendency of genes located in close proximity on the same chromosome to be inherited together is referred to as:
(A) Genetic imprinting
(B) Codominance
(C) Autosomal dominance
(D) Linkage

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond simple Mendelian patterns, inheritance can be modulated by a variety of complex genetic interactions. Modifying genes can alter the phenotypic expression of other, non-allelic genes, while suppressor genes can mask or reverse the effect of a mutation at a different locus. The concept of the selfish gene proposes that the fundamental unit of selection is the gene itself, which propagates by promoting its own survival and replication. Inheritance patterns are also complicated by multiple allelic inheritance, where more than two alleles exist for a single gene locus within a population, although an individual can only carry two. Furthermore, many human traits are not determined by a single gene but are multifactorial, meaning they are influenced by multiple genes and environmental factors. Classic examples include human stature and skin colour. These are also examples of polygenic inheritance, a subset of multifactorial inheritance where

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295. A small, reproductively isolated population that is highly susceptible to the effects of genetic drift is referred to as a:
(A) Genetic polymorphism
(B) Genetic load
(C) Genetic isolate
(D) Genetic distance

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Molecular genetics explores heredity and variation at the level of DNA, RNA, and proteins. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and Ribonucleic acid (RNA) are the fundamental molecules of life, with DNA carrying the primary genetic instructions. These instructions are encoded in the genetic code, a set of rules by which the nucleotide sequence of a gene is translated into the amino acid sequence of a protein. This process of protein synthesis involves transcription (DNA to RNA) and translation (RNA to protein), which ultimately determines the structure and function of proteins. Modern molecular genetics heavily relies on the analysis of DNA variation. Polymorphisms such as Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms (RFLPs), Variable Number of Tandem Repeats (VNTRs), and Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) are variations in DNA sequence length and are used in genetic mapping and forensic science. Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) are variations at a single base pair and are the most common type of genetic variation. In addition to nuclear DNA, mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), inherited maternally, is also studied for evolutionary and population history. Changes in the genetic material are known as mutations, which can be small-scale genic mutations affecting a single gene, or large-scale genomic mutations (chromosomal abnormalities) affecting the structure or number of chromosomes.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. Which type of genetic variation involves differences at a single base pair in the DNA sequence?
(A) Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms (RFLPs)
(B) Variable Number of Tandem Repeats (VNTRs)
(C) Short Tandem Repeats (STRs)
(D) Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs)

297. The process by which the nucleotide sequence of a gene is used to synthesize a protein is broadly referred to as:
(A) Protein synthesis
(B) Genetic mutation
(C) DNA replication
(D) Mitochondrial inheritance

298. What is a defining characteristic of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) mentioned in the passage?
(A) It is the primary site for RFLPs and VNTRs.
(B) It is inherited maternally.
(C) It is responsible for large-scale genomic mutations.
(D) It contains the majority of the genetic code.

299. A large-scale mutation that affects the structure or number of entire chromosomes is best classified as a:
(A) Genic mutation
(B) Genomic mutation
(C) Single Nucleotide Polymorphism
(D) Point mutation

300. RFLPs, VNTRs, and STRs are all examples of what?
(A) DNA polymorphisms used as genetic markers
(B) Types of proteins
(C) Stages of protein synthesis
(D) Rules of the genetic code

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Typological Model
The typological model conceptualizes human variation through the existence of distinct and fixed racial categories. It relies on identifying ideal physical types that are believed to remain unchanging over generations. This perspective often ignores the fluid nature of genetic exchange and continuous variation found across different geographical regions, treating specific traits as markers of static, discrete biological groups.

2. (A) A breeding population with a shared gene pool
Within the framework of the populational model, researchers shift their focus from individual physical types to the study of breeding populations. These groups represent units where genetic material is shared and evolutionary forces act collectively. This method allows for a more dynamic understanding of biological diversity based on shifts in allele frequencies and genetic markers over time.

3. (C) Gradual variation of traits over a geographic area.
The clinal model provides an alternative to discrete racial classifications by mapping the continuous distribution of specific traits. Instead of drawing sharp boundaries, it illustrates how gene frequencies change gradually across geographical landscapes. This approach effectively demonstrates that human biological variation is often a product of adaptation and migration patterns rather than isolated and distinct racial clusters.

4. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Different scholars have categorized human diversity using varying criteria. Blumenbach identified five varieties of mankind, while Risley focused on seven racial types specific to India. Garn introduced a hierarchical system of geographical, local, and micro-races. Guha's classification for the Indian census remains influential, identifying six primary racial elements and nine distinct sub-types across the diverse populations of the subcontinent.

5. (C) Skull morphology
Johann Friedrich Blumenbach, a pioneer in biological anthropology, utilized skull morphology as the primary criterion for his classification of human varieties. By examining the shape and size of crania from different parts of the world, he established a framework that categorized humans into five groups. His methodology emphasized physical measurements of the head to define biological ancestry and diversity.

6. (B) Populational Model
The populational model prioritizes the study of breeding groups and the frequency of genetic traits rather than focusing on idealized individuals. This perspective views human variation as a result of micro-evolutionary processes like selection and drift. It provides a more accurate representation of diversity by acknowledging that no single individual perfectly represents the entire range of a population's characteristics.

7. (D) Australoid
Johann Friedrich Blumenbach's original classification of humans included five distinct varieties: Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, American, and Malayan. These categories were based on geographical distribution and physical characteristics observed in crania. The term Australoid was not part of his specific five-fold typology, as it was developed later by other anthropologists to describe different indigenous populations of the world.

8. (A) Skin colour, hair colour, and eye colour
Deniker's classification system for human races was notably detailed and complex for its time. He moved beyond simple morphological measurements by incorporating a wider range of physical traits, specifically focusing on pigmentation of the skin, hair, and eyes. This multi-trait approach aimed to capture the subtle variations existing within and between different human groups across the globe.

9. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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The clinal model serves as a dynamic alternative to static typologies by emphasizing that human traits change gradually across geography. Clines represent these gradients, showing that characteristics like skin color or blood types do not stop abruptly at borders. This continuous variation proves that human groups are connected through gene flow rather than being isolated, discrete categories.

10. (A) A system of primary races, sub-races, and composite types
E.A. Hooton developed an elaborate system for classifying human variation that involved identifying primary races, which were further divided into sub-races and composite types. His work integrated various morphological traits to describe the diversity of the human species. This hierarchical approach attempted to explain the complex history of human populations through the lens of migration and intermixing.

11. (D) A populational and evolutionary understanding of human groups
The classifications proposed by scholars like Coon, Garn, and Birdsell represented a transition toward a modern biological perspective. They moved away from rigid typologies to focus on populations as evolutionary units. By considering factors like genetic drift, natural selection, and environmental adaptation, these models provided a more comprehensive understanding of how human groups change and diversify over time.

12. (B) Local Race
S.M. Garn's hierarchical system of racial classification included three distinct levels. At the broadest level are geographical races, which correspond to major continental groups. Below this level are local races, which represent smaller, more specific breeding populations within those larger geographical areas. Finally, the most specific category is the micro-race, which refers to localized groups with high endogamy.

13. (C) Small-scale population groups or 'micro-races'
J.B. Birdsell's research, particularly his extensive field studies in Australia, emphasized the importance of small-scale population groups. He coined the term micro-races to describe these localized breeding units that exhibit unique genetic profiles due to isolation and specific environmental pressures. This work challenged broader racial generalizations by highlighting the significant biological diversity present at a very local level.

14. (D) E.A. Hooton
While Hooton was a prominent American physical anthropologist known for global racial classifications, he is not credited with a specific major ethnic classification of Indian populations. In contrast, scholars like Risley, Guha, and Sarkar focused extensively on the Indian subcontinent, developing detailed schemes to categorize its diverse ethnic and tribal groups based on anthropometric measurements and historical migration patterns.

15. (2, 1, 4, 3)
The study of human variation followed a clear chronological path. Blumenbach worked in the late eighteenth century, establishing early typologies. Risley conducted his Indian surveys in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Guha's significant work for the Indian census occurred in the 1930s. Finally, Coon's evolutionary classifications were primarily published in the mid-twentieth century, specifically during the 1960s.

16. (B) Anthropometric measures such as the nasal index
H.H. Risley's classification of Indian populations relied heavily on anthropometry, which involves taking physical measurements of the human body. He placed particular importance on the nasal index, believing it to be a key indicator of racial background and social hierarchy. His data collection efforts during the census aimed to categorize Indian groups into distinct types based on these specific proportions.

17. (B) The Turko-Iranian
H.H. Risley proposed a seven-fold classification of the people of India, identifying specific types such as the Turko-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Scytho-Dravidian, Aryo-Dravidian, Mongolo-Dravidian, Mongoloid, and Dravidian. These categories were based on anthropometric data and were intended to reflect the historical migrations and intermixing of different groups entering the

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Indian subcontinent from various geographical directions over several millennia.

18. (A) Six
B.S. Guha's comprehensive classification system, which was adopted for the 1931 Census of India, identified six main racial elements. These included the Negrito, Proto-Australoid, Mongoloid, Mediterranean, Western Brachycephals, and Nordic types. Guha's scheme was more scientifically rigorous than previous attempts, utilizing a broader range of anthropometric measurements to describe the complex biological diversity found across the entire country.

19. (C) The oldest or earliest racial strain in India
In B.S. Guha's ethnic classification of India, the Negrito element is identified as the most ancient and earliest racial strain to inhabit the subcontinent. Although now limited to small, isolated groups in the Andaman Islands and certain tribal populations in South India, Guha proposed that they represent the original substrate upon which all subsequent migrations and racial layers were added.

20. (B) 1, 3 and 4
B.S. Guha provided a more detailed analysis than Risley, incorporating six main racial elements including a Nordic component. While Risley is often associated with the nasal index, Guha's work represented a major shift in methodology. S.S. Sarkar emerged as a significant critic, challenging the conclusions of both predecessors and offering alternative interpretations of the biological history of Indian populations.

21. (C) A critical re-evaluation of Guha's classification
S.S. Sarkar is recognized in Indian anthropology for his critical re-evaluation of B.S. Guha's racial scheme. He questioned the validity of Guha's categories and provided alternative theories regarding the origins and distribution of ethnic groups in India. Sarkar's work emphasized the need for more nuanced interpretations of anthropometric data and challenged the widely accepted official classifications of the time.

22. (B) Many of the tribal groups of Central and Southern India
The term Proto-Australoid is frequently used in anthropological classifications to describe many tribal populations residing in Central and Southern India. These groups are characterized by specific physical traits such as dark skin, wavy hair, and prominent brow ridges. Anthropologists like Guha believed these populations represented an ancient racial stratum that has lived on the Indian subcontinent for thousands of years.

23. (D) Mediterranean – A major element in North India
In B.S. Guha's classification, the Mediterranean type is identified as a significant racial element particularly prevalent among the populations of North India. This group is characterized by long heads and medium stature. Guha's scheme associated different racial types with specific geographical regions, suggesting that the Mediterranean strain played a crucial role in the ethnic composition of the Indo-Gangetic plains.

24. (A) Mongoloid
The linguistic distribution in India shows a clear geographical and biological correlation. Groups speaking Tibeto-Burman languages are almost exclusively found in the Himalayan regions and North-Eastern India. These populations are racially classified as Mongoloid, possessing distinctive physical features such as epicanthic folds and straight hair. This correlation highlights the historical link between language families and specific ancestral biological lineages.

25. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
B.S. Guha categorized Indian populations into distinct types with specific traits. The Negrito is found among groups like the Kadars, while the Proto-Australoid is associated with middle Indian tribes. The Palae-Mongoloid includes broad-headed types in the North-East. Finally, the Nordic element is described as tall and fair, reflecting a later migration into the northern regions of the Indian subcontinent.

26. (B) 1, 3 and 5
Ethnic classifications of India provide insights into the country's diversity. Risley identified seven types, and Guha's later work for the 1931 Census expanded on this using rigorous anthropometric surveys. Furthermore, the linguistic landscape is defined by four major families: Indo-Aryan,

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Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic, and Tibeto-Burman. These historical and biological frameworks help anthropologists understand the complex migrations that shaped India.

27. (D) Proto-Australoid
The Austro-Asiatic language family in India, which includes languages like Santali and Mundari, is primarily spoken by tribal groups in Central and Eastern India. These populations are biologically classified as Proto-Australoid in major anthropological schemes. This grouping suggests a shared historical and evolutionary background among these indigenous communities, linking their linguistic heritage with specific physical characteristics identified by early anthropologists.

28. (B) Mendelian Genetics
Mendelian genetics focuses on the inheritance of traits controlled by single genes. It utilizes family pedigrees to trace how these traits are passed from parents to offspring across generations. By observing the patterns of transmission, researchers can determine whether a trait is dominant or recessive, providing a fundamental framework for understanding the basic laws of heredity in humans.

29. (C) Cytogenetics
Cytogenetics is the branch of human genetics dedicated to the study of chromosomes. It involves analyzing chromosome number, structure, and any abnormalities that may occur during cell division. By using techniques like karyotyping, cytogeneticists can identify conditions such as trisomias or translocations, which are essential for diagnosing genetic disorders and understanding the physical basis of inheritance within the cell.

30. (B) 1, 2, 4 and 5
Human genetics utilizes diverse methods to study inheritance. Twin studies help distinguish between genetic and environmental influences, while cytogenetics focuses on chromosome visualization. Molecular genetics analyzes DNA sequences, and sib pair methods are vital for identifying genes involved in complex diseases. Population genetics, however, focuses on allele frequencies across whole groups rather than Mendelian ratios within a single family.

31. (A) To estimate the heritability of a trait.
Twin genetics is a powerful tool for estimating the heritability of human traits. By comparing monozygotic twins, who share nearly all their DNA, with dizygotic twins, who share about half, researchers can quantify the extent to which genetic factors contribute to phenotypic variation. This method is crucial for understanding the relative roles of nature and nurture in complex human characteristics.

32. (B) Population Genetics
Population genetics is the study of how allele frequencies change within and between populations over time. It examines the impact of evolutionary forces such as natural selection, genetic drift, mutation, and gene flow on a group's gene pool. This branch of genetics provides the mathematical and biological foundation for understanding human evolution and the distribution of genetic diversity across the globe.

33. (B) Cytogenetics
Cytogenetics is the most appropriate method for identifying large-scale chromosomal abnormalities such as deletions, duplications, or changes in chromosome number. Through techniques like karyotyping, the entire set of chromosomes is visualized under a microscope. This allows scientists to detect structural defects that are too large to be identified by DNA sequencing but significant enough to cause various clinical genetic syndromes.

34. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Cytogenetics is essential for diagnosing chromosomal disorders like Down syndrome. Karyotyping allows clinicians to visualize the complete set of chromosomes and identify aneuploidies. In the case of Down syndrome, the presence of an extra copy of chromosome 21, known as Trisomy 21, is clearly visible. This direct observation provides a definitive diagnosis based on the physical structure of the genome.

35. (C) Cell cycle
The cell cycle is the organized sequence of events that a cell undergoes as it grows and divides. It consists of interphase, where DNA is replicated and the cell prepares for division, and the mitotic phase, where the nucleus and cytoplasm are

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B, and O. The A and B alleles are codominant, meaning that both are fully expressed in an individual with the AB genotype. The O allele is recessive to both A and B, demonstrating a complex pattern of inheritance at a single locus.

54. (B) Sex-influenced
Sex-influenced traits are controlled by autosomal genes but expressed differently in males and females. The phenotype is often influenced by hormonal differences between the sexes. A common example is pattern baldness, where the same genotype can lead to different physical outcomes depending on the individual's sex. This differs from sex-linked traits, which are located on the X or Y sex chromosomes.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Lyonization is the process of random X-chromosome inactivation in females. This occurs early in development to ensure dosage compensation, meaning females have the same functional amount of X-linked gene products as males, who have only one X chromosome. This mechanism is crucial for normal development and prevents the overexpression of genes located on the X chromosome in female individuals.

56. (A) Expression in one sex despite gene presence in both
A sex-limited trait is one that is expressed in only one sex, even though the genes responsible for the trait are present on the autosomes of both males and females. These traits are typically related to primary or secondary sexual characteristics and are heavily influenced by sex hormones. Examples include milk production in females or the development of specific plumage in male birds.

57. (C) Suppressor gene
A suppressor gene is a type of gene that has the ability to mask or reverse the phenotypic expression of a mutation in a different, non-allelic gene. It essentially restores the wild-type phenotype without changing the original mutated sequence. This interaction between genes is a form of epistasis, highlighting the complexity of genetic pathways where multiple loci influence a single observable trait.

58. (A) Gene
The "selfish gene" concept, popularized by Richard Dawkins, proposes that the gene is the fundamental unit of selection in evolution. From this perspective, organisms are viewed as temporary vehicles built by genes to ensure their own survival and replication. This theory explains various biological phenomena, including altruistic behavior, by focusing on the adaptive success of genes rather than individuals or whole populations.

59. (D) Multiple allelic inheritance
Multiple allelic inheritance occurs when a single gene locus has more than two possible alleles within a population. While an individual can only possess two alleles at once, the variety across the population provides a wider range of potential genotypes and phenotypes. The ABO blood group system is the most well-known human example, involving the interaction of three distinct alleles at one locus.

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60. (A) 4, 3, 1, 2
The somatic cell cycle follows a specific chronological sequence to ensure accurate growth and division. It begins with the G1 phase, where the cell grows and prepares for DNA synthesis. This is followed by the S phase, during which DNA is replicated. Next is the G2 phase for further growth and final preparations, concluding with the M phase, or mitosis, where division occurs.

61. (C) Multifactorial inheritance
Human traits like stature and skin color are examples of multifactorial inheritance. These characteristics show continuous variation because they are controlled by multiple genes, a phenomenon known as polygenic inheritance, and are also significantly influenced by environmental factors. Unlike simple Mendelian traits that fall into discrete categories, multifactorial traits are measured on a spectrum and reflect the complex interaction between genetics and the environment.

62. (D) Interaction of multiple genes and environment
Multifactorial inheritance is characterized by the combined influence of several genes and environmental factors on a single trait. This

specific sequences. Lyon's hypothesis explains X-chromosome inactivation and dosage compensation in females. The centromere is the constricted region of a chromosome that separates its arms and is essential for proper movement during the process of cell division.

45. (C) The site of spindle fiber attachment during division
The centromere is a vital region of the chromosome that plays a critical role during cell division. It serves as the assembly site for the kinetochore, where spindle fibers attach to pull sister chromatids apart. Without a functional centromere, chromosomes cannot be accurately segregated into daughter cells, which leads to genomic instability and various types of chromosomal abnormalities or cell death.

46. (D) Sister chromatids not separating correctly
The primary function of the centromere is to ensure the equal distribution of genetic material during cell division. If the centromere fails to function properly, the spindle fibers cannot attach correctly. This disruption leads to nondisjunction, where sister chromatids fail to separate and move to opposite poles. The resulting daughter cells will have an abnormal number of chromosomes, a condition known as aneuploidy.

47. (A) Genetic linkage
Genetic linkage refers to the tendency for genes located in close proximity on the same chromosome to be inherited together as a unit. This phenomenon occurs because genes that are physically near each other are less likely to be separated by crossing over during meiosis. Linkage analysis is a fundamental technique in genetics for mapping the relative positions of genes on chromosomes.

48. (B) Recombination frequencies between linked genes
Chromosome mapping is based on the principle that the frequency of recombination between two linked genes is proportional to the physical distance between them. By measuring how often crossing over occurs between specific loci, geneticists can determine their relative order and distance. This process allows for the construction of linkage maps, which are essential for identifying the locations of genes associated with traits.

49. (A) 1, 2, and 5
Cytogenetics encompasses the study of the cell cycle, chromosome structure, and telomeres. The cell cycle includes interphase and mitosis, while G-banding identifies chromosomes through distinct light and dark patterns. Telomeres are the repetitive sequences at chromosome ends that maintain stability. Aneuploidy refers to chromosome number changes, not structure, and FISH is actually more specific than standard karyotyping for small defects.

50. (A) Whether it is inherited from the mother or the father.
Genetic imprinting is an epigenetic phenomenon where the expression of a gene is determined by its parental origin. Some genes are expressed only when inherited from the father, while others are expressed only when inherited from the mother. This process involves chemical modifications like methylation, which "silence" one allele, ensuring that only one copy of the gene is active in the individual.

51. (C) Autosomal dominant
Autosomal dominant inheritance is characterized by a trait appearing in every generation without skipping. An affected individual has a 50% chance of passing the dominant allele to each offspring. Because only one copy of the mutated gene is required for the trait to be expressed, both males and females are equally likely to be affected and can transmit the trait to their children.

52. (D) 25%
In autosomal recessive inheritance, an individual must inherit two copies of the recessive allele to express the trait. If both parents are heterozygous carriers, they each have one normal and one recessive allele. According to Mendelian principles, there is a 25% probability that an offspring will inherit the recessive allele from both parents and thus be affected by the condition.

53. (C) Multiple allelic inheritance and codominance
The ABO blood group system is a classic example of both multiple allelic inheritance and codominance. There are three alleles involved: A,

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measures in dermatoglyphics. For whorl patterns, which have two triradii, TFRC only uses the higher of the two ridge counts. In contrast, AFRC sums both ridge counts for each whorl. This makes AFRC a more comprehensive measure of the total complexity and ridge development across the ten fingers.

72. (A) The termination points of the four main lines
The palmar formula is a standardized notation used in dermatoglyphics to describe the termination points of the four main lines: A, B, C, and D. These lines originate from the digital triradii at the base of the fingers. The formula records the specific regions of the palm where these lines end, providing a concise summary of the overall palmar ridge configuration for an individual.

73. (C) Greater transversality of the palmar ridges
The mainline index is a quantitative measure of the degree of transversality, or horizontal orientation, of the palmar ridges. It is calculated based on the termination points of main lines A and D. A higher index value indicates that the ridges tend to run more horizontally across the palm, whereas a lower value suggests a more longitudinal or vertical ridge orientation in the palmar area.

74. (C) 1, 2, and 4
Dermatoglyphic features are polygenic and highly heritable, making them valuable for genetic studies. The Total Finger Ridge Count is stable throughout life, and the mainline index accurately reflects the transversality of palmar ridges. While the 'atd' angle is used in analysis, it is not stable with age. Additionally, Furuhata's index specifically compares whorls and loops rather than arches and whorls.

75. (D) The axial triradius 't' and the digital triradii 'a' and 'd'.
The 'atd' angle is a significant feature in palmar dermatoglyphics. It is formed by drawing lines from the digital triradius 'a' at the base of the index finger and the digital triradius 'd' at the base of the little finger to the axial triradius 't' near the wrist. This angle is used to study palm development and can indicate certain chromosomal or developmental disorders.

76. (B) The transverse distal crease
The transverse distal crease is one of the major palmar flexion creases. These creases are the deep lines on the palm that form where the skin folds during hand movement. They are established early in fetal development. The transverse distal crease, along with the transverse proximal crease and the radial longitudinal crease, is a standard landmark used in both clinical and anthropological palmar studies.

77. (C) Polygenic inheritance studies (Dermatoglyphics)
Dankmeijer's Index is a population-level metric used in dermatoglyphics, which is the study of polygenic traits involving skin ridge patterns. By analyzing the frequencies of arches and whorls, researchers can assess the genetic profile of different ethnic groups. This method falls under the broader study of polygenic inheritance, as dermatoglyphic patterns are controlled by multiple genes interacting with each other during early development.

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78. (D) Modifying gene
A modifying gene is a type of gene that influences the phenotypic expression of another, non-allelic gene. It does not mask the other gene entirely but instead alters the intensity, degree, or quantitative value of the trait. This is a form of gene interaction that contributes to the phenotypic variation seen in many complex traits, demonstrating that many characteristics are not the result of single genes.

79. (A) Its parental origin.
The occurrence of Prader-Willi syndrome due to a paternal deletion is a classic example of genetic imprinting. This phenomenon means that certain genes are expressed only when inherited from a specific parent. In this case, the maternal copy of the gene is naturally silenced, so if the paternal copy is deleted or defective, the individual will lack the necessary gene product, leading to the syndrome.

80. (C) A is true but R is false.
Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) is indeed a classic example of a polygenic trait, meaning it is controlled by the additive effects of multiple genes. The claim that it is determined by a single gene with a simple dominant-recessive pattern is incorrect. TFRC shows continuous variation

complexity leads to a continuous distribution of phenotypes in a population, such as height or blood pressure, rather than the discrete categories seen in Mendelian inheritance. Understanding multifactorial traits requires analyzing the additive effects of genes and the role of lifestyle or external conditions.

63. (A) Dermatoglyphics
Dermatoglyphics is the scientific study of the epidermal ridge patterns found on the fingers, palms, and soles of humans. these patterns are genetically determined and remain unchanged throughout an individual's life. Because of their stability and polygenic nature, dermatoglyphics are widely used in anthropology, forensics, and clinical genetics to study population variation and to identify certain chromosomal and developmental abnormalities.

64. (A) 1, 2 and 4
Inheritance patterns vary based on the genes involved. Autosomal dominant traits appear in every generation, while codominance allows both alleles to be fully expressed. Multifactorial traits involve both genetic and environmental influences. Sex-linked recessive traits are actually more common in males than in females because males have only one X chromosome, making the statement about sex-linked traits in females incorrect.

65. (B) Triradius
The three basic finger-ball pattern types recognized in dermatoglyphics are the arch, loop, and whorl. These patterns are defined by the presence and arrangement of specific landmarks. A triradius is a structural feature where three sets of parallel ridges meet, and it is used to classify and quantify these patterns. Therefore, a triradius is a component of a pattern rather than a pattern type itself.

66. (A) Arches and Whorls
Dankmeijer's Index is a dermatoglyphic measurement used to compare the relative frequencies of arches and whorls in a population. It is calculated by dividing the percentage of arches by the percentage of whorls and multiplying the result by one hundred. This index is useful in anthropological studies for characterizing the unique dermatoglyphic profiles of different ethnic groups and studying global patterns of human variation.

67. (C) Whorls to Loops
Furuhata's Index is a dermatoglyphic ratio that compares the frequency of whorls to loops on the fingers. It is calculated by dividing the percentage of whorls by the percentage of loops and multiplying by one hundred. This index provides a quantitative way to analyze population diversity and has been used extensively in anthropological research to identify and distinguish between different human groups.

68. (D) The complexity of patterns based on triradii count.
The Pattern Intensity Index (PII) is a quantitative measure of the complexity of finger-ball patterns. It is calculated by counting the total number of triradii across all ten fingers. Arches have zero triradii, loops have one, and whorls have two. A higher PII indicates a greater frequency of whorls and complex patterns, serving as a standard metric for comparing population groups in dermatoglyphic studies.

69. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Dermatoglyphic indices provide various ways to quantify skin ridge patterns. Furuhata's Index compares whorls and loops, while Dankmeijer's Index relates arches and whorls. The Pattern Intensity Index is based on the count of triradii on the fingers. Finally, the Total Finger Ridge Count is a measure obtained by counting the individual ridges that cross a line between a triradius and a pattern core.

70. (B) All loops and whorls
The Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) is determined by summing the ridge counts from all ten fingers. Only loop and whorl patterns are included because they contain triradii, which are necessary for ridge counting. Arches, having no triradius, always have a ridge count of zero. TFRC is a highly heritable polygenic trait and is a standard quantitative measure used in human population genetics.

71. (D) AFRC sums both whorl counts; TFRC uses the higher
Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) and Absolute Finger Ridge Count (AFRC) are both quantitative

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physically divided into two daughter cells. This repeating cycle is fundamental for growth, development, and tissue repair in humans.

36. (D) An organized profile of human chromosomes
A standard karyotype is an organized image of an individual's chromosomes, typically arranged in homologous pairs according to size, centromere position, and banding patterns. It provides a comprehensive overview of the genome's physical structure at the chromosomal level. Karyotyping is a primary tool in clinical genetics for detecting large-scale abnormalities that can lead to developmental disorders and other health conditions.

37. (C) C-banding
C-banding is a specific staining technique in cytogenetics that targets constitutive heterochromatin. This type of chromatin remains condensed throughout the cell cycle and is primarily located in the regions surrounding the centromeres. By highlighting these specific areas, C-banding helps cytogeneticists identify individual chromosomes and detect structural variations or abnormalities that occur near the centromere, aiding in detailed genomic analysis.

38. (B) Identifying chromosomes and structural defects
Banding techniques like G-banding and Q-banding are essential for the accurate identification of individual chromosomes. They create a unique pattern of dark and light bands along each chromosome, allowing cytogeneticists to distinguish between homologous pairs. These patterns are crucial for detecting structural defects such as translocations, inversions, or deletions, which might otherwise be invisible in a non-banded or standard chromosome preparation.

39. (C) 1, 2 and 3
Cytogenetic techniques involve various staining methods to visualize chromosomes. G-banding uses Giemsa stain and trypsin to create distinct patterns, while C-banding highlights centromeric heterochromatin. Q-banding employs fluorescent dyes for high-resolution imaging. Importantly, karyotyping must be performed on actively dividing cells, as this is when chromosomes are condensed and visible, making the statement about non-dividing cells incorrect.

40. (A) Trisomy
Aneuploidy refers to a condition where there is an abnormal number of chromosomes in a cell. Trisomy is a specific type of aneuploidy characterized by the presence of three copies of a particular chromosome instead of the usual pair. This numerical abnormality contrast with structural changes like inversions, translocations, or deletions, which involve alterations in the arrangement of DNA within a chromosome.

41. (C) Locating specific DNA sequences on a chromosome
Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization, or FISH, is a high-resolution cytogenetic technique used to locate specific DNA sequences on a chromosome. It utilizes fluorescently labeled probes that bind to complementary sequences in the genome. FISH is particularly useful for identifying small deletions or duplications that are beyond the resolution of standard karyotyping, making it a vital tool in clinical and molecular genetics.

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42. (A) Random inactivation of one X chromosome in females
Lyon's hypothesis proposes that in normal female mammals, one of the two X chromosomes is randomly inactivated in each somatic cell during early embryonic development. This process ensures that both males and females have a single functional dose of X-linked genes, a mechanism known as dosage compensation. The inactivated X chromosome becomes a condensed structure called a Barr body.

43. (D) They are involved in the initiation of DNA replication.
Telomeres are repetitive DNA sequences located at the ends of linear chromosomes. Their primary functions are to protect the chromosome from degradation and to prevent fusion with other chromosomes. While they shorten with each round of cell division, contributing to the aging process, they are not involved in the initiation of DNA replication, which begins at specific origins along the chromosome.

44. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Cytogenetics uses specific terms to describe genomic structures and techniques. A karyotype is an organized image of chromosomes, while FISH uses fluorescent probes to locate

in the human population, which is a hallmark of traits influenced by several genetic loci and developmental factors.

81. (B) X-linked recessive
Red-green color blindness is a trait inherited through the X chromosome in a recessive manner. Males, possessing only one X chromosome, express the trait if they inherit a single defective allele. Females, having two X chromosomes, are typically carriers and only express the condition if both alleles are mutated. This genetic mechanism explains why the condition is significantly more prevalent among the male population.

82. (A) Both alleles are independently and fully expressed in the heterozygote.
Codominance occurs when two different alleles for a gene are both fully and independently expressed in a heterozygous individual. Neither allele is dominant or recessive to the other. A prominent human example is the AB blood type, where both the A and B antigens are present on the surface of red blood cells, reflecting the active expression of both the A and B alleles.

83. (C) Small population size
The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium is a theoretical model that describes a non-evolving population. One of its fundamental assumptions is that the population must be infinitely large to prevent random fluctuations in allele frequencies, known as genetic drift. Other key assumptions include random mating, no mutation, no gene flow, and no natural selection, ensuring that allele and genotype frequencies remain constant over generations.

84. (D) Population Genetics
The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium is a foundational principle of population genetics. It provides a mathematical framework for calculating allele and genotype frequencies in a population that is not evolving. By comparing observed frequencies to those predicted by the principle, scientists can identify the influence of evolutionary forces such as selection, drift, and migration, making it a vital tool for studying genetic change.

85. (C) A null hypothesis for detecting evolutionary forces
In population genetics, the Hardy-Weinberg principle serves as a null hypothesis. It describes the state of a population where no evolution is occurring. If the observed genotype frequencies in a real population significantly deviate from the predicted Hardy-Weinberg values, researchers can conclude that one or more evolutionary forces, such as natural selection or non-random mating, are actively influencing that specific genetic trait.

86. (B) 2 and 4 only
For a population to be in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, specific conditions must be met, including random mating and the absence of natural selection. Therefore, non-random mating and the presence of natural selection represent direct violations of this equilibrium. These factors cause allele and genotype frequencies to shift from one generation to the next, indicating that evolutionary processes are occurring within the population being studied.

87. (D) Consanguineous mating
Consanguineous mating refers to reproduction between individuals who are closely related by blood, such as cousins. This pattern is a form of non-random mating that increases the probability of offspring inheriting identical alleles from a common ancestor. This leads to higher levels of homozygosity within the population, which can increase the risk of expressing rare recessive genetic disorders and influenced genetic diversity.

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88. (A) Positive assortative mating
Positive assortative mating is a non-random mating pattern where individuals with similar phenotypes are more likely to mate with each other. This can be based on traits like height, skin color, or even behavioral characteristics. This process tends to increase homozygosity for the genes underlying those specific traits, potentially leading to the formation of distinct subgroups within a larger population over time.

89. (C) Probability of alleles being identical by descent
The inbreeding coefficient, often represented as F, is a quantitative measure of the degree of inbreeding in a population. It calculates the probability that an individual inherits two copies of the same allele that are identical by

Finally, translation occurs, where the information in RNA is used to build a protein. This order ensures that the genetic blueprint is accurately expressed.

108. (B) Sequence of amino acids.
The primary structure of a protein is defined by the unique and specific linear sequence of amino acids in its polypeptide chain. This sequence is directly determined by the genetic information encoded in the DNA of the corresponding gene. The primary structure is the most basic level of protein organization and ultimately dictates how the protein will fold into its more complex three-dimensional shapes.

109. (C) Using restriction enzymes to cut DNA at sites
Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms (RFLPs) are genetic variations detected by using restriction enzymes that cut DNA at specific recognition sequences. Differences in the DNA sequence between individuals can create or eliminate these cutting sites, resulting in fragments of varying lengths. These variations are then visualized through gel electrophoresis, providing a molecular tool for mapping genes and studying genetic diversity within populations.

110. (D) STRs (Short Tandem Repeats)
Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) are a type of molecular marker consisting of short DNA sequences, usually two to six base pairs long, that are repeated in a head-to-tail fashion. The number of repeats at a specific locus varies significantly between individuals, making STRs highly polymorphic. Because of this high variability and ease of analysis, they are the primary tool used in forensic DNA profiling.

111. (A) SNP
A Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, or SNP, represents a variation at a single position in a DNA sequence among individuals. It is the most common type of genetic variation in the human genome. Most SNPs have no effect on health or development, but some can influence disease susceptibility or response to drugs, making them essential markers for large-scale genomic and personalized medicine studies.

112. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Molecular genetic markers are diverse tools for genomic analysis. RFLPs involve cutting DNA at specific sites, while VNTRs and STRs are based on tandemly repeated sequences of different lengths. SNPs are the most frequent type of variation at single base positions. All these markers, including STRs in forensics, are vital for identifying individuals, mapping genes, and understanding the complex genetic structure of human populations.

113. (B) It is inherited maternally and has a high mutation rate.
Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is a small, circular molecule found outside the cell nucleus. It is uniquely inherited only from the mother, providing a clear lineage for tracing maternal ancestry. Due to its location and lack of robust repair mechanisms, mtDNA has a significantly higher mutation rate than nuclear DNA, making it a valuable tool for studying human evolution and recent population history.

114. (A) Genic mutation
A genic mutation, also known as a point mutation, involves a change in a single DNA base pair at a specific gene locus. This can include the substitution, insertion, or deletion of a nucleotide. Such changes can alter the resulting protein's function or expression, potentially leading to genetic disorders. This type of mutation is smaller in scale than abnormalities that affect whole chromosomes.

115. (C) Genomic mutation
A genomic mutation is a large-scale change that involves the number or the physical structure of chromosomes. Examples include aneuploidy, such as an extra or missing chromosome, and structural changes like large translocations or inversions. These mutations affect many genes simultaneously and often have significant phenotypic consequences, distinguishing them from genic mutations that only involve changes within a single gene's DNA sequence.

116. (D) It is organized into a double helix structure with a complementary strand.
RNA is a nucleic acid that differs from DNA in several key ways. It is typically single-stranded, contains the sugar ribose, and uses the nitrogenous base uracil instead of thymine.

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frequency, the other allele gradually declines. This process continues until the new allele becomes fixed, meaning it is the only one remaining. This is a clear demonstration of natural selection in action.

99. (C) An increase in the incidence of rare recessive diseases.
A high inbreeding coefficient indicates that individuals in a population are frequently mating with close relatives. This pattern leads to a significant increase in homozygosity. Consequently, there is a much higher probability that offspring will inherit two copies of rare, deleterious recessive alleles from a common ancestor, leading to an increased frequency of recessive genetic disorders within that specific population group.

100. (D) Assortative mating
Assortative mating is a direct violation of the random mating assumption required for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. In this pattern, individuals choose mates based on phenotypic similarities or differences rather than at random. Positive assortative mating, where similar individuals mate, increases homozygosity for the underlying genes, thereby shifting genotype frequencies away from the proportions predicted by the Hardy-Weinberg mathematical model.

101. (C) Molecular Genetics
Molecular genetics is the study of the structure and function of genes at the molecular level. It focuses on how information is encoded in DNA, transcribed into RNA, and finally translated into proteins. This branch of genetics uses biochemical and molecular techniques to understand the fundamental processes of heredity and the molecular basis of health, disease, and biological diversity within humans.

102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Consanguineous mating significantly increases the risk of genetic disorders because it raises the proportion of homozygous individuals. When relatives mate, they are more likely to share rare recessive alleles inherited from a common ancestor. This increases the probability that their offspring will inherit two copies of a harmful allele, leading to the phenotypic expression of recessive conditions that are rare elsewhere.

103. (D) RNA - Functions as an enzyme (ribozyme).
While DNA serves as the long-term storage of genetic information, RNA has several diverse functions. One critical role is as an enzyme, known as a ribozyme, which can catalyze specific biochemical reactions. In contrast, tRNA carries amino acids to ribosomes, and mRNA acts as the template for protein synthesis. These various forms of RNA are essential for translating genetic code into proteins.

104. (A) Cytosine (C)
The double helix structure of DNA is maintained by specific base-pairing rules between nitrogenous bases. Adenine always pairs with thymine via two hydrogen bonds, while guanine always pairs with cytosine through three hydrogen bonds. This complementary base pairing is fundamental for the stable storage of genetic information and ensures the accurate replication of the DNA molecule during every round of cell division.

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105. (C) A codon
A codon is a sequence of three consecutive nucleotides in a messenger RNA (mRNA) molecule. Each codon specifies a particular amino acid to be added during protein synthesis or serves as a signal to start or stop the process. The relationship between these nucleotide triplets and their corresponding amino acids is known as the genetic code, which is nearly universal across all life.

106. (A) Translation
Translation is the molecular process by which a protein is synthesized based on the information carried in a messenger RNA (mRNA) molecule. It occurs at the ribosome, where transfer RNA (tRNA) molecules bring specific amino acids that correspond to the mRNA codons. This final step in the central dogma converts the genetic sequence into a functional chain of amino acids.

107. (A) 2, 3, 1
The central dogma of molecular biology describes the sequential flow of genetic information. It begins with replication, where DNA is copied. Next is transcription, where a DNA segment is used as a template to create an RNA molecule.

descent, meaning they originated from a single common ancestor. This coefficient is essential for understanding the genetic consequences of consanguineous marriages and localized breeding patterns.

90. (A) Unfavorable genetic material in a gene pool
Genetic load refers to the presence of deleterious or unfavorable alleles within a population's gene pool. These are alleles that, when expressed, reduce the biological fitness of an individual. The total genetic load is the accumulated burden of these harmful mutations. It represents the potential for genetic diseases and reduced survival or reproduction within a population, often revealed through inbreeding or selection.

91. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Population genetics utilizes several key concepts. Genetic drift involves random changes in allele frequencies, while a genetic isolate is a population with very limited gene flow. Assortative mating occurs when individuals choose mates with similar phenotypes. The inbreeding coefficient measures autozygosity, which is the probability that two alleles in an individual are identical because they were inherited from a common ancestor.

92. (B) Genetic isolate
A genetic isolate is a population that has little to no genetic exchange with other groups, often due to geographical, social, or cultural barriers. Over time, these isolated populations may develop unique genetic profiles through processes like genetic drift and inbreeding. Studying genetic isolates is valuable for researchers as it can reveal rare genetic variants and help trace the history and migration patterns.

93. (C) Random change in allele frequency in small groups
Genetic drift is an evolutionary force characterized by random fluctuations in allele frequencies from one generation to the next. Its impact is significantly more pronounced in small, isolated populations where chance events can cause certain alleles to become fixed or lost entirely. Unlike natural selection, genetic drift is a non-directional process that does not necessarily favor alleles that provide a survival or reproductive advantage.

94. (D) Genetic distance
Genetic distance is a quantitative measure used to estimate the degree of genetic divergence between different populations or species. It is calculated based on differences in allele frequencies or DNA sequences. A smaller genetic distance suggests a closer evolutionary relationship and more recent shared ancestry, while a larger distance indicates that the populations have been separated for a longer period of time.

95. (A) Genetic polymorphism
Genetic polymorphism is the occurrence of two or more distinct alleles for a single gene at a frequency where the rarest allele cannot be maintained by mutation alone. This ensures that multiple forms of a trait persist within a population. Polymorphism can be balanced, where selection maintains the variety, or transient, where one allele is gradually replacing another during an evolutionary transition.

96. (B) Higher adaptive value for heterozygous genotypes
Balanced polymorphism is a state where multiple alleles are maintained in a population because the heterozygous genotype provides a selective advantage over both homozygous forms. This phenomenon, known as heterozygote advantage or overdominance, ensures that neither allele is lost. The classic example is the sickle-cell trait, which provides protection against malaria in heterozygotes, maintaining the sickle allele despite its harmful effects in homozygotes.

97. (C) 1, 3, and 4
Population genetics focuses on the distribution and change of allele frequencies in groups. Central to this field are the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, which provides a baseline, and genetic drift, which describes random changes. Additionally, mating patterns like random and consanguineous mating are crucial for understanding genotype frequencies. Techniques like banding and FISH belong more specifically to the field of cytogenetics.

98. (A) Transient polymorphism
Transient polymorphism refers to a temporary state in a population where one allele is in the process of replacing another due to a selective advantage. As the favored allele increases in

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Unlike the characteristic double helix of DNA, RNA can fold into complex three-dimensional shapes to perform various roles in the cell, including acting as a messenger, a carrier, or a catalytic ribozyme.

117. (C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Molecular genetics involves fundamental processes and markers. The genetic code provides the rules for translating DNA into proteins, while protein synthesis encompasses transcription and translation. RFLP analysis identifies variations in DNA fragment lengths caused by specific enzyme cuts. Additionally, mitochondrial DNA is a unique genetic material inherited exclusively through the maternal line, offering a distinct pathway for evolutionary and genealogical research.

118. (B) Defined races based on gene frequencies and evolutionary forces.
The populational model represented a major shift in anthropology by defining human groups through gene frequencies rather than idealized physical types. This approach recognizes that populations are dynamic units shaped by evolutionary forces like natural selection, mutation, and genetic drift. It provides a more biological and less subjective framework for understanding diversity, moving away from static and rigid racial categories of the past.

119. (D) Five
In his influential but controversial work, "The Origin of Races," C.S. Coon proposed that the human species was divided into five major subspecies or races. These were the Caucasoid, Mongoloid, Congoid, Capoid, and Australoid. Coon suggested that these groups evolved independently from Homo erectus into Homo sapiens at different times and in different geographical regions, a theory that has been largely replaced.

120. (A) Using wider anthropometric measures and sub-types
B.S. Guha's work is considered more comprehensive than Risley's because he utilized a more extensive set of anthropometric measurements and identified a wider range of racial elements and sub-types. Guha's classification was based on a detailed survey conducted during the 1931 Census of India. His more rigorous and scientific approach provided a deeper understanding of the ethnic complexity and migration history of the subcontinent.

121. (C) Mediterranean and Proto-Australoid
The Dravidian language family is spoken primarily in Southern India by populations that are anthropologically classified as having Mediterranean and Proto-Australoid racial components. These groups are characterized by specific physical traits such as dolichocephalic (long) heads and varying complexions. This classification reflects the historical and biological diversity of the region, where ancient indigenous lineages have mixed with later migratory groups over thousands of years.

122. (C) 1, 3 and 5
Human genetics relies on scientific methods to study inheritance and variation. Cytogenetics examines chromosomes, Mendelian genetics focuses on single-gene traits through family trees, and population genetics analyzes allele frequencies across groups. Methods like the clinal and typological models were developed in anthropology to describe variation rather than to study the biological mechanisms of inheritance, thus they are not considered primary genetic methods.

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123. (D) Replication of DNA.
The S phase, or synthesis phase, is a critical part of the cell cycle occurring during interphase. Its primary event is the accurate replication of the cell's DNA. This process ensures that each chromosome is duplicated into two sister chromatids. This step is essential so that when the cell eventually divides during mitosis, both daughter cells receive a complete and identical set of genetic information.

124. (B) Deletion
A deletion is a chromosomal abnormality where a portion of the chromosome is lost. This can range from a single base pair to a large segment involving multiple genes. Deletions can occur due to errors during DNA replication or unequal crossing over during meiosis. The loss of genetic material often results in significant developmental or health problems, depending on the size and location of the segment.

125. (C) Lyon's hypothesis
The presence of Barr bodies in the somatic cells of human females is a direct result of Lyon's hypothesis. This principle states that one of the two X chromosomes in each female cell is randomly inactivated to achieve dosage compensation. The inactivated X chromosome condenses into a visible structure called a Barr body, ensuring that females do not overproduce proteins from X-linked genes compared to males.

126. (D) Recombination frequency of 1%.
A map unit, or centiMorgan (cM), is a unit used in chromosome mapping to describe the distance between linked genes. It is defined as the distance that results in a 1% recombination frequency. This means that for every 100 offspring, one will show a crossover event between those two genes. While not a physical measure of distance, it reflects the probability of recombination occurring.

127. (A) Genetic imprinting
When a genetic disorder is expressed only when the causative gene is inherited from a specific parent, it is an example of genetic imprinting. This is an epigenetic process where certain genes are marked or "silenced" based on their parental origin. If a gene is only functional when passed by the mother, any defect in the maternal allele will lead to a disease phenotype in the child.

128. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Human skin color exhibits continuous variation, meaning it does not fall into discrete categories. This is because it is a multifactorial trait controlled by multiple genes, known as polygenic inheritance. Additionally, environmental factors like ultraviolet radiation from the sun influence the phenotype. The additive effects of these genes and environmental interactions produce the wide spectrum of skin tones observed across global populations.

129. (B) 2
The Pattern Intensity Index is a quantitative measure of dermatoglyphic complexity based on the number of triradii. Each finger pattern is assigned a value: arches have zero triradii, loops have one, and whorls have two. Therefore, the value of the index for a single finger with a whorl pattern is exactly two, reflecting the higher level of complexity compared to simpler patterns like arches.

130. (A) Loop
A loop is a finger-ball pattern characterized by having exactly one triradius and one core. In this pattern, the ridges enter from one side of the finger, curve around a central core, and exit from the same side. Because of its single triradius, a loop contributes a value of one to the Pattern Intensity Index, making it more complex than an arch but less so than a whorl.

131. (C) More transverse ridge patterns.
The palmar mainline index is a numerical expression of the transversality of the palmar ridges. It is calculated from the termination points of main lines A and D. A higher index value, such as 11 compared to 7, indicates that the ridges are oriented more horizontally or transversely across the palm. This quantitative measure is useful for comparing dermatoglyphic characteristics between different human populations or groups.

132. (D) Individuals preferentially mating with those who have different phenotypes.
Negative assortative mating, also known as disassortative mating, is a non-random mating pattern where individuals choose mates with phenotypes that are different from their own. This process tends to increase the frequency of heterozygous genotypes in the population for the traits involved. It is less common than positive assortative mating in humans but serves as an important factor in maintaining genetic diversity within certain populations.

133. (C) The founder effect, a type of genetic drift
The founder effect occurs when a new population is established by a very small number of individuals from a larger original population. This new group carries only a fraction of the original genetic diversity. As a result, certain alleles may become much more or less common purely by chance. This is a specific form of genetic drift that can significantly alter the evolutionary trajectory.

134. (C) 1, 2 and 3
The provided statements contain several inaccuracies regarding population genetics. The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium specifically

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describes a population that is not evolving, while genetic drift has a much larger impact on small populations rather than large ones. Additionally, consanguineous mating decreases heterozygosity and increases homozygosity. The only correct statement among those listed is that genetic distance measures the divergence between populations using allele frequencies.

135. (D) The length of the core repeat unit.
Variable Number of Tandem Repeats (VNTRs) and Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) are both types of repetitive DNA sequences. The primary difference between them lies in the length of the core unit that is repeated. STRs have short repeat units, typically two to six base pairs long. In contrast, VNTRs have longer core sequences, usually ranging from ten to sixty base pairs, making them larger markers.

136. (A) Nonsense mutation
A nonsense mutation is a type of genic mutation where a single base substitution changes a codon that codes for an amino acid into a premature stop codon. This leads to the early termination of protein synthesis, usually resulting in a shortened and non-functional protein product. Such mutations often have severe phenotypic effects and are the cause of many serious genetic disorders in humans.

137. (C) Undergoes recombination like nuclear DNA
Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is a small, circular molecule that is maternally inherited and has a high mutation rate. Unlike nuclear DNA, it does not undergo recombination during meiosis. This lack of recombination means that the entire mitochondrial genome is passed down as a single unit from mother to offspring, making it an exceptionally useful tool for tracing maternal lineages and studying human evolution.

138. (A) Ignores the reality of continuous variation and gene flow.
Modern anthropologists criticize the typological model because it tries to fit human variation into rigid, discrete categories or "types." This approach fails to account for the fact that most human traits vary continuously over geographical space, a concept known as a cline. Furthermore, the model ignores the historical and biological reality of gene flow and migration, which prevents the formation of isolated racial types.

139. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Anthropologists have utilized various methods to classify Indian and global populations. Guha is known for identifying the Negrito as the earliest racial element in India. Garn developed a hierarchical classification of races. Risley used the nasal index as a primary tool for studying Indian groups, while Blumenbach founded early racial typology based on his study of five varieties identified through cranial features.

140. (B) Differing autosomal expression versus limited sex
Sex-influenced and sex-limited inheritance both involve autosomal genes but show different patterns. Sex-influenced traits are expressed in both sexes but manifest differently, often due to hormonal factors, like pattern baldness. In contrast, sex-limited traits are expressed in only one sex, even though both sexes carry the gene, such as beard growth or milk production, which are functionally restricted to either males or females.

141. (C) Reverse the phenotypic effect of a mutation in another gene.
A suppressor gene acts to cancel or reverse the phenotypic effect of a mutation occurring in a separate, non-allelic gene. By its action, it restores the normal or wild-type phenotype in the individual, even though the original mutation is still present in the DNA sequence. This represents a complex form of gene interaction where one locus can modulate the outcome of another.

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142. (D) Arches
The Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) is calculated by summing the ridges crossing a line between the triradius and the core of finger patterns. An arch is the simplest pattern type and is characterized by the absence of any triradii. Because there is no triradius to count from, the ridge count for an arch is always zero. Consequently, having only arches leads to a TFRC of zero.

143. (A) 1, 2, and 5
Dermatoglyphic patterns are established during fetal development and remain unchanged throughout life. They are examples of

multifactorial inheritance, being influenced by multiple genes and the prenatal environment. Quantitative measures include ridge counts, where the Absolute Finger Ridge Count (AFRC) is always equal to or greater than the Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) because it includes more data for whorl patterns.

144. (B) The interdigital triradii.
In palmar dermatoglyphics, the four main lines, designated as A, B, C, and D, originate from the four digital triradii located at the base of the fingers. These triradii are typically found below the index, middle, ring, and little fingers. The paths and termination points of these lines across the palm are used to quantify and describe the overall orientation and complexity of palmar ridge patterns.

145. (B) Genetic drift (founder effect or bottleneck)
When an isolated population shows a high frequency of a rare allele, it is most likely a result of genetic drift. This could be due to a founder effect, where the original small group happened to carry that allele, or a bottleneck event. In small, isolated groups, chance fluctuations in allele frequencies are much more significant than in large populations, potentially leading to unusual genetic profiles.

146. (A) Changes a codon but does not change the resulting amino acid.
A silent mutation is a type of genic mutation where a single base substitution occurs in a DNA sequence, but it does not alter the amino acid produced. This happens because the genetic code is degenerate, meaning several different codons can code for the same amino acid. As the protein remains unchanged, these mutations are usually neutral and do not affect the individual's phenotype or health.

147. (C) Mitochondrial DNA
Mitochondrial DNA is the ideal marker for tracing deep maternal ancestry. Because it is inherited exclusively from the mother and does not undergo recombination, it remains largely unchanged from generation to generation, except for occasional mutations. These mutations accumulate over thousands of years, allowing researchers to construct maternal lineages and identify common ancestors shared by different human populations across long evolutionary time scales.

148. (B) 2, 3, 1
The use of genetic markers in human studies has evolved with technology. RFLPs were the first major molecular markers used in the late 1970s and 1980s. STRs became the standard for forensic and population studies in the 1990s due to their high variability. Most recently, SNPs have become the primary marker because of their abundance and the development of high-throughput sequencing technologies in the 21st century.

149. (C) A continuously varying trait like skin color or body size.
The clinal model is specifically designed to study traits that exhibit continuous variation across geographical space. Unlike discrete categories, clines illustrate how traits like skin color or body proportions change gradually in response to environmental factors like temperature or solar radiation. This model provides a superior way to visualize and analyze the adaptive nature of human biological diversity without imposing artificial racial boundaries.

150. (B) Western India, including parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat
H.H. Risley proposed the Scytho-Dravidian type to describe the people of Western India, particularly those in Maharashtra and Gujarat. He hypothesized that this group resulted from the intermixing of Scythian invaders with the indigenous Dravidian populations. His classification aimed to link physical traits observed in these regions with specific historical migrations, though modern genetics has largely revised these early colonial interpretations of Indian history.

151. (D) The Turko-Iranian
B.S. Guha's classification of India included six main racial elements: Negrito, Proto-Australoid, Mongoloid, Mediterranean, Western Brachycephals, and Nordic. The Turko-Iranian type was not one of his categories; instead, it was a type proposed by H.H. Risley in his earlier seven-fold classification. Guha's system was intended to provide a more scientifically rigorous and updated framework for understanding the biological diversity of the Indian subcontinent.

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152. (A) A fluorescent substance
Q-banding is a cytogenetic technique that uses a fluorescent dye, specifically quinacrine, to stain chromosomes. When viewed under ultraviolet light, it produces a distinct pattern of bright and dim bands. These patterns are essentially the same as those produced by G-banding, allowing for the identification of homologous chromosomes. Q-banding is particularly useful for identifying the Y chromosome and certain types of chromosomal structural variants.

153. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Linkage mapping is possible because genes located on the same chromosome tend to be inherited together. However, they are not always linked forever due to crossing over during meiosis. The frequency of these recombination events between two genes is proportional to the physical distance between them. By measuring this frequency, geneticists can determine the relative positions of genes and construct a linear map of the chromosome.

154. (A) A suppressor gene cancels the effect of a mutation, while a modifying gene only alters the degree of expression.
Modifying genes and suppressor genes are both forms of gene interaction, but they differ in their effects. A modifying gene changes the intensity or quantitative expression of a non-allelic gene's phenotype. A suppressor gene is more powerful; it completely masks or cancels out the effect of a mutation at another locus, restoring the normal phenotype. Both demonstrate that single traits often result from complex interactions.

155. (D) High frequency of Arches compared to Whorls.
Dankmeijer's Index is a dermatoglyphic ratio calculated by dividing the percentage of arches by the percentage of whorls. Therefore, a high index value indicates that a population has a relatively high frequency of arches compared to whorls. This index is a standard quantitative tool used in anthropology to describe and compare the unique dermatoglyphic profiles of different ethnic groups around the world.

156. (B) The tendency for ridges to run horizontally
Transversality in palmar dermatoglyphics refers to the degree to which skin ridges run horizontally across the palm from the thumb side to the little finger side. This is measured quantitatively using the mainline index, which is derived from the termination points of main lines A and D. Greater transversality means the ridges are more horizontal, providing a distinct anatomical feature for population comparison.

157. (C) Balanced polymorphism
The persistence of the sickle-cell allele is a classic human example of balanced polymorphism maintained by heterozygote advantage. Individuals with one copy of the allele are protected against malaria, giving them a survival advantage in certain environments. This selection favors the heterozygote over both homozygous types, ensuring that the potentially lethal sickle-cell allele remains at a significant frequency in the population's gene pool.

158. (A) 1 and 3
Population genetics relies on specific definitions. Genetic load refers to the reduction in average fitness due to deleterious alleles, often leading to genetic deaths. Genetic drift describes random fluctuations in allele frequencies. Conversely, a genetic isolate is a small population with restricted gene flow, not a large panmictic one. Additionally, genetic distance measures biological relatedness based on allele frequencies, not cultural traits, making those statements incorrect.

159. (A) DNA → RNA → Protein
The central dogma of molecular biology outlines the essential flow of genetic information within a biological system. It states that DNA serves as the template for the synthesis of RNA through transcription. The information carried by RNA is then translated at the ribosome to build a specific protein. This directional process is fundamental to how life functions, ensuring that genetic blueprints are properly expressed.

160. (B) Trisomy 21 (Down Syndrome).
A genomic mutation involves a change in the total number or large-scale structure of chromosomes. Trisomy 21, the cause of Down syndrome, is a classic example where an individual has three copies of chromosome 21 instead of the usual pair. This numerical abnormality affects the

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entire genome and contrast with genic mutations, which are small-scale changes involving single base pairs or single genes.

161. (B) Fixation
In population genetics, fixation occurs when a specific allele becomes the only one present for a given gene within a population. At this point, the allele frequency is 100%, and all individuals are homozygous for that trait. Fixation can result from natural selection favoring a beneficial allele or from genetic drift in small populations, where chance events lead to the loss of other alleles.

162. (A) Twin genetics
Twin genetics is the primary method for assessing the relative contributions of genes and environment to complex, multifactorial traits. By comparing monozygotic twins, who are genetically identical, with dizygotic twins, who share 50% of their DNA, researchers can calculate heritability. This comparison reveals how much of the variation in a trait, such as IQ or height, is due to genetic differences versus environmental influences.

163. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Different genetic conditions follow specific inheritance patterns. Huntington's disease is an autosomal dominant disorder, while sickle-cell anemia is autosomal recessive. Hemophilia A is a well-known X-linked recessive trait. Finally, the AB blood type in the ABO system is a classic example of codominance, where both the A and B alleles are fully expressed in the heterozygous individual.

164. (D) Protect the ends of linear chromosomes.
Telomeres are repetitive DNA sequences located at the extreme ends of linear chromosomes. Their fundamental role is to act as protective caps that prevent the chromosome ends from fraying, deteriorating, or fusing with other chromosomes. Because DNA polymerase cannot replicate the very tip of a chromosome, telomeres shorten with each cell division, a process linked to cellular aging and the limits of cell growth.

165. (C) Offering a critical analysis and alternative to Guha's classification.
S.S. Sarkar is a prominent figure in Indian anthropology, known primarily for his critical analysis and alternative interpretations of the country's ethnic classifications. He challenged the categories established by B.S. Guha and proposed that the Australoids were the original inhabitants of India. His work emphasized the complexity of Indian populations and the need for more nuanced biological and historical perspectives in anthropological research.

166. (B) A breeding population within a local race.
In S.M. Garn's three-level racial classification, a micro-race is the most specific category. It refers to a small, localized breeding population that exhibits unique genetic characteristics due to high levels of endogamy and relative isolation. Micro-races exist within larger local races, which in turn are part of continental geographical races. This hierarchy reflects the nested nature of human biological variation across different scales.

167. (D) Typological model sees "types" as real and populations as mixtures, while the populational model sees populations as real and "types" as abstractions.
The fundamental difference between the two models lies in their ontological view of race. The typological model assumes that idealized racial "types" are the underlying reality and that actual populations are merely mixtures of these pure types. In contrast, the populational model views the breeding population as the primary biological reality. In this view, any "type" is merely a statistical abstraction or an average of the population's variation.

168. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Several statements regarding inheritance are incorrect. Sex-influenced traits are controlled by autosomal genes, not sex-linked ones. In multiple allelic inheritance, an individual still only possesses two alleles, even if the population has more. Additionally, polygenic traits like stature are controlled by multiple genes, not just one. Correct concepts include genetic imprinting depending on parental sex and codominant alleles being expressed together in heterozygotes.

169. (C) The termination positions of the A, B, C, and D main lines.
A palmar formula is a standard dermatoglyphic notation that records where the four main palmar

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lines—A, B, C, and D—end on the palm. Each number in the formula corresponds to a specific anatomical region or "zone" of the palmar surface. This formula provides a concise summary of an individual's palmar ridge orientation, which is useful for quantitative comparisons between different human populations and groups.

170. (A) To identify chromosomal regions that may contain a gene for a trait by looking for shared alleles in affected siblings.
The sib pair method is a powerful tool in human genetics used to map the locations of genes associated with complex, multifactorial traits. By comparing affected siblings, researchers look for genetic markers that are inherited together more often than expected by chance. This increased sharing suggests that a gene influencing the trait is located near those specific markers on the same chromosome, aiding in gene discovery.

171. (D) Polyploidy
Polyploidy is a type of genomic mutation where an organism has three or more complete sets of chromosomes (e.g., 3n, 4n). While rare and often lethal in humans, it is more common in other species. This differs from aneuploidy, such as trisomy or monosomy, where only a single chromosome is added or missing. Polyploidy represents a massive increase in the total amount of genetic material within a cell.

172. (B) They are highly polymorphic, meaning they vary greatly among individuals.
Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) are the cornerstone of modern forensic genetics because they are highly polymorphic. This means that at any given STR locus, there is a wide variety of possible alleles (number of repeats) across the human population. By analyzing several different STR loci simultaneously, forensic scientists can create a unique DNA profile for an individual that is extremely unlikely to be shared by anyone else.

173. (C) To define the correspondence between nucleotide triplets (codons) and amino acids.
The genetic code is the set of rules used by living cells to translate the information encoded within genetic material into proteins. It defines how sequences of three nucleotides, called codons, specify which amino acid will be added next during protein synthesis. Because this code is nearly universal, it allows for the accurate and consistent expression of genes across almost all organisms on Earth.

174. (D) A false but R is true.
The 'atd' angle does change with age, but the assertion that it becomes smaller is false; it actually becomes more acute as the hand grows. The reason provided is correct: the growth of the palm causes the axial triradius 't' to shift distally towards the fingers relative to the 'a' and 'd' triradii. This anatomical shift results in a smaller measured 'atd' angle in adults compared to infants.

175. (A) The Himalayan and North-Eastern regions
The Mongoloid racial type is geographically associated with the Himalayan and North-Eastern regions of India. Populations in these areas often exhibit characteristic traits such as epicanthic folds, straight black hair, and specific facial proportions. This distribution reflects the historical migrations of groups from East and Southeast Asia into the subcontinent, contributing to the rich and complex ethnic tapestry of modern-day India.

176. (B) Analyzing a pedigree chart to determine the mode of inheritance of a single-gene disorder.
Mendelian genetics deals with the inheritance of traits controlled by single genes. A direct application is the use of pedigree analysis to track how a specific condition is passed through a family. By observing which individuals are affected, geneticists can determine if the disorder is autosomal or sex-linked, and whether it is dominant or recessive, based on the laws of segregation and independent assortment.

177. (B) X-linked recessive inheritance
The observed pattern is a hallmark of X-linked recessive inheritance. Because fathers pass their only Y chromosome to their sons and their only X chromosome to their daughters, they can never pass an X-linked trait to a son. However, an affected father will pass the mutated X-linked allele to all his daughters, making them carriers who can then pass the trait to their own children.

178. (A) The evolution of altruistic behaviors from a gene-centric perspective.

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traits controlled by single genes are passed from parents to offspring according to specific laws of heredity. Pedigree analysis allows researchers to determine whether a trait is dominant, recessive, or sex-linked by observing its transmission across multiple generations.

214. (B) It has a lower mutation rate than nuclear DNA.
Mitochondrial DNA is characterized by several unique features, including being a circular molecule and showing strictly maternal inheritance. However, the statement that it has a lower mutation rate than nuclear DNA is incorrect. In fact, mitochondrial DNA lacks the efficient repair mechanisms found in the nucleus and is exposed to higher levels of reactive oxygen species, leading to a much higher mutation rate.

215. (D) Gene flow between adjacent populations occurs.
A key assumption of the clinal model is that continuous gene flow occurs between neighboring human populations. This constant exchange of genetic material prevents the formation of sharp, discrete biological boundaries. Instead, it results in the gradual variation of traits across geographical distances. This model reflects the historical reality of human migration and interbreeding, providing a fluid perspective on global biological diversity.

216. (A) Sex-linked
A trait determined by a gene located on one of the sex chromosomes, typically the X chromosome, is referred to as sex-linked. Because males have only one X chromosome and females have two, the inheritance patterns for these traits are distinct from those on autosomes. Common examples include red-green color blindness and hemophilia, which are more frequently expressed in males due to their hemizygous state.

217. (B) 2 and 3
Several statements regarding human variation and Indian populations are incorrect. Risley's classification was primarily based on anthropometric measurements, not linguistic data. Additionally, the populational model views race as a dynamic and changing entity based on gene frequencies, rather than a static category. Correct facts include Blumenbach's five varieties, Sarkar's critique of Guha, and the clinal model's focus on gradual geographical variation of biological traits.

218. (A) The frequency of the heterozygous genotype.
In the Hardy-Weinberg mathematical equation, $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$, each term represents a specific genotype frequency. The term p^2 represents the homozygous dominant genotype, and q^2 represents the homozygous recessive genotype. The middle term, 2pq, specifically represents the frequency of the heterozygous genotype in a population, assuming that the population is in a state of genetic equilibrium.

219. (D) Mutation introducing new harmful alleles.
Genetic load refers to the presence of deleterious or unfavorable alleles within a population's gene pool. This load is constantly being increased by the occurrence of new mutations that introduce harmful variants. While natural selection works to remove these disadvantageous alleles, and larger populations can buffer some effects, the ongoing process of mutation ensures that every population carries a certain burden of unfavorable genetic material.

220. (B) SNP analysis
Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, or SNP, analysis is a molecular technique that focuses on variations at a single base position in the DNA sequence. SNPs are the most abundant type of genetic variation in humans. Because they represent changes at the finest possible scale of the genome, SNP analysis is a powerful tool for mapping genes, studying human evolution, and identifying disease susceptibility.

221. (C) J.B. Birdsell
J.B. Birdsell is the anthropologist famous for his detailed research on the indigenous populations of Australia. He proposed a tripartite classification, identifying three distinct groups: the Barrinean, Carpentarian, and Murrayian. His work utilized extensive field data to explain the diversity of Australian aborigines through a model of multiple migratory waves and subsequent adaptation within the isolated environment of the Australian continent.

222. (D) Codominance

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Polymorphisms (RFLPs) are identified through the variation in the length of DNA fragments produced after cutting with specific restriction enzymes.

187. (D) A single trait is influenced by multiple genes.
Polygenic inheritance occurs when a single observable trait is controlled by the combined effects of two or more genes. Each gene typically contributes a small, additive amount to the final phenotype. This results in a continuous range of variation in the population, as seen in characteristics like human height or skin color, rather than the discrete categories typical of simple Mendelian inheritance.

188. (B) Arch
An arch is the simplest of the three main finger-ball pattern types. It is characterized by ridges that enter from one side of the finger and exit on the other side, forming a slight wave or peak in the center. Crucially, an arch has no triradius and no core. Because it lacks these features, an arch always has a ridge count of zero.

189. (C) 0.42
According to the Hardy-Weinberg equation ($p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$), the frequency of the heterozygous genotype is 2pq. If the frequency of the recessive allele 'q' is 0.3, then the frequency of the dominant allele 'p' must be 0.7 (since $p + q = 1$). Multiplying 2 by 0.7 and 0.3 gives a predicted heterozygous frequency of exactly 0.42 in the population.

190. (D) Genic mutations affect the sequence of a single gene, while genomic mutations affect chromosome number or structure.
The fundamental difference between these two types of mutations is their scale. A genic mutation is a small-scale change, such as a base substitution or deletion, occurring within the DNA sequence of a single gene. In contrast, a genomic mutation involves large-scale changes that affect entire chromosomes, such as an extra copy (aneuploidy) or a major rearrangement of the chromosome's physical structure.

191. (A) Aboriginal populations of Australia
J.B. Birdsell is highly regarded in anthropology for his extensive and detailed studies of the aboriginal populations of Australia. He developed a tripartite classification to describe their diversity and focused on the micro-evolutionary processes shaping these groups. His work emphasized the importance of small-scale breeding populations and genetic drift in understanding human biological variation within isolated and diverse geographical regions.

192. (C) 1, 3, and 5
Human genetics involves diverse concepts and techniques. Sib pair analysis is used to map genes for complex quantitative traits. The centromere is essential for proper chromosome segregation, while C-banding specifically stains heterochromatic regions. In contrast, Lyon's hypothesis only applies to X chromosomes, not autosomes. Additionally, telomeres consist of repetitive non-coding DNA, making the claim that they contain important protein-coding sequences incorrect.

193. (B) An allele is spreading through a population and will eventually become fixed.
Transient polymorphism is a temporary evolutionary state where the frequency of alleles in a population is changing. This usually occurs when a new mutation provides a selective advantage and begins to spread. Over time, the favored allele will increase in frequency while the original allele declines, eventually leading to fixation. This process demonstrates natural selection in action as a population adapts.

194. (A) Transcription
Transcription is the first stage of gene expression. It involves the synthesis of an RNA molecule from a DNA template. This process is carried out by the enzyme RNA polymerase, which copies the specific sequence of a gene into messenger RNA (mRNA). Transcription ensures that the genetic information stored securely in the nucleus can be safely carried to the cytoplasm for protein synthesis.

195. (D) Lamarckian inheritance
Lamarckian inheritance is the theory that an organism can pass on characteristics acquired during its lifetime to its offspring. This idea has been largely discredited by modern genetics. Valid modes of inheritance include autosomal codominance, sex-limited traits, and multifactorial inheritance. These accepted patterns are based on the transmission of

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from a homologous pair, resulting in a total of 45 chromosomes instead of 46. This contrast with genic mutations, such as SNPs or base substitutions, which involve changes at the level of individual nucleotides within a single gene.

249. (C) Populational Model
The populational model is the most effective framework for explaining the distribution of the sickle-cell allele. It focuses on how evolutionary forces like natural selection act on gene frequencies within a breeding population. In regions where malaria is prevalent, individuals carrying the sickle-cell allele have a survival advantage. This model demonstrates how environmental pressures shape the genetic makeup of human groups through the process of adaptation.

250. (A) 1/16
The inbreeding coefficient, denoted as F, is a quantitative measure of the probability that an individual inherits two copies of the same allele that are identical by descent. For the offspring of a first-cousin marriage, this coefficient is calculated to be 1/16, or 0.0625. This value reflects the increased level of homozygosity resulting from reproduction between individuals who share recent common ancestors from the same family.

251. (B) The Populational Model
The model shifts focus from individuals to breeding groups as the fundamental units for analysis. It emphasizes observing changes in gene frequencies across populations rather than static traits. This approach recognizes human groups as dynamic entities constantly influenced by evolutionary forces like selection and drift, providing a robust framework for understanding biological diversity within our species.

252. (A) As gradual variation of traits across geographical space.
This perspective argues that human biological traits do not cluster into discrete or fixed categories. Instead, characteristics vary continuously and gradually across geographical landscapes, forming what researchers call gradients or clines. This framework challenges older typological schemes by highlighting the lack of clear boundaries between different groups and emphasizing the fluid nature of human genetic variation.

253. (C) The Typological Model
Early scholars like Blumenbach and Hooton utilized a framework that attempted to classify humans into a fixed number of discrete racial categories. This approach relied on specific morphological traits and cranial measurements to define static types. While largely outdated today, these schemes represented the initial efforts to organize the vast spectrum of human physical diversity into simplified groups.

254. (D) It incorrectly assumes human variation is discrete and static.
The shift toward more modern perspectives reveals that earlier classifications were flawed because they viewed human differences as rigid and unchanging. Scientific evidence now supports the idea that traits vary continuously across the globe rather than being confined to distinct boxes. By treating variation as discrete, older models failed to account for the actual fluid biological reality.

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255. (C) Categorize human diversity into distinct, defined groups.
These researchers sought to simplify the complex range of human physical diversity by grouping individuals into specific, defined categories based on shared physical characteristics. Their work often connected certain physical traits to particular geographical origins, attempting to create a structured system of races. This reflected an era focused on creating comprehensive, albeit static, typologies of the human species.

256. (B) S.S. Sarkar
Following the influential work of B.S. Guha, this scholar conducted extensive research to evaluate and refine the existing classifications of the Indian population. By analyzing detailed data, he offered a significant critique of previous methods and proposed a revised scheme. His contributions are vital for understanding the history of anthropological thought and ethnic categorization within the Indian subcontinent.

257. (D) Contextualizing ethnic classifications and understanding historical affiliations.

molecules at specific recognition sequences. Because individuals have variations in their DNA, the enzymes will cut at different locations, resulting in fragments of varying lengths. These differences can be used to identify individuals, map genes, and study genetic diversity within and between different human populations.

205. (C) Capoid
B.S. Guha's official classification for the Indian census identified six main racial elements: Negrito, Proto-Australoid, Mongoloid, Mediterranean, Western Brachycephals, and Nordic. The Capoid type was not included in his Indian scheme; rather, it is a category developed by other anthropologists, such as C.S. Coon, to describe certain indigenous populations of Southern Africa, illustrating the differing focus of regional and global racial typologies.

206. (D) Codominance
The AB blood type is a quintessential example of codominance at the molecular level. An individual with this phenotype has both the A and B alleles, and both are independently and fully expressed. This results in the presence of both A and B antigens on the surface of their red blood cells. Neither allele is dominant over the other, representing a unique form of Mendelian inheritance.

207. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Genetic drift is a random evolutionary force that causes chance fluctuations in allele frequencies from one generation to the next. Its effects are significantly more pronounced in small populations, where alleles can easily be lost or fixed purely by chance. Unlike assortative mating, which is a conscious or phenotypic mating choice, genetic drift is a non-selective and non-directional process that reshapes a gene pool.

208. (B) Newborn infants
The 'atd' angle in palmar dermatoglyphics is typically largest in newborn infants. This is because the hand is small and the axial triradius 't' is located relatively closer to the fingers. As the palm grows and elongates during childhood and adolescence, the relative distance between the triradii changes, causing the 'atd' angle to become more acute (smaller) as an individual reaches adulthood.

209. (B) A gene is a segment of DNA for a trait, and an allele is a variant form of that gene.
A gene is the basic functional unit of heredity, consisting of a specific segment of DNA that codes for a trait or protein. An allele is a different version or variant of that same gene. Most genes have multiple possible alleles in a population, though an individual can only carry two at once. These different alleles are what produce variations in inherited characteristics.

210. (A) Guha's classification
B.S. Guha's classification of the ethnic groups in India was primarily based on a large-scale anthropometric and somatoscopic survey conducted as part of the 1931 Census. He utilized rigorous physical measurements and observations of traits like skin color and hair form to categorize the diverse populations of the subcontinent. His work remains a foundational and highly influential scheme in the history of Indian biological anthropology.

211. (C) The X-inactivation hypothesis
Lyon's hypothesis is more commonly known as the X-inactivation hypothesis. It explains how females, who have two X chromosomes, achieve dosage compensation so they have the same amount of X-linked gene products as males, who have only one. This random process of silencing one X chromosome in each cell early in development results in the formation of condensed structures called Barr bodies.

212. (A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
Dermatoglyphics uses several quantitative measures to study skin ridge patterns. The mainline index quantifies palmar ridge transversality, while the Total Finger Ridge Count sums ridges across all fingers. Dankmeijer's Index expresses the ratio of arches to whorls. Finally, the 'atd' angle is a palmar measurement that helps indicate the position of the axial triradius, serving as a landmark for anatomical studies.

213. (C) Mendelian genetics
The study of inheritance through the use of family pedigrees is a fundamental part of Mendelian genetics. This branch of genetics focuses on how

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genes through DNA, which is not altered by an individual's life experiences or activities.

196. (D) Some amino acids are specified by more than one codon.
The genetic code is described as degenerate because there are 64 possible three-letter codons but only 20 standard amino acids. This means that multiple different codons can specify the same amino acid. This redundancy serves as a protective mechanism; some point mutations will not change the resulting amino acid, allowing the protein to function normally despite a change in the DNA sequence.

197. (A) 2, 3, 1
S.M. Garn's levels of racial classification are arranged in a hierarchy based on size and specificity. The broadest level is the geographical race, representing continental groups. This is followed by the local race, which refers to specific breeding populations within a geographical area. The most specific and smallest category is the micro-race, which describes highly localized and often endogamous groups within a population.

198. (B) Better represents the continuous nature of geographical variation.
The clinal model is superior to the typological model because it accurately depicts human biological variation as a continuum. Instead of placing people into artificial, discrete boxes, it maps how traits change gradually across geographical space. This approach recognizes that most human variation is the result of migration and adaptation, illustrating the fluid and connected nature of our species across the entire globe.

199. (D) To visualize the location of a specific gene or DNA sequence.
Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (FISH) is a molecular cytogenetic technique used to detect and locate specific DNA sequences on chromosomes. It uses fluorescently labeled probes that bind only to complementary parts of the genome. When viewed under a specialized microscope, the fluorescent signals show exactly where the target genes are located, allowing for the detection of small chromosomal abnormalities and gene mapping.

200. (A) Skip generations and appear in offspring of unaffected parents.
In an autosomal recessive pedigree, the trait often skips generations because individuals can be carriers without expressing the phenotype. An affected individual must inherit two copies of the recessive allele, one from each parent. Therefore, two unaffected carrier parents can have an affected child, a pattern that clearly distinguishes recessive inheritance from dominant patterns, which typically appear in every generation.

201. (C) Stature is a multifactorial trait influenced by both genes and environment (e.g., nutrition).
Human stature is a classic multifactorial trait. While it has a strong genetic component (high heritability), the phenotypic outcome is significantly influenced by environmental factors such as childhood nutrition and healthcare. The observed increase in average height over the last century is a result of improved living conditions, demonstrating how environmental changes can shift the expression of a genetically influenced characteristic.

202. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Hardy-Weinberg principle is a fundamental cornerstone of population genetics. By providing a mathematical model of a population in which no evolution occurs, it creates a crucial baseline or null hypothesis. Any deviation from the predicted frequencies allows scientists to detect and quantify the impact of evolutionary forces, such as selection, drift, and migration, that are actively shaping a population's gene pool.

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203. (D) Distal transverse crease
The distal transverse crease is a major palmar flexion crease that runs horizontally across the upper portion of the palm, just below the base of the fingers. These creases are permanent features formed during early fetal development. They serve as important landmarks in both dermatoglyphic research and clinical genetics, as variations in their pattern can sometimes be associated with specific developmental conditions.

204. (B) Restriction enzymes
Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP) analysis involves using specialized proteins called restriction enzymes to cut DNA

Codominance is a pattern of inheritance where an individual possesses two different alleles for a gene, and both are expressed simultaneously and fully in the phenotype. Neither allele is dominant or recessive to the other. The AB blood type is the most famous human example, as both the A and B antigens are present and functional on the surface of the individual's red blood cells.

223. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Genetic drift is a non-selective evolutionary force because it changes allele frequencies through random chance events rather than through fitness advantages. In small populations, alleles can increase or decrease in frequency purely by accident. Because these changes are not driven by the beneficial or harmful nature of the traits, genetic drift represents a stochastic process that is fundamentally different from natural selection.

224. (B) T-banding
While G-banding, C-banding, and Q-banding are all standard and widely used techniques for staining chromosomes to reveal specific patterns, T-banding is not a standard banding technique. Each valid method targets different parts of the chromosome, such as heterochromatin or specific base sequences, to produce reproducible bands that allow cytogeneticists to identify individual chromosomes and detect large-scale structural or numerical abnormalities.

225. (B) Autosomal recessive
When a disease appears in a child but not in the parents, particularly in a consanguineous marriage, the most likely mode of inheritance is autosomal recessive. Related parents are more likely to carry the same rare recessive allele inherited from a common ancestor. There is a 25% chance their child will inherit two copies of this allele, leading to the expression of the recessive disorder.

226. (A) Whorl
Absolute Finger Ridge Count (AFRC) and Total Finger Ridge Count (TFRC) differ most significantly in individuals with many whorl patterns. A whorl has two triradii and two ridge counts. TFRC only uses the higher of the two counts for each finger. In contrast, AFRC sums both ridge counts. For other patterns like loops, which have only one triradius, the two counts are identical.

227. (C) The degree of genetic divergence between different populations.
Genetic distance is a quantitative measure that estimates how much two populations have diverged from each other over time. It is calculated by comparing allele frequencies across multiple genetic loci. A smaller distance indicates that populations are closely related and share a recent common ancestor, while a larger distance suggests that they have been separated by barriers or distance for a long period.

228. (C) 1, 2 and 3
Protein synthesis involves several key steps. Transcription creates an RNA copy of DNA, and translation uses that mRNA to build a protein based on nucleotide triplets called codons. These molecular processes are central to gene expression. However, the statement that protein synthesis occurs in the nucleus is incorrect; while transcription happens there, the actual translation of proteins takes place at ribosomes in the cytoplasm.

229. (C) H.H. Risley
H.H. Risley is the scholar who proposed a seven-fold classification of the Indian population, which included types such as Turko-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, and Mongolo-Dravidian. His work relied heavily on anthropometric data collected during the colonial period. Risley hypothesized that these groups were the result of various historical migrations and subsequent intermixing between different racial elements entering the Indian subcontinent from neighboring regions.

230. (B) Its unique gene pool and allele frequencies.
The populational model defines a human group or "race" as a breeding population characterized by its unique gene pool and specific frequencies of various alleles. This perspective moves away from static physical types and focuses on the dynamic nature of populations as evolutionary units. It recognizes that variation exists within all groups and that evolutionary forces are constantly shaping the genetic makeup of these populations.

231. (D) The heterozygous

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A balanced polymorphism is maintained in a population when the heterozygous genotype has a higher biological fitness than either of the homozygous genotypes. This phenomenon, known as heterozygote advantage, prevents any single allele from being lost through selection. The most famous human example is the sickle-cell trait, where heterozygotes are protected against malaria, ensuring the persistence of both the normal and mutated alleles.

232. (A) It serves as the attachment point for spindle microtubules during cell division.
The centromere is a critical structural component of the chromosome. Its primary role is to serve as the assembly site for the kinetochore, where spindle microtubules attach during mitosis and meiosis. This attachment is essential for the accurate movement and separation of sister chromatids and homologous chromosomes, ensuring that each daughter cell receives the correct and complete set of genetic information.

233. (D) High frequency of arches relative to whorls.
Dankmeijer's Index is a dermatoglyphic ratio determined by dividing the percentage of arches in a population by the percentage of whorls. A very high value for this index indicates that arches are much more common than whorls in that specific group. This quantitative measure is a standard tool in anthropological genetics for comparing the skin ridge patterns of diverse human populations across different regions.

234. (B) 1, 3, and 4
Polygenic or multifactorial traits are those controlled by the additive effects of multiple genes and often influenced by the environment. Human height, skin color, and finger-ball patterns are all excellent examples, as they show continuous variation within populations. In contrast, traits like ABO blood groups and Huntington's disease are simple Mendelian characteristics determined by a single gene locus with discrete, identifiable phenotypes.

235. (D) An insertion or deletion of nucleotides that is not a multiple of three.
A frameshift mutation occurs when nucleotides are inserted into or deleted from a DNA sequence in a number that is not a multiple of three. Because the genetic code is read in triplets, this change shifts the entire reading frame of the mRNA during translation. This results in a completely different amino acid sequence from the point of mutation onward, often leading to non-functional proteins.

236. (B) Cytogenetics
Cytogenetics is the branch of genetics that focuses on the study of chromosomes at the cellular level. This field involves analyzing chromosome number, large-scale structural features, and any abnormalities such as deletions or translocations. By using techniques like karyotyping and chromosome banding, cytogeneticists can identify the physical causes of many genetic disorders and study the genomic architecture of the human species.

237. (C) It is passed from an affected father to all his sons.
A Y-linked, or holandric, trait is determined by a gene located on the Y chromosome. Because only males possess a Y chromosome, these traits are strictly passed from an affected father to all of his sons. Females never inherit or transmit Y-linked traits. This inheritance pattern is very simple and distinctive, although relatively few functional genes and traits have been identified on the human Y chromosome.

238. (D) Remain constant from one generation to the next.
According to the Hardy-Weinberg principle, if a population is large, mating is random, and there are no evolutionary forces like selection or drift, allele and genotype frequencies will remain constant across generations. This theoretical state of genetic equilibrium provides a baseline for population genetics. It shows that in the absence of evolution, the genetic makeup of a population does not change on its own.

239. (A) The degree of ridge transversality.
The mainline index is a quantitative measure used in palmar dermatoglyphics to express the degree of transversality of the skin ridges. It is calculated based on the termination points of the A and D main lines. A higher index value indicates that the ridges are oriented more horizontally across the palm, providing a useful metric for describing anatomical variation and comparing different human population groups.

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240. (C) 1, 2, and 3
Molecular genetics defines the fundamental processes of life. DNA acts as the blueprint, with mRNA carrying its message. The genetic code is nearly universal across all organisms, and markers like RFLPs and VNTRs identify genomic polymorphisms. However, SNPs are single base variations, not changes in chromosome number. Additionally, mitochondrial DNA is strictly inherited from the mother, making the statement about biparental inheritance incorrect.

241. (B) Blumenbach's was non-evolutionary and typological, while Coon's incorporated an evolutionary perspective.
The primary distinction between these two scholars is their conceptual framework. Blumenbach worked in the late eighteenth century and developed a static, typological classification based on fixed varieties. In contrast, C.S. Coon, writing in the mid-twentieth century, attempted to incorporate an evolutionary perspective into his classification. Coon's work suggested that different human races evolved into modern form at different times in various geographical regions.

242. (A) The Australoids
S.S. Sarkar proposed that the Australoids were the earliest inhabitants of India and formed the ancient biological substrate of the population. He argued that this group's presence preceded later migrations and that their genetic influence is still visible in many modern Indian groups, particularly tribal populations. This perspective was part of his broader critical re-evaluation of the ethnic and racial history of the Indian subcontinent.

243. (C) Mapping genes for complex traits.
The sib pair method is a specialized tool in human genetics used for mapping genes that contribute to complex, multifactorial traits. By studying pairs of siblings who share a trait, researchers look for genetic markers that are shared more frequently than expected by chance. This increased sharing indicates that a gene influencing the trait is likely located near those markers on the same chromosome.

244. (D) Silent mutation
A silent mutation is a type of point mutation where a single base in the DNA is changed, but the resulting amino acid in the protein remains the same. This occurs because the genetic code is degenerate, with multiple codons often specifying the same amino acid. Because the protein's structure and function are not altered, silent mutations typically have no observable effect on an individual's phenotype.

245. (C) Genetic drift
The founder effect is a specific instance of genetic drift that occurs when a new, small population is established by just a few individuals from a larger parent group. Because the founders carry only a small subset of the original genetic diversity, the new population's allele frequencies can differ significantly purely by chance. This random process can lead to unusual genetic profiles in the resulting population.

246. (B) They are determined early in fetal life and remain unchanged.
Dermatoglyphics are particularly useful in genetics and anthropology because skin ridge patterns are established during early fetal development and remain permanent throughout an individual's entire life. Unlike many other physical traits, they are not influenced by age, health, or lifestyle after birth. Their high heritability and stable nature make them excellent markers for studying human population variation and certain types of developmental and chromosomal disorders.

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247. (D) A chain of amino acids linked by peptide bonds.
The primary structure of a protein is the most basic level of its organization, consisting of a linear chain of amino acids. These amino acids are held together by strong covalent bonds called peptide bonds. The specific sequence of these amino acids is dictated by the genetic information in the corresponding gene and determines how the protein will eventually fold into its complex functional shapes.

248. (A) A monosomy (2n-1).
A genomic mutation is a large-scale change affecting the chromosome number or overall structure. A monosomy is a clear example of this, where an individual is missing one chromosome

The "selfish gene" concept provides an evolutionary explanation for altruism. It suggests that individuals may perform self-sacrificing acts if those acts increase the survival of relatives who share the same genes. From a gene-centric view, the gene is promoting its own success across multiple bodies. This theory helps explain why cooperative and altruistic behaviors can evolve through the process of natural selection in many species.

179. (C) Loops
Furuhata's Index is a dermatoglyphic measure calculated by dividing the percentage of whorls by the percentage of loops. Therefore, a low index value indicates that a population has a significantly higher frequency of loops compared to whorls. This index is one of several quantitative tools used by biological anthropologists to characterize and compare the genetic diversity of human groups through their skin ridge patterns.

180. (B) 1 and 3
DNA and RNA are the two main types of nucleic acids. DNA uses the sugar deoxyribose and the nitrogenous base thymine, while RNA uses ribose and uracil. Additionally, DNA is almost always double-stranded, serving as the long-term genetic storage. RNA, however, is typically single-stranded and performs various short-term roles, such as acting as a messenger or carrier during the process of protein synthesis.

181. (C) One or more evolutionary forces are acting on the population.
When observed genotype frequencies significantly deviate from those predicted by the Hardy-Weinberg principle, it indicates that the population is not in equilibrium. This suggests that evolutionary forces such as natural selection, genetic drift, non-random mating, mutation, or gene flow are actively occurring. This makes the Hardy-Weinberg principle a vital diagnostic tool for detecting and studying evolution in real-world human populations.

182. (B) The effects of genetic drift and inbreeding are often more pronounced.
Geneticists are interested in genetic isolates because their small size and lack of gene flow make them ideal for studying certain evolutionary processes. In these populations, the effects of genetic drift and inbreeding are magnified, often leading to a higher frequency of rare alleles and homozygous genotypes. This can reveal important information about recessive traits and the biological history of the group.

183. (D) Translocation
A translocation is a type of chromosomal structural abnormality where a segment of one chromosome breaks off and attaches to a different, non-homologous chromosome. This differs from numerical abnormalities like trisomy or monosomy, which involve an incorrect number of whole chromosomes. Translocations can be balanced, with no net loss of DNA, or unbalanced, which often leads to significant developmental and health issues.

184. (A) Accurately identify homologous chromosome pairs and detect structural changes.
Banding techniques like G-banding and C-banding are essential for high-resolution karyotyping. They create unique, reproducible patterns of dark and light bands along the length of chromosomes. This allows cytogeneticists to correctly identify each pair of homologous chromosomes and to detect structural abnormalities such as translocations, inversions, or small deletions that would be impossible to see in unbanded chromosome preparations under a microscope.

185. (C) Punjab, Rajasthan, and Kashmir
In H.H. Risley's classification of India, the Indo-Aryan type was identified as a major group characteristic of the people in the north-western regions, specifically Punjab, Rajasthan, and Kashmir. He described this group as being tall and fair-complexioned with long heads. Risley's scheme attempted to categorize the vast diversity of the subcontinent based on anthropometric traits linked to hypothesized historical migration routes.

186. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Molecular genetic markers are defined by their unique DNA variations. A Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) involves a single base-pair change. Short Tandem Repeats (STRs) and Variable Number of Tandem Repeats (VNTRs) are both characterized by repeated sequences of different lengths. Restriction Fragment Length

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Analyzing language families provides a necessary framework for understanding how different groups are related and how they moved over time. Because language often serves as a primary marker of group identity, its distribution reflects ancient migrations and population interactions. This mapping helps scholars interpret ethnic classifications within a broader context of biocultural heritage and historical population dynamics.

258. (A) The ethnic classification of Indian populations.
These anthropologists dedicated their research to systematically categorizing the various groups inhabiting the Indian subcontinent. Using methods such as anthropometric measurements and the identification of racial strains, they sought to define the complex composition of the regional population. Their collective work forms the foundation of ethnic studies in India, illustrating the evolution of classification systems over time.

259. (C) Afro-Asiatic
The diverse linguistic landscape of India is characterized by several major families, including Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austroasiatic, and Tibeto-Burman. These groups show broad geographical and ethnic correspondence across the region. While many language families exist globally, certain groups like Afro-Asiatic are not typically identified as primary indigenous linguistic families in the standard classifications of the Indian subcontinent.

260. (A) It used anthropometric measurements for classification.
As a prominent early figure in Indian anthropology, this researcher utilized physical measurements of the human body to categorize populations into distinct groups. Although his methods and the racial connotations of his work are now viewed critically, his attempt to apply systematic anthropometric data was highly influential at the time. This approach laid the groundwork for future ethnic studies.

261. (D) Population Genetics
This specific branch of heredity studies takes a broad perspective by examining how genetic variants are distributed within entire groups. It focuses on tracking changes in allele frequencies over time, which are governed by evolutionary forces such as natural selection and genetic drift. Understanding these dynamics is essential for reconstructing the evolutionary history and biological structure of human populations.

262. (B) Twin Genetics
Comparing the similarity of traits between identical and fraternal pairs allows researchers to estimate the relative impact of genes versus the environment. Identical pairs share all their DNA, while fraternal pairs share only half on average. By observing how often both individuals in a pair express a specific trait, scientists can disentangle complex influences on human biological variation.

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263. (C) Mendelian Genetics
This classical approach focuses on the inheritance patterns of traits controlled by a single gene. By using family history charts to track a specific condition across generations, researchers can determine whether a trait is dominant or recessive. This method remains a fundamental tool for understanding the transmission of hereditary characteristics and identifying the risks of specific genetic disorders within families.

264. (D) The structure and analysis of chromosomes.
This field of study is dedicated to investigating the microscopic structures that carry genetic information within cells. Researchers use specialized techniques to visualize the chromosomal complement of an individual, allowing them to analyze the number, shape, and organization of these structures. This analysis is critical for identifying large-scale genetic abnormalities and understanding the mechanical aspects of cellular heredity.

265. (A) To differentiate between hereditary and environmental influences on traits.
These methodologies are invaluable for researchers trying to determine why individuals differ in certain characteristics. By comparing relatives who share different amounts of genetic material and environments, scientists can quantify the degree to which a trait is inherited. This knowledge is essential for understanding the complex interplay between nature and nurture in

(D) Dental maturation - Fusion of long bone epiphyses

17. Consider the following statements accurately describing aspects of aging and senescence:
1. Aging is a universal biological process, whereas senescence refers to the detrimental changes associated with it.
2. Skeletal maturation is typically assessed by examining the ossification of hand-wrist bones.
3. Dental maturation is considered a more reliable indicator of chronological age than skeletal maturation in early childhood.
4. Somatic maturation in adolescents includes the development of secondary sexual characteristics.
5. Senescence is reversible with appropriate nutritional intervention.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, and 4 only
(C) 2, 3, and 5 only
(D) 3, 4, and 5 only

18. The term 'senescence' with reference to human biology is best defined as:
(A) The deleterious changes and functional decline typical of old age
(B) The developmental period of life from birth through puberty
(C) The objective process of growing older chronologically over time
(D) The social and psychological state of being classified as old

19. Which of the following is a primary indicator used in the assessment of skeletal maturation?
(A) Measurement of head circumference
(B) The number of erupted permanent teeth
(C) The degree of ossification and epiphyseal fusion in bones
(D) The development of secondary sexual characteristics

20. The assessment of dental maturation is commonly based on:
(A) The color and health of the gums
(B) The size of the jaw and palate
(C) The presence or absence of dental caries
(D) The timing and sequence of tooth eruption and calcification

21. Which statement best identifies a key difference between genetic and environmental factors affecting growth?
(A) Environmental factors are solely responsible for adult height, while genetic factors determine the rate of growth.
(B) Genetic factors are only influential during the prenatal period, while environmental factors operate postnatally.
(C) Genetic factors set the potential for growth, while environmental factors influence the extent to which that potential is achieved.
(D) Environmental factors such as nutrition have no impact on growth if the genetic potential is low.

22. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : Children from high socioeconomic status families often tend to be taller and heavier than their counterparts from low socioeconomic status families.

Reason (R) : Higher socioeconomic status is often associated with better nutrition, healthcare, and living conditions, which are environmental factors that promote optimal growth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

23. A 'secular trend' in human growth refers to:
(A) The annual cycle of growth, with faster growth in spring and summer
(B) The tendency for growth to follow a genetically determined channel
(C) The typical pattern of growth within a single individual's lifespan
(D) Changes in the patterns of growth of successive generations living in the same environment

24. All of the following are considered environmental factors affecting growth EXCEPT:

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one X chromosome in female cells, the organism prevents an overabundance of specific proteins. This balancing act is vital for normal development and ensures that the different chromosomal makeup of the sexes does not cause a genetic imbalance.

275. (C) Ensure the correct segregation of sister chromatids.
This specific region of a chromosome acts as a physical anchor during the process of cell division. It provides the necessary attachment point for spindle fibers, which pull the duplicated genetic material apart. Without the proper function of this region, chromosomes would not be distributed accurately to daughter cells, leading to serious errors in the total number of chromosomes per cell.

276. (A) Sex-limited traits are expressed in only one sex, while sex-influenced traits are expressed differently in both sexes.
Some characteristics are visible in only one gender due to physiological or anatomical differences, despite the underlying genes being present in both sexes. Other traits can appear in both males and females but show different patterns of dominance or severity depending on the individual's sex. These distinctions are crucial for understanding why certain hereditary conditions appear more frequently or intensely in one group.

277. (D) Codominance
In some inheritance patterns, both alleles at a single locus contribute equally to the visible phenotype of a heterozygous individual. Neither allele masks the other; instead, the characteristics of both are displayed simultaneously and independently. This differs from other forms of inheritance where one version might be dominant or where the two versions produce an intermediate, blended physical trait.

278. (B) The parental origin of the inherited allele.
This epigenetic process involves the marking of certain genes so that their expression depends entirely on which parent provided the allele. Whether a gene is active or silenced is determined during the formation of eggs or sperm. Consequently, individuals may only express the version of the gene inherited from their mother, or conversely, only the version inherited from their father.

279. (C) Two copies of the causative allele.
For a characteristic controlled by a recessive gene on a non-sex chromosome to be physically expressed, an individual must inherit the specific allele from both parents. If only one copy is present, the person usually acts as a carrier without showing the trait. This pattern of inheritance requires a homozygous state for the associated phenotype to appear in the individual.

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280. (D) Linkage
When different genes are located very near each other on the same physical strand of DNA, they do not assort independently during the formation of reproductive cells. Instead, they have a strong tendency to be passed down together as a single unit. Mapping these relationships helps researchers understand the relative positions of genes and how they are transmitted through various generations.

281. (A) Suppressor gene
This type of genetic element has the unique ability to counteract the impact of a mutation occurring at a separate, non-allelic location in the genome. By interfering with the expression of the mutated gene, it can effectively restore a normal or near-normal phenotype. This interaction demonstrates the complexity of the genome, where one gene can actively modulate the output of another.

282. (B) It is influenced by a combination of multiple genes and environmental factors.
Many human characteristics are not the result of a single genetic switch but are instead shaped by the cumulative impact of several different genes working together. Additionally, external factors such as diet, lifestyle, and surroundings play a significant role in determining how these traits are ultimately expressed. This complex interplay makes it challenging to predict phenotypes based on genetic information alone.

283. (B) Multifactorial and polygenic inheritance
Physical features such as height and the pigmentation of the skin are classic examples of traits determined by the additive effects of numerous genes. Each of these genes contributes

a small amount to the final outcome, resulting in a continuous range of variation across a population. Furthermore, environmental influences can also affect the final expression of these complex biological characteristics.

284. (A) The gene itself
This evolutionary perspective suggests that the most basic level at which natural selection operates is not the species or the individual organism, but the individual genetic sequence. It proposes that these units propagate by promoting their own replication and survival across generations. This view shifts the focus of evolutionary biology toward the molecular level to explain complex behaviors and biological strategies.

285. (C) More than two alleles for a gene exist within the population.
While any single person can only possess two versions of a specific gene, many different variations of that gene can exist across the entire population. This increases the total genetic diversity available within a group. This model expands upon the simpler two-allele system by acknowledging that a single genetic locus can have many potential states across different individuals in a species.

286. (D) Furuhata's Index
This specific metric is used in the study of skin ridge patterns to analyze the relationship between two major types of finger-ball configurations. By calculating the ratio of whorl patterns to loop patterns within a group, researchers can gather quantitative data about population variation. Such indices are essential tools for summarizing qualitative dermatoglyphic features into measurable data for comparative anthropological research.

287. (C) Summing the ridge counts from all ten fingers.
This quantitative measure is obtained by adding together the individual ridge counts found on every finger of both hands. Because the total number of ridges is highly influenced by genetics and remains unchanged throughout an individual's life, it serves as a reliable biological marker. Researchers use this combined value to compare genetic diversity and inheritance patterns in human groups.

288. (B) The palm
These specific anatomical features and measurements are located on the inner surface of the hand. Analysis of the junctions where skin ridges meet and the folds created by hand movement provides important data for both anthropological studies and medical diagnostics. Examining these characteristics helps scientists understand population variation and can sometimes offer clues regarding certain chromosomal or developmental health conditions.

289. (D) The number of triradii in the finger patterns.
This numerical value reflects the overall structural complexity of the ridge configurations found on the fingertips. It is specifically determined by counting the triradii, which are the points where three sets of skin ridges meet. A higher count typically indicates more complex patterns like whorls, providing a standardized way to quantify and compare dermatoglyphic variation across different individuals and populations.

290. (A) Dankmeijer's Index relates arches to whorls, while Furuhata's Index relates whorls to loops.
Both of these calculations are used to summarize the frequencies of different skin ridge patterns, but they focus on different combinations of qualitative traits. One specifically examines the prevalence of arches in relation to whorls, while the other focuses on the proportion of whorls compared to loops. These distinct ratios allow researchers to characterize the unique dermatoglyphic profiles of various human groups.

291. (C) Mating must be random
This fundamental law of population genetics describes a theoretical state where the genetic makeup of a group remains stable over time. For this stability to occur, several conditions must be met, including the absence of preference in mate selection. If individuals choose partners based on specific traits, the frequency of those genes will change, causing the population to evolve.

292. (A) Consanguineous mating

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This term describes the practice of producing offspring with a partner who shares a recent common ancestor. Such unions increase the likelihood that both parents will pass on identical versions of a gene to their children. This process often leads to higher levels of homozygosity within a population, which can have significant implications for the frequency of rare hereditary disorders.

293. (D) Genetic drift
Evolutionary changes can occur simply due to accidental events that affect which individuals survive and reproduce. This process of random change is most noticeable in small, isolated groups where chance encounters can significantly alter the genetic makeup of the next generation. Unlike natural selection, these fluctuations are not driven by the relative fitness or advantage provided by specific genetic traits.

294. (B) Consanguineous mating
This mathematical value is used to estimate the degree to which an individual's alleles are likely to be identical because they were inherited from a common ancestor. It serves as a vital tool for assessing the impact of reproduction between relatives on the genetic health of a population. Higher values indicate an increased risk of expressing harmful recessive traits within a group.

295. (C) Genetic isolate
When a small group of individuals becomes reproductively separated from the larger population, they are more likely to experience significant shifts in their genetic composition due to random chance. These isolated communities often develop unique genetic profiles because of their limited gene pool. Such populations are important for researchers studying how rare alleles can become common through the process of genetic drift.

296. (D) Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs)
The most frequent form of genetic variation involves a change in just one of the chemical building blocks of DNA. These subtle differences can occur throughout the genome and are used extensively by scientists to map genes and study human evolution. Because they are so numerous, they provide a detailed tool for identifying the genetic basis of physical traits.

297. (A) Protein synthesis
The complex process of converting the instructions stored in a gene into a functional molecule involves several steps. First, the genetic information is copied into a temporary messenger, which is then read by the cell's machinery to assemble a specific chain of amino acids. This entire sequence of events is what ultimately determines the structural and functional characteristics of an organism.

298. (B) It is inherited maternally.
This specific type of genetic material is located outside the cell nucleus and is passed down exclusively from the mother to her children. Because it does not undergo recombination like nuclear DNA, it provides a clear lineage that researchers can use to trace ancestral history and migrations. This unique pattern of inheritance makes it an essential tool for studying population dynamics.

299. (B) Genomic mutation
These significant changes involve modifications to the overall structure or the total count of chromosomes within a cell. Unlike smaller variations that might only affect a single gene, these large-scale alterations can involve thousands of base pairs or even entire sets of genetic instructions. Such mutations are often associated with serious developmental conditions and can be detected through microscopic chromosomal analysis.

300. (A) DNA polymorphisms used as genetic markers
These various types of DNA sequence variations involve differences in the length or pattern of specific genetic regions. They are highly useful in forensic science and genetic mapping because they vary significantly between individuals. By analyzing these specific regions, researchers can create a unique profile for an individual or track how specific segments of DNA are passed down through different generations.

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(C) The total body fat measured at a single site.
(D) The age-related changes in body fat.

34. The concept of 'body age' as used in some body composition analyses is best described as:
(A) A metric comparing metabolism and composition to age standards
(B) An individual's exact chronological age measured from birth
(C) The biological age calculated based on skeletal maturation
(D) The specific age at which an individual reaches peak bone mass

35. Consider the following components of body composition analysis:
1. Bone mass
2. Percentage of body fat
3. Chronological age
4. Segmental fat
5. Body mass

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(B) 1, 2, 4, and 5 only
(C) 2, 3, and 5 only
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5 only

36. Bergmann's rule suggests that within a broadly distributed animal species, populations and species of larger size are found in:
(A) Warmer environments
(B) Colder environments
(C) High altitude regions
(D) Humid environments

37. According to Allen's rule, organisms from colder climates tend to have:
(A) Longer limbs and appendages
(B) Shorter and more compact limbs and appendages
(C) A lower surface area to volume ratio
(D) A higher metabolic rate

38. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Bergmann's rule relates body mass (volume) to the environment's temperature.
Statement II : Allen's rule relates the shape of appendages (surface area) to the environment's temperature.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

39. The primary goal of the Human Adaptability Programme, part of the International Biological Programme (IBP), was to study:
(A) The genetic history of human populations.
(B) The ecology of human populations, especially their adaptation to different environments.
(C) The demographic profiles of developing nations.
(D) The evolution of language and culture.

40. Which of the following is a common physiological adaptation to chronic exposure to high altitude?
(A) A decrease in the number of red blood cells.
(B) An increase in breathing and heart rate, both at rest and during exercise.
(C) A lower metabolic rate.
(D) Vasoconstriction of peripheral blood vessels.

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41. In response to a hot environment, the human body attempts to dissipate heat through which primary mechanism?
(A) Shivering and vasoconstriction.
(B) Increased metabolic rate.
(C) Sweating and vasodilation of peripheral blood vessels.
(D) Decreased breathing rate.

42. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The cephalocaudal principle of growth states that development proceeds from the head downwards.
Reason (R) : During prenatal development, the head and brain show the most rapid growth, and motor control is achieved in the head and neck before the trunk and limbs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

Q. Infancy
R. Childhood
S. Adolescence

List II: (Characteristic Feature)

1. Rapid deceleration in growth velocity after birth
2. Appearance of secondary sexual characteristics
3. Most rapid phase of growth and differentiation
4. Stable and constant growth

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

9. The term 'maturation' in human growth studies primarily signifies:
(A) The increase in height and weight
(B) The learning of new social skills
(C) The attainment of the adult functional and structural state
(D) The total number of years a person has lived

10. Which statement regarding the growth of subcutaneous tissues is incorrect?
(A) Boys generally have more subcutaneous fat than girls during adolescence.
(B) Subcutaneous fat increases rapidly during the first year of life.
(C) Subcutaneous fat provides insulation and serves as an energy reserve.
(D) The thickness of subcutaneous fat can be measured using skinfold calipers.

11. Consider the following statements about Scammon's growth curves:
1. The neural curve shows rapid growth in early childhood and is near completion by age 6-7.
2. The genital curve shows a rapid acceleration during adolescence.
3. The general curve represents the growth of the body as a whole, including muscle and bone.
4. The lymphoid curve, representing tissues like the thymus, peaks during adolescence and then regresses.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

12. A growth curve that plots the total height achieved at each successive age is known as a:
(A) Velocity curve
(B) Distance curve
(C) Acceleration curve
(D) Scammon's curve

13. Which type of growth curve is most effective for identifying the adolescent growth spurt, which is characterized by a peak in the rate of growth?
(A) Distance curve
(B) Acceleration curve
(C) Velocity curve
(D) Cumulative curve

14. Arrange the following prenatal phases in the correct chronological order of their occurrence:
1. Fetal period
2. Zygote formation
3. Embryonic period

(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2

15. What is the most likely cause-and-effect relationship regarding 'catch-down growth'?
(A) Cause: Chronic illness or undernutrition; Effect: Reduced growth velocity below genetic potential.
(B) Cause: Persistent emotional deprivation; Effect: Sustained and accelerated growth velocity.
(C) Cause: Transition to an obesogenic environment; Effect: Rapid and decelerated growth rate.
(D) Cause: Transfer from deprivation to a rich environment; Effect: Initial reduction in growth rate.

16. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Somatic maturation - Eruption of permanent molars
(B) Senescence - Progressive loss of physiological function
(C) Skeletal maturation - Development of Tanner stages

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CHAPTER 04

Human Growth, Adaptation, and Demography

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1. Which term best describes the increase in the size of the body and its parts due to cell multiplication and an increase in intracellular substance?
(A) Development
(B) Growth
(C) Maturation
(D) Senescence

2. The concept of 'development' in the context of human growth refers to:
(A) The progressive increase in skill and capacity to function
(B) The quantitative increase in physical size and volume
(C) The achievement of full sexual and reproductive maturity
(D) The decline in physiological functions associated with age

3. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Growth is a quantitative change, while development is a qualitative change.
Statement II : Maturation refers to the timing and tempo of progress towards the mature biological state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. A child recovering from a period of severe malnutrition experiences a rapid increase in growth rate, exceeding the expected rate for their age. This phenomenon is known as:
(A) Secular trend
(B) Canalization
(C) Catch-down growth
(D) Catch-up growth

5. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The cephalocaudal principle of growth states that development proceeds from the head downwards.
Reason (R) : During prenatal development, the head and brain show the most rapid growth, and motor control is achieved in the head and neck before the trunk and limbs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. Which of the following statements about the basic principles of growth is correct?
(A) Growth proceeds from the extremities towards the torso.
(B) Development proceeds from general to specific responses.
(C) All body parts grow at the same rate simultaneously.
(D) The rate of growth is constant throughout childhood.

7. All of the following are considered phases of postnatal growth EXCEPT:
(A) Infancy
(B) Childhood
(C) Adolescence
(D) Embryonic period

8. Match List I (Phase of Growth) with List II (Characteristic Feature) and select the correct option:
List I: (Phase of Growth)
P. Prenatal

(A) Parental height
(B) Nutritional intake
(C) Frequency of infectious diseases
(D) Psychological stress

25. Match List I (Factor Affecting Growth) with List II (Example) and select the correct option:
List I: (Factor Affecting Growth)
P. Genetic Factor
Q. Prenatal Environmental Factor
R. Postnatal Environmental Factor
S. Secular Trend
List II: (Example)
1. Chronic childhood illness
2. Maternal smoking during pregnancy
3. Earlier age of menarche over decades
4. Genes for stature inherited from parents
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

26. Which research method for studying human growth involves measuring different individuals of different ages at a single point in time?
(A) Cross-sectional method
(B) Longitudinal method
(C) Mixed longitudinal method
(D) Linked longitudinal method

27. What is a primary advantage of the longitudinal method for studying growth?
(A) It is quick and inexpensive to conduct.
(B) It is free from the problem of subject attrition.
(C) It provides a representative snapshot of a population at one time.
(D) It allows for the calculation of individual growth velocity.

28. A research design where several cohorts of different ages are followed over a period of time, with the time spans for each cohort overlapping, is known as:
(A) Cross-sectional study
(B) Mixed longitudinal study
(C) Pure longitudinal study
(D) Linked longitudinal study

29. Which of the following is a major disadvantage of the cross-sectional method of studying growth?
(A) It is too expensive and time-consuming.
(B) It requires following the same group of individuals for many years.
(C) It cannot provide information about individual growth patterns or velocity.
(D) It is susceptible to changes in research staff and measurement techniques over time.

30. Consider the following statements about methods for studying human growth:
1. The longitudinal method is ideal for studying individual variation in the timing of growth events like the adolescent spurt.
2. The cross-sectional method is more efficient for establishing population norms for height and weight at different ages.
3. The mixed longitudinal method attempts to combine the advantages of both longitudinal and cross-sectional designs.
4. Linked longitudinal studies rely on retrospective data to reconstruct growth patterns.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

31. In the context of body composition, 'bone mass' refers to:
(A) The density of mineral content in the bones.
(B) The total weight of an individual.
(C) The percentage of the body that is not fat.
(D) The amount of fat stored within the bone marrow.

32. The term 'percentage of body fat' represents:
(A) The total weight of fat tissue in kilograms.
(B) The proportion of total body mass that is composed of fat tissue.
(C) The ratio of subcutaneous fat to visceral fat.
(D) The body mass index (BMI) value.

33. What does 'segmental fat' analysis typically measure?
(A) The fat content of a specific food item.
(B) The distribution of body fat across different parts of the body, such as arms, legs, and

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shaping human health, behavior, and physical appearance.

266. (B) Metaphase
During this specific stage of cell division, chromosomes reach their maximum level of condensation, making them clearly visible under a microscope. Cytogeneticists deliberately arrest the cell cycle at this point to capture high-quality images of the chromosomal complement. This precise timing is essential for creating an accurate karyotype, which allows for the detailed inspection of individual chromosome structures and numbers.

267. (B) C-banding
This specialized staining technique is designed to highlight specific regions of highly condensed, non-coding DNA known as constitutive heterochromatin. These regions are typically found surrounding the centromeres of chromosomes. By selectively staining these areas, researchers can identify specific chromosomal landmarks and detect structural variations that might not be apparent using standard universal staining methods for the entire chromosome.

268. (A) To facilitate the identification of specific chromosomes and their abnormalities.
Utilizing various staining methods allows scientists to create distinct patterns of light and dark regions along the length of each chromosome. These unique patterns act like barcodes, enabling the precise identification of homologous pairs and the detection of subtle structural changes. Without these techniques, it would be difficult to distinguish between chromosomes of similar size or to locate specific deletions and translocations.

269. (C) Q-banding
This method involves the use of a fluorescent chemical to create a specific pattern of luminosity on chromosomes. It was the first technique developed for producing detailed banding patterns and is particularly effective for highlighting the Y chromosome. By observing the intensity of the fluorescence, cytogeneticists can distinguish between different regions of the genome and identify specific numerical or structural chromosomal variations.

270. (D) Karyotype
An organized visual representation of an individual's full set of chromosomes is prepared by arranging them in homologous pairs. These pairs are typically ordered based on their size and the position of their centromeres. This profile serves as a vital diagnostic tool, enabling healthcare professionals and researchers to systematically screen for chromosomal abnormalities that may lead to genetic developmental disorders.

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271. (C) To protect chromosome ends from degradation and fusion.
These specialized structures are situated at the terminal ends of each chromosome to serve as protective caps. They prevent the genetic material from unraveling or sticking to nearby chromosomes, which would lead to genomic instability. Because they gradually shorten as cells divide, these regions also play a critical role in the biological processes related to cellular aging and long-term stability.

272. (B) The random inactivation of one X chromosome in female mammals.
This scientific principle describes how female mammals manage having twice as many X chromosomes as males. Early in development, one of the two X chromosomes in every somatic cell is randomly and permanently silenced. This process ensures that both sexes have an equal amount of active gene product from the X chromosome, a crucial mechanism for maintaining genetic balance.

273. (D) Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (FISH)
When genetic changes are too small to be seen through standard microscopic examination, researchers use molecular probes tagged with glowing markers. These probes bind to specific DNA sequences, allowing scientists to pinpoint the exact location of a gene or identify missing segments. This highly sensitive method is essential for detecting microdeletions and complex rearrangements that are invisible to traditional chromosome banding.

274. (A) Dosage compensation
The biological mechanism that equalizes the expression of genes located on the X chromosome between males and females is a fundamental concept in genetics. By inactivating

(D) A is false but R is true.

43. Which of the following is an immediate physiological response to cold exposure in humans?
(A) Vasodilation
(B) Sweating
(C) Shivering
(D) Decreased heart rate

44. Which somatotype, in Sheldon's system, is characterized by a predominance of muscle, bone, and connective tissue?
(A) Endomorphy
(B) Mesomorphy
(C) Ectomorphy
(D) Dysplasia

45. The concept of somatotyping is best described as a method for:
(A) Classifying individuals based on their chronological age.
(B) Quantifying human physique and body shape.
(C) Measuring body composition in terms of fat and muscle.
(D) Assessing the skeletal maturity of an individual.

46. In Kretschmer's classification, the 'pyknic' body type is associated with a rounded, soft physique, and was thought to be predisposed to:
(A) Schizophrenia
(B) Bipolar disorder
(C) Athletic prowess
(D) Intellectual pursuits

47. The Heath-Carter method of somatotyping is an advancement over Sheldon's method because it:
(A) Is purely qualitative and observational.
(B) Uses anthropometric measurements to derive the somatotype components.
(C) Classifies individuals into only three fixed types.
(D) Is based solely on embryonic germ layers.

48. Match List I (Somatotype System) with List II (Key Proponent/Concept) and select the correct option:
List I: (Somatotype System)
P. Kretschmer
Q. Sheldon
R. Heath-Carter
S. Parnell
List II: (Key Proponent/Concept)
1. Used anthropometric measurements to create a phenotype-based system
2. Linked physique to psychiatric dispositions (e.g., Pyknic, Athletic, Leptosomic)
3. Developed a somatotyping method using a two-dimensional chart
4. Proposed three components (Endomorphy, Mesomorphy, Ectomorphy) based on embryology
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

49. An individual with a high ectomorphy rating would be expected to have a physique that is:
(A) Rounded and soft
(B) Muscular and athletic
(C) Linear and fragile
(D) Balanced between all three components

50. One of the main applications of somatotyping is in the field of:
(A) Clinical psychology to diagnose mental illness
(B) Forensic science for personal identification
(C) Sports science to relate physique to performance in different activities
(D) Demography to predict population growth

51. What does the multidisciplinary nature of demography imply?
(A) It is a sub-discipline of sociology only.
(B) It borrow concepts and methods from many different fields like sociology, economics, biology, and statistics.
(C) It is a field that has no practical applications.
(D) It is an exact science with invariable laws.

52. The relationship between demography and anthropological demography is best described as:
(A) Micro-level, cultural, and community perspectives on demographic questions
(B) These two disciplines are fundamentally different and completely unrelated fields
(C) Demography is considered a secondary

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subfield of anthropological demography
(D) Anthropological demography focuses solely on large-scale national census data

53. Which of the following is NOT a primary variable studied in demography?
(A) Fertility
(B) Mortality
(C) Migration
(D) Somatotype

54. In demography, 'fertility' refers to:
(A) The biological capacity to conceive.
(B) The number of deaths in a population.
(C) The movement of people across borders.
(D) The actual reproductive performance of a population.

55. Arrange the following developments in somatotyping in chronological order of their proposal:
1. Sheldon's system based on germ layers
2. Heath-Carter's anthropometric method
3. Kretschmer's constitutional types
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 1, 2
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2

56. 'Morbidity' in a demographic context is defined as:
(A) The number of deaths in a population.
(B) The incidence of disease and illness in a population.
(C) The rate of population growth.
(D) The average lifespan of a population.

57. Which of the following is a key determinant of fertility?
(A) The level of mortality in a population.
(B) The average age at marriage.
(C) The rate of internal migration.
(D) The sex ratio at birth.

58. What does 'selection intensity' measure in the context of anthropological demography?
(A) The strength of preferred mate choice in a population
(B) Potential for natural selection via fertility and mortality differences
(C) The specific intensity of migration between various populations
(D) The degree of genetic drift in a restricted small population

59. The movement of people from one geographical region to another with the intention of settling, permanently or temporarily, is known as:
(A) Mortality
(B) Fertility
(C) The actual reproductive performance of a population
(D) Migration

60. Consider the following statements about determinants of mortality:
1. Availability and quality of healthcare.
2. Nutritional status of the population.
3. Prevalence of infectious and chronic diseases.
4. Level of sanitation and public health infrastructure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

61. The proximodistal principle of growth describes the pattern where development proceeds from:
(A) The head to the feet.
(B) The center of the body outward to the extremities.
(C) The lower parts of the body to the upper parts.
(D) Specific muscle groups to general motor skills.

62. Which physiological variable typically decreases from infancy to adulthood?
(A) Resting heart rate
(B) Blood pressure
(C) Body mass
(D) Total blood volume

63. The curve in Scammon's model that shows a unique pattern of peaking around age 12 and then declining to adult size is the:
(A) Neural curve
(B) Genital curve
(C) General curve
(D) Lymphoid curve

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64. An acceleration curve in growth studies plots the:
(A) Total height achieved at each age.
(B) Rate of growth per year.
(C) Growth of the lymphoid system relative to general body growth.
(D) Change in growth velocity from one year to the next.

65. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The cross-sectional method of studying growth is not suitable for determining an individual's growth velocity.
Reason (R) : The cross-sectional method measures different individuals at each age, so the incremental growth of a single individual cannot be tracked.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. Which statement correctly describes a characteristic of the prenatal growth phase?
(A) It is the slowest period of growth in the human lifespan.
(B) It is a period of high velocity growth and differentiation.
(C) Growth during this phase is primarily influenced by postnatal nutrition.
(D) Development proceeds from the limbs to the trunk.

67. Which of the following is NOT a primary determinant of migration?
(A) Economic opportunities (push and pull factors)
(B) Political instability or conflict
(C) Environmental disasters
(D) The crude birth rate of the destination country

68. The primary difference between 'growth' and 'maturation' is that:
(A) Growth is qualitative, while maturation is quantitative.
(B) Growth refers to the increase in size, while maturation refers to the progress towards the mature state.
(C) Growth occurs only in childhood, while maturation occurs only in adolescence.
(D) Growth is measured by height, while maturation is measured by weight.

69. In body composition analysis, what does 'body mass' refer to?
(A) The mass of the skeleton only.
(B) The mass of fat-free tissues.
(C) The total mass of the individual's body.
(D) The mass of body water.

70. Match List I (Demographic Term) with List II (Definition) and select the correct option:
List I: (Demographic Term)
P. Morbidity
Q. Mortality
R. Migration
S. Fertility
List II: (Definition)
1. The incidence and prevalence of disease in a population.
2. The incidence of death in a population.
3. The movement of people into or out of a specific geographic area.
4. The actual reproductive output of a population.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

71. An example of a secular trend in growth observed in many industrialized countries over the past century is:
(A) A decrease in average adult height.
(B) A later onset of puberty in girls.
(C) An increase in the average height of children at all ages.
(D) A stabilization of body weight.

72. Identifying the correct statement about human adaptation:
(A) Acclimatization to high altitude is an example of a genetic adaptation.
(B) Shivering is a long-term cultural adaptation to cold.

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(C) Vasodilation in hot weather is a short-term physiological adaptation.
(D) Bergmann's rule explains adaptation to humidity, not temperature.

73. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Endomorphy - Rounded physique
(B) Mesomorphy - Muscular physique
(C) Ectomorphy - Linear physique
(D) Pyknic type - Schizophrenia

74. The "linked longitudinal" method of studying growth is characterized by:
(A) Following multiple overlapping age cohorts simultaneously.
(B) Measuring different individuals at a single point in time.
(C) Following one group of individuals from birth to maturity.
(D) Using retrospective records (like school health data) to augment current measurements of individuals.

75. The multidisciplinary nature of demography is evident in its reliance on which of the following disciplines for its theoretical framework?
(A) Exclusively biology and medicine
(B) Exclusively sociology and geography
(C) A wide range of disciplines including sociology, economics, history, and public health
(D) Exclusively mathematics and statistics

76. The concept of somatotyping, as originally proposed by Sheldon, was theoretically based on the:
(A) Four humors of ancient Greek medicine.
(B) Relative development of the three embryonic germ layers.
(C) Astrological signs at the time of birth.
(D) Individual's blood type.

77. Consider the following statements related to the study of human growth:
1. A distance curve shows cumulative growth.
2. The cross-sectional method is best for determining individual growth velocity.
3. The cephalocaudal principle means development proceeds from head to foot.
4. Catch-down growth is an acceleration of growth following a period of deprivation.
5. The adolescent growth spurt is more clearly visible on a velocity curve than a distance curve.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 3, and 5 only
(C) 2, 4, and 5 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

78. The primary purpose of using Allen's and Bergmann's rules in anthropology is to:
(A) Predict the rate of secular trends in growth.
(B) Explain patterns of human body size and shape variation in relation to climate.
(C) Determine the somatotype of an individual.
(D) Calculate the intensity of selection in a population.

79. A high value for 'Selection Intensity' suggests that a population has experienced:
(A) Very low rates of mortality and fertility.
(B) Significant differentials in mortality and fertility, providing greater scope for natural selection.
(C) A high rate of immigration.
(D) A stable demographic profile for many generations.

80. In Parnell's modification of Sheldon's somatotyping, what was the major change?
(A) He introduced a fourth component, dysplasia.
(B) He shifted from a genotypic (embryological) to a phenotypic (anthropometric) basis.
(C) He linked physique to psychological traits.
(D) He developed a two-dimensional somatochart for plotting.

81. Which of the following best defines 'anthropological demography'?
(A) The statistical study of human populations using only census data.
(B) Population dynamics studied via cultural context and social structure in societies.
(C) The study of ancient population sizes based on archaeological evidence.
(D) The analysis of fertility rates in non-human primates.

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82. Which statement regarding dental maturation is most accurate?
(A) It is highly influenced by nutritional status, making it a poor age indicator.
(B) It is a relatively stable process, less affected by environmental insults than skeletal growth, making it useful for age estimation.
(C) The sequence of eruption of permanent teeth is more variable than the sequence for deciduous teeth.
(D) It is a less reliable indicator of chronological age than the appearance of secondary sexual characteristics.

83. 'Body age' in body composition analysis is a competency-based metric that implies:
(A) The user's body is metabolically equivalent to the average person of that 'body age'.
(B) The user has the same bone mass as an average person of that 'body age'.
(C) The user's chronological age has been officially re-evaluated.
(D) The user has completed skeletal maturation at that 'body age'.

84. In response to chronic cold stress, what type of adaptation might be observed in a human population over generations?
(A) A decrease in basal metabolic rate.
(B) A taller, more linear body build.
(C) An increase in the density of sweat glands.
(D) A higher than average basal metabolic rate.

85. Consider the following statements about growth curves:
1. A velocity curve shows the rate of growth.
2. A distance curve is always upward-sloping or flat, never downward.
3. The peak of the adolescent growth spurt is called the peak height velocity (PHV).
4. An acceleration curve shows when the rate of growth is speeding up or slowing down.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

86. Which factor is considered a genetic, rather than environmental, influence on growth?
(A) Socioeconomic status
(B) Ethnic origin
(C) Quality of diet
(D) Psychological environment

87. Which of the following is NOT an application of somatotyping?
(A) Tracking changes in physique during training.
(B) Talent identification in sports.
(C) Assessing risk for certain lifestyle diseases.
(D) Estimating chronological age in children.

88. The key contribution of the Heath-Carter method to somatotyping was:
(A) The invention of the three components of physique.
(B) The use of standardized photographs for rating.
(C) The development of an objective, measurement-based method that could be replicated.
(D) The link between physique and temperament.

89. A demographer studying the reasons why people are leaving a rural area due to lack of jobs and moving to a city for better employment is studying:
(A) Morbidity determinants.
(B) Fertility differentials.
(C) Migration push and pull factors.
(D) The mechanics of selection intensity.

90. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : Somatotyping is a useful tool in sports science.
Reason (R) : Different sports activities often favor individuals with specific body builds and compositions, which can be quantified by somatotyping.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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differential _____ to estimate the maximum potential for evolutionary change.
(A) Migration
(B) Morbidity
(C) Mortality
(D) Maturation

130. A key feature of the adolescent growth spurt phase is the:
(A) Stable and predictable rate of growth.
(B) Onset of senescence.
(C) Development of deciduous teeth.
(D) Pubertal growth spurt and development of secondary sexual characteristics.

131. In the Heath-Carter method, a somatotype of 7-2-2 would indicate a person who is:
(A) Highly endomorphic
(B) Highly ectomorphic
(C) Highly mesomorphic
(D) Balanced in all components

132. The process of physiological change that allows an individual to adjust to a new environment, such as high altitude or extreme temperatures, is called:
(A) Genetic drift
(B) Acclimatization
(C) Natural selection
(D) Secular trend

133. Which of the following is an example of a 'pull factor' in migration?
(A) Famine in the home country.
(B) War and persecution.
(C) Lack of educational opportunities.
(D) Better job prospects in another country.

134. Which method for studying growth is most susceptible to 'cohort effects', where differences between age groups might be due to generational changes rather than age itself?
(A) Longitudinal
(B) Mixed longitudinal
(C) Cross-sectional
(D) Linked longitudinal

135. Consider the following statements about somatotyping:
1. Kretschmer : Pyknic
2. Sheldon : Mesomorph
3. Heath-Carter : Anthropometric measurements
4. Parnell : Genotypic basis

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correctly matched?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

136. The cephalocaudal principle of growth is evident in infancy when a baby:
(A) Can grasp an object before they can walk.
(B) Can control their head movements before they can sit up.
(C) Can move their whole arm before controlling their fingers.
(D) Grows faster in the first six months than in the second six months.

137. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the relationship between demography and other disciplines?
(A) Demography is a subfield of sociology with no other connections.
(B) Demography is an interdisciplinary field drawing from sociology, economics, biology, geography, and history.
(C) Demography is a standalone field that does not interact with other disciplines.
(D) Demography is purely a branch of applied statistics.

138. The study of dental maturation is a useful tool in forensic anthropology for:
(A) Determining the cause of death.
(B) Estimating the age at death of a subadult individual.
(C) Identifying the sex of an individual.
(D) Assessing the nutritional status of a population.

139. Which statement best differentiates aging from senescence?
(A) Aging is biological; senescence is social.
(B) Aging is the entire process of growing older; senescence is the functional decline associated with old age.
(C) Aging is positive; senescence is negative.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.

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5. All three processes (growth, development, maturation) are independent of each other.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1, 4, and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, and 5 only

101. A "distance curve" for height shows:
(A) The speed at which a child is growing at a particular age.
(B) The total height of a child at each successive age.
(C) The child's height compared to their parents' heights.
(D) The acceleration and deceleration of growth spurts.

102. Which method of studying growth provides data on the growth of individuals, allowing for the calculation of growth velocity, but is also time-consuming and expensive?
(A) Longitudinal
(B) Cross-sectional
(C) Mixed-sectional
(D) Retrospective

103. According to Bergmann's Rule, why would a polar bear be larger than a sun bear?
(A) A smaller surface area to volume ratio helps conserve heat in cold climates.
(B) A larger body size is better for defending territory in open, cold environments.
(C) Diet in cold climates is higher in calories, inevitably leading to larger sizes.
(D) A larger body has a larger surface area to volume ratio, assisting heat loss.

104. The 'athletic' type in Kretschmer's system corresponds most closely to which of Sheldon's somatotypes?
(A) Endomorph
(B) Mesomorph
(C) Ectomorph
(D) Balanced type

105. Arrange the following events of maturation in the typical order they might be assessed for a 12-year-old child:
1. Assessment of secondary sexual characteristics (Tanner stage).
2. Radiograph of hand-wrist for skeletal age.
3. Dental check for eruption of permanent canines and premolars.

(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) All are typically assessed concurrently and not in a fixed sequence.

106. In demography, what concept is directly opposite to fertility?
(A) Morbidity
(B) Mortality
(C) Migration
(D) Fecundity

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107. Which of the following would be an example of an environmental factor negatively affecting prenatal growth?
(A) The mother contracting rubella during the first trimester.
(B) The father being a heavy smoker.
(C) The family having a low socioeconomic status after the child is born.
(D) The child having a genetic predisposition for tall stature.

108. The main difference between the Heath-Carter method and Parnell's method of somatotyping is that:
(A) Heath-Carter is photographic while Parnell is anthropometric.
(B) Parnell uses a 2D chart, while Heath-Carter uses a 3D model.
(C) Heath-Carter can be entirely anthropometric, while Parnell's method was a phenotypic chart-based approach.
(D) Parnell's is for males, Heath-Carter's is for females.

109. What is the primary physiological challenge for humans at high altitude?
(A) Hyperthermia (overheating)
(B) Hypoxia (reduced oxygen availability)
(C) Dehydration due to high humidity
(D) Increased atmospheric pressure

110. Consider the following statements accurately describing factors affecting human growth:
1. Genetic factors establish the upper and lower limits of an individual's growth

91. The period of postnatal growth characterized by rapid but decelerating growth in the first two years of life is called:
(A) Childhood
(B) Adolescence
(C) Infancy
(D) Senescence

92. Which of the following best represents an example of somatic maturation?
(A) The fusion of the epiphyses of the long bones.
(B) The development of pubic hair and breasts.
(C) The eruption of the first permanent molar.
(D) The attainment of final adult height.

93. The decline in the age of menarche observed in many countries over the last 150 years is a classic example of a:
(A) Genetic mutation
(B) Secular trend
(C) Proximodistal trend
(D) Catch-up growth phenomenon

94. The primary limitation of a purely cross-sectional study of growth is that it:
(A) Is too costly and time-consuming.
(B) Masks individual differences in the timing and tempo of growth.
(C) Suffers from high rates of subject dropout.
(D) Requires advanced statistical techniques that are not widely available.

95. Match List I (Concept) with List II (Description) and select the correct option:
List I: (Concept)
P. Catch-up Growth
Q. Secular Trend
R. Allen's Rule
S. Senescence
List II: (Description)
1. Generational change in a biological parameter
2. Appendage length varies inversely with ambient temperature
3. Post-illness acceleration in growth rate
4. Age-related decline in physiological function
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

96. The difference between morbidity and mortality is that:
(A) Morbidity refers to death, mortality refers to disease.
(B) Morbidity refers to disease, mortality refers to death.
(C) Morbidity is studied by sociologists, mortality by biologists.
(D) There is no significant difference between the two terms.

97. An individual is described as having a physique that is "linear, fragile, with poorly developed musculature." In Sheldon's somatotyping system, this individual would have a high rating in:
(A) Endomorphy
(B) Mesomorphy
(C) Ectomorphy
(D) Somatonia

98. Which of the following physiological processes is a human adaptation to heat stress?
(A) Vasoconstriction of peripheral blood vessels.
(B) Shivering to generate heat.
(C) Increased sweating to promote evaporative cooling.
(D) A decrease in blood flow to the skin.

99. The concept of body composition is primarily concerned with:
(A) The shape and proportion of the human body.
(B) The quantification of the body's constituent parts, such as fat, muscle, and bone.
(C) The study of human movement and biomechanics.
(D) The classification of human physique into types.

100. Consider the following statements about growth, development, and maturation:
1. Growth is an increase in size.
2. Development is an increase in complexity and function.
3. Maturation is the process of achieving the adult state.
4. Senescence is a part of the maturation process.

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120. Match List I (Rule/Programme) with List II (Core Idea) and select the correct option:
List I: (Rule/Programme)
P. Bergmann's Rule
Q. Allen's Rule
R. Human Adaptability Programme
S. Secular Trend
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Change in growth patterns across generations
2. Body mass increases in colder climates
3. International study of human environmental adaptation
4. Appendage length decreases in colder climates
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

121. The difference between fertility and fecundity is that fecundity refers to:
(A) The actual number of children born.
(B) The physiological capability to conceive.
(C) The number of deaths in a population.
(D) The desire to have children.

122. Which pair represents a correct association in Kretschmer's typology?
(A) Leptosomic - Stout and rounded
(B) Athletic - Muscular and robust
(C) Pyknic - Slender and frail
(D) Dysplastic - Associated with manic-depression

123. The most important application of assessing skeletal maturation is to:
(A) Predict an individual's final adult height.
(B) Determine a person's chronological age with absolute certainty.
(C) Assess biological maturity, which may differ from chronological age.
(D) Diagnose nutritional deficiencies.

124. The concept of "catch-down growth" refers to:
(A) A spurt of growth to compensate for an earlier deficit.
(B) A reduction in growth rate, often due to illness or poor nutrition.
(C) The normal deceleration of growth after infancy.
(D) The final phase of growth before reaching adult height.

125. Consider the following statements about body composition:
1. Body mass is the sum of fat mass and fat-free mass.
2. 'Body age' is a medically recognized standard for determining life expectancy.
3. Segmental fat analysis provides information on fat distribution.
4. Bone mass is a key component of the fat-free mass.
5. A high percentage of body fat is universally healthy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 3, and 4 only
(C) 2, 4, and 5 only
(D) 3, 4, and 5 only

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126. A growth velocity curve is derived from which other type of curve?
(A) Acceleration curve
(B) Scammon's curve
(C) Distance curve
(D) Morbidity curve

127. Which of these is a primary concern in anthropological demography that might be overlooked in general demography?
(A) National population growth rates.
(B) The effect of kinship systems on fertility decisions.
(C) Age-sex pyramids of entire countries.
(D) The use of census data for economic forecasting.

128. What is the cause-and-effect relationship described by Allen's Rule?
(A) Cause: High altitude; Effect: Increased red blood cell count.
(B) Cause: Hot climate; Effect: Longer, thinner appendages for better heat dissipation.
(C) Cause: Cold climate; Effect: Increased body mass for heat retention.
(D) Cause: Malnutrition; Effect: Stunted growth.

129. The index of selection intensity combines information on differential fertility and

potential.
2. Nutrition is one of the most critical environmental factors influencing postnatal growth.
3. Chronic psychological stress can inhibit growth through hormonal pathways.
4. Parental height has no correlation with offspring's adult height.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

111. 'Segmental fat' analysis is useful for understanding:
(A) The risk of cardiovascular disease associated with central obesity.
(B) The total energy content of the body.
(C) The rate of fat metabolism.
(D) The age at which fat deposition begins.

112. The study of the causes and determinants of migration often involves analyzing:
(A) Crude death rates.
(B) Push and pull factors.
(C) The index of selection intensity.
(D) The tempo of maturation.

113. An individual with a somatotype rating of 2-6-3 would be best described as a:
(A) Balanced endomorph
(B) Ectomorphic mesomorph
(C) Mesomorph-ectomorph
(D) Endomorphic mesomorph

114. The concept of senescence specifically refers to the:
(A) Entire aging process from birth.
(B) Growth and development during adolescence.
(C) Achievement of peak bone mass.
(D) Deleterious and degenerative changes that occur at the end of the lifespan.

115. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : Anthropological demography often uses qualitative methods like ethnography in addition to quantitative data.
Reason (R) : Understanding the cultural beliefs and social structures surrounding marriage, childbirth, and death is crucial for explaining demographic patterns in small-scale societies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. Which of the following would NOT be considered a measure of somatic maturation?
(A) Age at menarche in females
(B) Voice breaking in males
(C) Growth of axillary hair
(D) Number of calcified centers in the wrist

117. An immediate acclimatization response to moving to a high-altitude location is:
(A) Hyperventilation (increased rate and depth of breathing).
(B) Increased production of red blood cells.
(C) An increase in lung volume.
(D) A decrease in heart rate.

118. Which statement about Scammon's growth curves is incorrect?
(A) The neural curve shows that the brain achieves most of its growth by age 7.
(B) The general curve follows an 'S' shape, similar to height and weight.
(C) The lymphoid curve shows tissues growing beyond adult size in adolescence and then regressing.
(D) The genital curve shows steady growth from birth to adulthood.

119. A major advantage of the mixed longitudinal study design is that it:
(A) Is the quickest and cheapest method to establish population norms.
(B) Can produce longitudinal data over a wide age range in a shorter amount of time than a pure longitudinal study.
(C) Eliminates the problem of cohort effects entirely.
(D) Requires no statistical analysis.

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140. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : There is a secular trend towards earlier menarche in many populations worldwide.

Reason (R) : Improvements in nutrition, health, and overall socioeconomic conditions are believed to be the primary environmental factors driving this trend.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The Scammon's curve for neural tissue growth demonstrates that:

(A) Most of the brain's size is achieved in early childhood.
(B) The brain and nervous system grow slowly and steadily throughout life.
(C) The nervous system grows rapidly during adolescence.
(D) Neural growth is directly tied to the growth of reproductive organs.

142. A child who becomes very obese and whose growth in height is slowed may be experiencing:

(A) Catch-up growth
(B) A secular trend
(C) Catch-down growth
(D) Normal adolescent development

143. Which of the following is a key determinant of mortality rates in a population?

(A) The literacy rate of women.
(B) The level of public health and sanitation.
(C) The Gini coefficient.
(D) The gross domestic product per capita.

144. The main advantage of using the Heath-Carter method for somatotyping is its:

(A) Simplicity and speed.
(B) Link to psychological profiles.
(C) Objectivity and reproducibility based on measurements.
(D) Basis in embryological theory.

145. Consider the following physiological or behavioral adaptations to cold environments in humans:

1. Vasoconstriction of peripheral blood vessels.
2. Increased basal metabolic rate.
3. Shivering.
4. Building well-insulated shelters.
5. Vasodilation to release heat.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) 1, 2, and 5 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) 1, 3, and 5 only

146. 'Bone mass' as a component of body composition refers to the:

(A) Total weight of the skeleton.
(B) Volume of the bones.
(C) Mineral content of the bones, often measured as bone mineral density.
(D) Number of bones in the body.

147. A study that starts in 2020 with groups of 6-year-olds, 8-year-olds, and 10-year-olds and follows each group for 3 years is an example of what kind of study design?

(A) Cross-sectional
(B) Pure longitudinal
(C) Mixed longitudinal
(D) Linked longitudinal

148. Which is an incorrect pairing of a somatotype proponent and their concept?

(A) Kretschmer - Leptosomic type
(B) Sheldon - Endomorphy, mesomorphy, ectomorphy
(C) Heath-Carter - Anthropometric somatotype
(D) Parnell - Embryological basis for somatotype

149. The Human Adaptability Programme was a major international research effort to understand:

(A) The genetic basis of human diseases.
(B) The ways in which different human populations adapt to their diverse environments.
(C) The demographic transition in developing countries.
(D) The origins of human language.

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constant growth.
(C) The adolescent growth spurt.
(D) The onset of senescence.

212. Which statement accurately describes a key principle of growth?
(A) All body systems develop at the same rate.
(B) Growth is a continuous but uneven process, with periods of rapid acceleration and deceleration.
(C) The direction of growth is from the feet towards the head (caudocephalic).
(D) Genetic factors have no influence on the final height of an individual.

213. A key difference between a distance growth curve and a velocity growth curve is that the velocity curve:
(A) Shows the total height at any given age.
(B) Can have negative values if the individual is shrinking.
(C) Shows the rate of growth and has peaks and troughs, notably the adolescent growth spurt.
(D) Is always a straight, upward-sloping line.

214. The concept of 'aging' is best understood as:
(A) A process of change that occurs throughout the lifespan.
(B) A disease that can be cured.
(C) The period of life after 65 years.
(D) Synonymous with somatic maturation.

215. Arrange the following methods of studying growth from simplest and quickest to most complex and time-consuming:
1. Mixed Longitudinal
2. Cross-Sectional
3. Pure Longitudinal
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 3, 1, 2
(C) 1, 2, 3
(D) 2, 3, 1

216. In the context of demography, 'migration' is defined as:
(A) The number of deaths per 1000 people.
(B) The number of births per 1000 people.
(C) The movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new residence.
(D) The prevalence of disease in a population.

217. A high rating in 'mesomorphy' in Sheldon's system indicates a predominance of:
(A) Fat and soft tissues.
(B) Linearity and fragility.
(C) Muscle and bone.
(D) Nervous tissue.

218. The primary purpose of sweating as a human adaptation to heat is:
(A) To cool the skin surface through evaporation.
(B) To conserve water.
(C) To generate metabolic heat.
(D) To increase blood flow to the skin.

219. Which body composition component is typically measured to assess osteoporosis risk?
(A) Percentage of body fat
(B) Segmental fat
(C) Bone mass / Bone mineral density
(D) Body age

220. Consider the following statements about demography:
1. It is a multidisciplinary field.
2. Fertility, mortality, and migration are its core areas of study.
3. Anthropological demography adds a micro-level, cultural perspective.
4. Selection intensity is a concept used to measure the potential for natural selection.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

221. An observed increase in the average height of adolescents over several decades is an example of:
(A) Catch-up growth
(B) A secular trend
(C) A seasonal growth pattern
(D) Skeletal maturation

222. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : Allen's rule and Bergmann's

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(C) The sequence is always 2, 1, 3.
(D) The sequence is always 1, 3, 2.

161. A major drawback of the pure longitudinal method for studying human growth is:
(A) Inability to measure growth velocity.
(B) High likelihood of subject attrition over the many years of the study.
(C) The results are obtained very quickly.
(D) It only provides population averages, not individual data.

162. Which of the following statements about determinants of fertility is most accurate?
(A) Economic development and female education are often associated with declining fertility rates.
(B) Fertility is determined solely by biological factors.
(C) High infant mortality rates tend to lead to lower fertility rates.
(D) Government policies have no impact on a population's fertility.

163. The concept of "percentage of body fat" is a key indicator in assessing:
(A) Skeletal maturity.
(B) Nutritional status and health risk.
(C) Dental age.
(D) Somatotype components only.

164. What is the fundamental idea behind somatotyping?
(A) That human personality is fixed from birth.
(B) That human body shape and composition can be described and quantified.
(C) That all humans fit into one of three distinct categories.
(D) That body shape determines social status.

165. Consider the following statements about maturation:
1. Skeletal maturation refers to the progression towards the fully ossified adult skeleton.
2. Dental maturation is judged by tooth eruption and calcification.
3. Somatic maturation includes the development of secondary sex characteristics.
4. All three types of maturation (skeletal, dental, somatic) are always perfectly in sync with each other and with chronological age.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

166. A population living in a hot, arid climate would, according to Allen's and Bergmann's rules, likely exhibit which morphology?
(A) A large, stocky body with short limbs.
(B) A small, stocky body with short limbs.
(C) A tall, linear body with long limbs.
(D) A small, linear body with short limbs.

167. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of the prenatal phase of growth?
(A) It is a period of extremely rapid growth and cellular differentiation.
(B) Growth velocity is slow and steady.
(C) Environmental factors have no influence during this phase.
(D) It is characterized by the development of secondary sexual characteristics.

168. The "multidisciplinary nature of demography" is best illustrated by its use of:
(A) Sociological theories to explain fertility decline.
(B) Statistical methods to analyze census data.
(C) Biological concepts to understand mortality.
(D) All of the above.

169. What does a velocity curve for human height show?
(A) The total height gained up to a certain age.
(B) The rate of growth (e.g., in cm/year) at different ages.
(C) The acceleration of the growth rate.
(D) The comparison of an individual's height to the population average.

170. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The longitudinal method is considered the gold standard for studying individual growth patterns.
Reason (R) : It involves repeated measurements on the same individuals over time, which allows

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for the direct calculation of growth increments and velocity.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

171. Which component of body composition is most directly related to metabolic rate and physical strength?

(A) Percentage of body fat
(B) Fat-free mass (including muscle)
(C) Segmental fat
(D) Body age

172. The difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate gives the:

(A) Rate of natural increase.
(B) Total fertility rate.
(C) Net migration rate.
(D) Index of selection intensity.

173. Kretschmer's 'leptosomic' or 'asthenic' type is characterized by a physique that is:

(A) Rounded and fat.
(B) Muscular and energetic.
(C) Frail, linear, and thin.
(D) A mix of different types.

174. The main purpose of the Human Adaptability Programme was to:

(A) Document the diversity of human cultures.
(B) Understand the biological and behavioral adaptability of human populations to environmental stresses.
(C) Eradicate infectious diseases.
(D) Promote a single global culture.

175. Consider the following statements about concepts in human adaptation:

1. Bergmann's rule pertains to body mass and climate.
2. Allen's rule pertains to limb proportions and climate.
3. Acclimatization is a short-term, reversible physiological adjustment.
4. Wearing warm clothing is a form of cultural adaptation to cold.
5. Genetic adaptations, like those in Tibetan populations at high altitude, are acquired during an individual's lifetime.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, and 5 only

176. What is the most significant disadvantage of a cross-sectional growth study?

(A) It takes a very long time to complete.
(B) It is extremely expensive due to subject follow-up.
(C) It can't be used to study individual growth rates or the timing of the adolescent growth spurt.
(D) It requires complex statistical analysis that is rarely used.

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177. The term for the progressive deterioration of bodily structures and functions associated with old age is:

(A) Maturation
(B) Development
(C) Senescence
(D) Growth

178. What does "selection intensity" attempt to quantify?

(A) The degree of preference in mate selection.
(B) The maximum possible rate of evolution by natural selection due to differential survival and fertility.
(C) The force of migration in changing gene frequencies.
(D) The intensity of a secular trend.

179. A somatotype rating of 2-5-5 would indicate an individual who is a:

(A) Balanced endomorph
(B) Mesomorph-ectomorph
(C) Ectomorphic endomorph
(D) Mesomorphic endomorph

180. Match List I (Type of Maturation) with List II (Indicator) and select the correct option:

List I: (Type of Maturation)

P. Skeletal Maturation
Q. Dental Maturation
R. Somatic Maturation (Female)

S. Somatic Maturation (Male)
List II: (Indicator)
1. Age at menarche
2. Ossification of carpal bones
3. Eruption of first molar
4. Voice breaking
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

181. 'Catch-up growth' is a phenomenon typically observed after:
(A) A period of accelerated growth during adolescence.
(B) The removal of a growth-inhibiting factor, such as malnutrition or illness.
(C) The normal growth trajectory has been completed.
(D) The onset of senescence.

182. Which statement correctly identifies a relationship between demography and anthropological demography?
(A) Anthropological demography rejects all quantitative methods used by demography.
(B) Anthropological demography provides cultural and local context to the large-scale statistical patterns studied by demography.
(C) Demography is the qualitative branch, while anthropological demography is the quantitative branch.
(D) The two fields are identical and the names are used interchangeably.

183. The proximodistal pattern of development is illustrated by the fact that a child can:
(A) See an object before they can touch it.
(B) Control their trunk muscles before they can control their hands and fingers.
(C) Babble before they can speak words.
(D) Stand before they can walk.

184. The Heath-Carter method of somatotyping is considered more objective than Sheldon's original method because it is based on:
(A) Subjective ratings of photographs.
(B) Astrological charts.
(C) A set of specific anthropometric measurements.
(D) Embryonic germ layer theory.

185. Which of the following is a direct measure of mortality?
(A) Crude Death Rate
(B) General Fertility Rate
(C) Morbidity Incidence
(D) Net Migration

186. The increase in average height and weight in many populations over the 20th century is a well-documented example of:
(A) Catch-down growth
(B) A secular trend
(C) Genetic drift
(D) The founder effect

187. The term 'body age' is a conceptual tool used in health and fitness to:
(A) Compare an individual's body composition and metabolism to age-based population averages.
(B) Legally change a person's age.
(C) Determine skeletal maturity.
(D) Predict the exact date of death.

188. Which of the following is NOT a primary determinant of fertility?
(A) Age at marriage
(B) Use of contraception
(C) Female education levels
(D) Average adult height

189. A key difference between human adaptation to high altitude and adaptation to cold is that:
(A) Adaptation to cold is purely cultural, whereas adaptation to altitude is purely biological.
(B) The primary stressor at high altitude is hypoxia, while the primary stressor in cold environments is heat loss.
(C) There are no genetic adaptations to high altitude.
(D) Humans cannot acclimatize to cold, only to high altitude.

190. Consider the following statements regarding the methods of studying human growth:
1. The cross-sectional method is quick but cannot track individual velocity.
2. The longitudinal method tracks individual velocity but is time-consuming and suffers from attrition.

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3. The mixed-longitudinal method combines features of both to be more time-efficient than a full longitudinal study.
4. The linked-longitudinal method uses existing historical records.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

191. The primary focus of somatotyping is the classification of:
(A) Human temperament
(B) Human physique
(C) Human intelligence
(D) Human ancestry

192. Which of the following defines morbidity?
(A) The condition of being diseased or the incidence of disease in a population.
(B) The study of the causes of death.
(C) The rate of births in a population.
(D) The process of biological aging.

193. In the context of adaptation, shivering is a physiological response to:
(A) Cold stress, to generate heat through muscle contractions.
(B) Heat stress, to increase surface area for cooling.
(C) High altitude, to increase oxygen intake.
(D) Psychological stress, to release endorphins.

194. The 'general' curve in Scammon's model represents the growth of:
(A) The brain and spinal cord.
(B) The reproductive organs.
(C) The body as a whole, including muscle, bone, and most organs.
(D) The thymus and lymph nodes.

195. Consider the following factors that affect human growth and development:
1. Genetic inheritance from parents.
2. Nutritional intake during childhood.
3. Socio-economic status of the family.
4. Presence or absence of chronic illness.
5. Psychological and emotional environment.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 4 only
(C) 2, 3, and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

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196. Which is the most appropriate use of dental maturation assessment?
(A) To predict final adult height.
(B) To estimate the chronological age of a child or adolescent.
(C) To determine the somatotype of an individual.
(D) To measure the intensity of selection in a population.

197. A key feature of anthropological demography is its use of:
(A) Ethnographic fieldwork to understand demographic behaviors in their cultural context.
(B) Satellite imagery to count populations.
(C) Stock market data to predict migration.
(D) Animal studies to model human fertility.

198. The progressive attainment of adult size, shape, and function is termed:
(A) Senescence
(B) Growth
(C) Maturation
(D) Acclimatization

199. A person with a stocky build and short limbs living in a cold climate is an example of which ecological rules?
(A) Only Allen's Rule
(B) Only Bergmann's Rule
(C) Both Bergmann's and Allen's Rules
(D) Neither Bergmann's nor Allen's Rule

200. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A) : The lymphoid tissues, as depicted by Scammon's curve, are larger in late childhood than in adulthood.
Reason (R) : Tissues like the thymus and tonsils, which are part of the immune system, undergo significant growth during childhood and then regress (involute) after puberty.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

201. Which of the following concepts is NOT a part of body composition analysis?
(A) Bone mass
(B) Percentage of body fat
(C) Skeletal age
(D) Body mass

202. Which of the following is a classic example of a 'push factor' in migration studies?
(A) High wages in a destination city.
(B) Political freedom in a new country.
(C) Severe drought and famine in a home region.
(D) Excellent universities in a foreign country.

203. The 'pyknic' body type described by Kretschmer is comparable to Sheldon's:
(A) Mesomorph
(B) Ectomorph
(C) Endomorph
(D) Somatonia

204. The difference between growth and development is that growth refers to changes in _____, while development refers to changes in _____.
(A) size; complexity and function
(B) complexity; size
(C) function; maturity
(D) maturity; size

205. Match List I (Term) with List II (Field of Study) and select the correct option:
List I: (Term)
P. Somatotype
Q. Secular Trend
R. Selection Intensity
S. Acclimatization
List II: (Field of Study)
1. Human Adaptation
2. Demography / Population Genetics
3. Human Growth Studies
4. Physique Assessment
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

206. Which of the following is an example of a genetic factor affecting growth?
(A) A child's diet.
(B) The socioeconomic status of the family.
(C) The stature inherited from parents.
(D) The climate in which a child lives.

207. What does the term "segmental fat" specifically refer to?
(A) The total amount of fat in the body.
(B) The fat that is stored inside the abdominal cavity.
(C) The distribution of fat in different segments of the body, like arms, legs, and trunk.
(D) The fat content of a segment of a bone.

208. The 'Human Adaptability Programme' was an important initiative primarily within the field of:
(A) Physical Anthropology / Human Biology
(B) Cultural Anthropology
(C) Archaeology
(D) Linguistics

209. A primary indicator of skeletal maturation is the:
(A) Eruption sequence of teeth.
(B) Development of secondary sexual characteristics.
(C) Degree of epiphyseal fusion observed in X-rays.
(D) Measurement of subcutaneous fat.

210. Which of the following best describes the focus of anthropological demography?
(A) It examines demographic phenomena within the context of specific cultural and social systems.
(B) It focuses solely on creating mathematical models of population change.
(C) It is concerned only with the demography of prehistoric populations.
(D) It restricts its study to national census data from large, industrialized nations.

211. What is the main characteristic of the 'childhood' phase of postnatal growth?
(A) Extremely rapid but decelerating growth.
(B) A period of relatively slow, steady, and

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(D) Body size

232. An individual living at high altitude for several weeks will begin to experience which long-term acclimatization?
(A) An increase in the production of red blood cells (erythropoiesis).
(B) A decrease in breathing rate.
(C) A decrease in lung capacity.
(D) An immediate return to sea-level physiological norms.

233. The study of morbidity patterns helps public health officials to:
(A) Understand the causes of death in a population.
(B) Understand the prevalence and spread of diseases in a community.
(C) Predict migration patterns.
(D) Calculate the index of selection intensity.

234. In Sheldon's original theory, ectomorphy was thought to be derived from a predominance of which embryonic layer?
(A) Endoderm
(B) Mesoderm
(C) Ectoderm
(D) Epiderm

235. Match List I (Study Design) with List II (Key Characteristic) and select the correct option:
List I: (Study Design)
P. Longitudinal
Q. Cross-sectional
R. Mixed Longitudinal
S. Linked Longitudinal
List II: (Key Characteristic)
1. Different age groups measured at one time
2. Same individuals measured repeatedly over time
3. Use of historical/retrospective data
4. Overlapping age cohorts measured for shorter durations
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

236. The decline in the average age of puberty in developed nations over the past century is a key example of:
(A) Catch-up growth
(B) A secular trend
(C) Allen's rule
(D) Senescence

237. The main purpose of assessing somatic, skeletal, and dental maturation is to:
(A) Assess the level of biological maturity relative to chronological age.
(B) Determine a person's intelligence quotient.
(C) Predict the exact day of death.
(D) Measure the percentage of body fat.

238. Which of the following is a primary physiological response to a cold environment?
(A) Peripheral vasoconstriction
(B) Peripheral vasodilation
(C) Sweating
(D) Decreased metabolic rate

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239. The term 'fertility' in demography refers to:
(A) The actual reproductive performance of a population.
(B) The biological potential to have children.
(C) The health and well-being of a population.
(D) The rate of infant mortality.

240. The cephalocaudal principle states that growth and development proceed from:
(A) The center outwards
(B) The feet upwards
(C) The head downwards
(D) The simple to the complex

241. What is the primary information gained from a growth distance curve?
(A) Size for age
(B) Rate of growth
(C) Acceleration of growth
(D) Timing of puberty

242. In human adaptation studies, Bergmann's rule primarily relates to:
(A) Body mass
(B) Limb length
(C) Skin color
(D) Lung volume

243. The "leptosomic" type in Kretschmer's system is characterized by a body build that is:
(A) Short and stocky

rule provide a framework for understanding human morphological variation in response to climate.

Reason (R) : These rules explain how body size and shape proportions relating surface area to volume can be adaptive for thermoregulation in different thermal environments.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

223. What is a primary application of somatotyping in a non-sports context?
(A) In growth and development studies to describe physique changes.
(B) To determine legal culpability in criminal cases.
(C) To assign students to academic tracks.
(D) To predict a person's future income.

224. The difference between 'aging' and 'senescence' is that 'senescence' refers more specifically to:
(A) The entire life course from birth to death.
(B) The functional and structural deterioration that occurs in old age.
(C) The development of wisdom and experience.
(D) The process of reaching sexual maturity.

225. Consider the following factors typically considered in the assessment of somatic maturation:
1. Tanner stages for pubic hair.
2. Breast development in females.
3. Attainment of peak height velocity.
4. Age at menarche in females.
5. Fusion of wrist bones.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) All of the above are related, but 5 is skeletal maturation.

226. A 'pull factor' for migration would be:
(A) Job opportunities in the destination country.
(B) War in the home country.
(C) Famine in the home country.
(D) Political persecution in the home country.

227. The Heath-Carter method improved upon earlier somatotyping methods by:
(A) Being based on a system of objective anthropometric measurements.
(B) Being based entirely on photographs.
(C) Linking physique to personality.
(D) Classifying people into four types instead of three.

228. Which growth curve is most useful for identifying the precise timing of the adolescent growth spurt?
(A) Distance curve
(B) Velocity curve
(C) Scammon's general curve
(D) Cumulative curve

229. Which of the following is NOT an example of a factor affecting growth?
(A) Nutrition
(B) Genetic potential
(C) Somatotype rating
(D) Socioeconomic status

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230. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : A cross-sectional study is generally faster and less expensive to conduct than a longitudinal study.

Reason (R) : A cross-sectional study involves measuring different groups of individuals at a single point in time, avoiding the long-term follow-up and tracking required for a longitudinal study.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

231. The concept of 'percentage of body fat' is a measure of:
(A) Body shape
(B) Body composition
(C) Body maturity

150. Match List I (Growth Concept) with List II (Relevant Curve/Principle) and select the correct option:
List I: (Growth Concept)
P. Cumulative size
Q. Rate of growth
R. Head to foot development
S. Trunk to limb development
List II: (Relevant Curve/Principle)
1. Velocity Curve
2. Distance Curve
3. Proximodistal Principle
4. Cephalocaudal Principle
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

151. A key contribution of anthropological demography is its focus on:
(A) National-level census data only.
(B) The influence of culture on demographic processes.
(C) Mathematical models of population growth exclusively.
(D) Animal population dynamics.

152. Which of the following factors has the least direct influence on an individual's growth?
(A) Nutrition
(B) Genetics
(C) Political affiliation
(D) Chronic disease

153. What is the primary mechanism behind Bergmann's rule?
(A) The relationship between volume and heat production/retention.
(B) The relationship between surface area and heat dissipation.
(C) The effect of diet on limb length.
(D) The genetic linkage between body size and skin color.

154. The term 'morbidity rate' refers to the frequency of _____ in a population.
(A) Deaths
(B) Births
(C) Disease
(D) Migrations

155. A somatotype described as 1-7-1 would be an extreme:
(A) Endomorph
(B) Mesomorph
(C) Ectomorph
(D) Balanced individual

156. Senescence is distinguished from aging in that it specifically implies:
(A) The entire process of becoming older.
(B) A period of rapid growth.
(C) The deterioration of function and viability.
(D) The achievement of maturity.

157. Which of the following is a long-term, evolutionary adaptation to high altitude seen in some indigenous populations like Tibetans?
(A) Genetic modifications for more efficient oxygen transport and utilization
(B) Chronic hyperventilation resulting in permanent respiratory changes
(C) A permanently elevated heart rate to compensate for lower oxygen
(D) A social preference for living at lower elevations during winter

158. Which of the following is NOT one of the four main types of growth curves described by Scammon?
(A) Neural
(B) Genital
(C) Muscular
(D) Lymphoid

159. A researcher analyzing school health records from the 1950s to the present to study changes in the height of 10-year-olds is investigating a:
(A) Catch-up growth phenomenon
(B) A secular trend
(C) Cross-sectional anomaly
(D) Longitudinal velocity curve

160. Arrange the typical sequence of assessment for biological maturity:
1. Dental Eruption
2. Secondary Sexual Characteristics
3. Skeletal Age (Epiphyseal Fusion)
(A) The sequence can vary, but generally 1 is earliest, followed by 2, and 3 continues into late adolescence.
(B) The sequence is always 3, 2, 1.

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(B) Muscular and athletic
(C) Tall and thin
(D) A mix of all types

244. A key limitation of Sheldon's original somatotyping method was its:
(A) Subjectivity and difficulty in replication.
(B) Reliance on objective measurements.
(C) Inability to describe different body types.
(D) Failure to consider gender differences.

245. Consider the following statements about growth principles:
1. The cephalocaudal principle describes head-to-toe development.
2. The proximodistal principle describes center-to-periphery development.
3. Growth is a continuous process but its rate is not uniform.
4. Development moves from general responses to more specific and skilled ones.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

246. What does the "selection intensity" index measure?
(A) The maximum potential for natural selection to act, based on differential mortality and fertility.
(B) The popularity of certain individuals as mates.
(C) The strength of a secular trend.
(D) The rate of migration between two populations.

247. A study of disease patterns and their causes within a population falls under the category of:
(A) Fertility studies
(B) Mortality studies
(C) Morbidity studies
(D) Migration studies

248. The most significant aspect of the Human Adaptability Programme was its:
(A) Focus on a single population group.
(B) Global, multidisciplinary approach to studying human-environment interactions.
(C) Use of purely historical data.
(D) Goal of promoting a universal diet.

249. Which one of the following provides the most accurate assessment of skeletal age in a child?
(A) Radiograph of the hand and wrist
(B) Height and weight measurements
(C) Dental eruption schedule
(D) Tanner staging of secondary sexual characteristics

250. Consider the following statements regarding the various methods of studying growth:
1. A cross-sectional study is a snapshot in time.
2. A longitudinal study follows the same individuals over time.
3. A mixed-longitudinal study is a compromise to reduce the time frame of a longitudinal study.
4. A linked-longitudinal study uses historical data.
5. Only a longitudinal study can determine individual growth velocity accurately.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Human growth, development, and maturation are distinct yet interrelated processes fundamental to biological anthropology. Growth refers to the quantitative increase in the size of the body or its parts, primarily through cell multiplication (hyperplasia) and an increase in cell size (hypertrophy). Development, a more qualitative concept, involves the progressive increase in the complexity of function and skill, leading to an organized and specialized state. Maturation is the process of becoming mature, signifying the timing and tempo of progress towards the mature biological state. These processes are governed by several basic principles, including their continuous and orderly nature, the differential timing of growth for various body parts (cephalocaudal and proximodistal trends), and the presence of critical or sensitive periods for development. The phases of growth are broadly categorized into prenatal and postnatal periods. The prenatal

(A) A population at high altitude has a larger lung capacity than a sea-level population.
(B) A desert-dwelling population has more efficient sweating mechanisms than a temperate population.
(C) Populations in tropical regions tend to have longer limbs than populations in arctic regions.
(D) Populations in arctic regions tend to have a greater body mass than populations in tropical regions.

287. Allen's rule is primarily concerned with the relationship between climate and the:
(A) total body mass of an individual.
(B) capacity for red blood cell production.
(C) proportion of appendages or limbs.
(D) efficiency of sweating mechanisms.

288. The Human Adaptability Programme was a research initiative focused on:
(A) studying the historical development of somatotyping.
(B) investigating how human populations adjust to extreme environmental stressors.
(C) analyzing secular trends in growth across generations.
(D) developing methods for assessing body composition.

289. According to the passage, physiological adaptation to high altitude primarily involves responses to which environmental stressor?
(A) Extreme cold
(B) Intense heat
(C) High humidity
(D) Hypoxia (low oxygen)

290. The underlying principle of Allen's and Bergmann's rules is the regulation of:
(A) body heat balance.
(B) oxygen intake.
(C) nutritional absorption.
(D) genetic mutation rates.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Somatotyping is a quantitative method used to describe and classify human physique and body shape. The concept involves assessing the body based on a three-number rating representing different components, allowing for a more nuanced description than simple linear measurements. The historical development of this concept has seen several key contributors. Ernst Kretschmer, a psychiatrist, proposed typologies (e.g., asthenic, athletic, pyknic) linking physique to personality and mental illness. This was later refined by William Sheldon, who developed a more systematic method based on photoscopic analysis. Sheldon proposed three primary components derived from embryonic germ layers: endomorphy (relative fatness), mesomorphy (relative musculoskeletal development), and ectomorphy (relative linearity or slenderness). His method was constitutional, implying the somatotype was largely fixed. Parnoll later introduced modifications to Sheldon's approach. The most widely used contemporary method is the Heath-Carter somatotyping method. It is an anthropometric method that is non-invasive and applicable to both genders and all ages. It uses a combination of skinfolds, girths, and height/weight to calculate the three components, viewing the somatotype as a dynamic measure that can change with growth, aging, and training. Its application is extensive, particularly in sports science to match athletes to suitable sports and in growth studies to track changes in physique.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. Which contributor to somatotyping proposed that the physique was largely a fixed constitutional trait?
(A) Ernst Kretschmer
(B) Heath-Carter
(C) William Sheldon
(D) Parnoll

292. The Heath-Carter method differs from Sheldon's original method primarily because it:
(A) views the somatotype as a dynamic trait that can change over time.
(B) links physique directly to mental illness.
(C) uses a two-component system instead of three.
(D) is applicable only to adult males.

293. In the context of somatotyping, "ectomorphy" refers to a high degree of:
(A) relative fatness and roundness.

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and grows rapidly during puberty.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. A researcher wants to identify the precise timing of the peak of the adolescent growth spurt. Which type of growth curve would be most effective for this purpose?
(A) Distance curve
(B) Velocity curve
(C) Acceleration curve
(D) Scammon's general curve

257. According to Scammon's Growth curve model, which tissue system experiences significant involution during the adolescent period?
(A) Neural system
(B) General system
(C) Genital system
(D) Lymphoid system

258. What does a distance curve for human height typically illustrate?
(A) The cumulative size attained at successive ages.
(B) The speed of growth from year to year.
(C) The rate of change in the speed of growth.
(D) The differential growth of the four major tissue systems.

259. Based on the description of Scammon's curves, which system would show the least amount of growth during the early childhood years?
(A) The neural system, as it is already complete.
(B) The lymphoid system, as it grows later.
(C) The genital system, as it remains small until puberty.
(D) The general system, as it has a prepubertal minimum.

260. If an acceleration curve shows a value of zero, what does this imply about the velocity of growth?
(A) The velocity of growth is at its absolute maximum or minimum.
(B) The velocity of growth is zero, meaning growth has stopped.
(C) The velocity of growth is increasing at a constant rate.
(D) The velocity of growth has just begun to decrease.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The trajectory of human growth is not always smooth and can be influenced by various perturbations. The concepts of catch-up and catch-down growth describe the body's remarkable ability to stabilize its growth pattern. Catch-up growth refers to a period of accelerated growth that follows a transient period of growth retardation, often caused by factors like malnutrition, illness, or psychosocial stress. Once the adverse condition is removed, the child often exhibits a growth velocity that is significantly above the statistical norm for their age, allowing them to return to their original, genetically determined growth channel or centile. This phenomenon highlights the principle of canalization, where development tends to be buffered against environmental disturbances. Conversely, catch-down growth is observed when a child or infant who has been growing at an unusually high rate, perhaps due to overnutrition, decelerates their growth rate to align with a lower, more appropriate centile. This is common in early infancy, where large babies may slow their growth to match their genetic potential. Both phenomena demonstrate a powerful, intrinsic, and target-seeking regulation of the growth process, aiming to maintain a specific, predetermined growth trajectory despite temporary deviations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. A child recovering from a severe, prolonged illness shows a growth rate in height that is well above the 97th percentile for their age. This phenomenon is best described as:
(A) Secular trend in growth
(B) Catch-down growth
(C) Proximodistal growth
(D) Catch-up growth

262. The underlying biological principle that explains the tendency to return to a predetermined growth channel after a disturbance is known as:
(A) Senescence
(B) Canalization
(C) Maturation
(D) Somatotyping

263. Which of the following scenarios is an example of catch-down growth?

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(A) sociology, economics, and public health.
(B) geology and physics.
(C) archaeology and linguistics only.
(D) philosophy and literary criticism.

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269. The passage implies that biological age and chronological age:
(A) are always perfectly correlated in healthy individuals.
(B) are unrelated concepts in the study of human growth.
(C) can be discordant, with biological maturation providing a different perspective on an individual's development.
(D) are both determined primarily by dental eruption patterns.

270. Assessing dental maturation involves observing which of the following?
(A) The size and shape of the jaw.
(B) The progressive ossification of wrist bones.
(C) The development of secondary sexual characteristics.
(D) The timing of tooth calcification and eruption.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The outcome of the growth process is not predetermined solely by an individual's genetic blueprint but is significantly modulated by a host of environmental factors. Genetic factors set the potential for growth, influencing final height, body proportions, and the timing of maturation. However, the extent to which this potential is realized depends heavily on the environment. Key environmental factors include nutrition, socioeconomic status, disease burden, and psychological well-being. Adequate nutrition is paramount, as nutrient deficiencies can lead to stunting and delayed maturation. Socioeconomic conditions often correlate with access to quality food, healthcare, and sanitation, thus indirectly influencing growth patterns. Chronic or recurrent illness can divert energy from growth towards immune response and recovery. Over long periods, the interplay between genetics and environment can lead to observable secular trends in growth. A secular trend is a long-term change in a measured variable, such as height or age at menarche, observed across successive generations within a population. In many parts of the world, a positive secular trend has been documented over the past century, characterized by an increase in average adult height and an earlier onset of puberty. This is largely attributed to improvements in nutrition, public health, and overall living conditions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. Which of the following best describes the role of genetic factors in growth?
(A) They are the sole determinants of the final growth outcome.
(B) They are irrelevant compared to environmental influences.
(C) They establish the potential for growth, which is then modulated by the environment.
(D) They primarily influence disease resistance rather than height or maturation.

272. The observation that the average age of menarche has decreased in many populations over the last 150 years is an example of a:
(A) Cross-sectional study
(B) Secular trend
(C) Genetic mutation
(D) Catch-up growth phenomenon

273. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT listed as a major environmental factor affecting growth?
(A) Nutritional intake
(B) Disease burden
(C) Socioeconomic status
(D) Somatotype

274. What can be inferred about the positive secular trend in height observed in many populations?
(A) It suggests that environmental conditions have improved, allowing more individuals to reach their genetic potential.
(B) It indicates that the genetic potential for height has increased over generations.
(C) It reflects a decline in the quality of nutrition and public health.
(D) It is a universal phenomenon occurring at the same rate in all populations worldwide.

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275. How does chronic illness impact the growth process as described in the passage?
(A) It accelerates maturation to compensate for the illness.
(B) It has no significant effect on growth, which is genetically determined.
(C) It can divert energy resources away from growth and towards recovery.

phase involves rapid cellular differentiation and growth, while the postnatal phase, from infancy through adolescence, is characterized by significant changes in the growth and development of different body parts, such as limbs and trunk, the deposition and distribution of subcutaneous tissues, and the maturation of physiological variables like heart rate and metabolic rate. These phases follow a predictable, species-specific pattern, though individual variation in timing and tempo is significant.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which of the following statements best distinguishes between growth and development?
(A) Growth is qualitative and focuses on functional complexity, whereas development is quantitative and relates to size increase.
(B) Growth refers to the quantitative increase in size, whereas development is the qualitative increase in functional complexity.
(C) Growth and development are synonymous terms for the overall increase in body size and function.
(D) Growth pertains to the prenatal phase exclusively, while development pertains only to the postnatal phase.

252. The principle that growth and development proceed from the head downwards is known as the:
(A) Cephalocaudal trend
(B) Proximodistal trend
(C) Hyperplasia principle
(D) Hypertrophy principle

253. According to the passage, maturation is best defined as the:
(A) quantitative increase in the size of the body.
(B) progressive increase in the complexity of function.
(C) process and timing of progress towards a mature biological state.
(D) decrease in physiological variables like heart rate.

254. The passage implies that during the postnatal phase, which of the following occurs?
(A) A uniform and simultaneous growth of all body parts.
(B) A halt in the maturation of physiological variables.
(C) A focus solely on cellular differentiation as seen in the prenatal phase.
(D) A notable change in subcutaneous tissue distribution and body part proportions.

255. What can be inferred about the relationship between growth, development, and maturation from the passage?
(A) They are independent processes that occur at different life stages.
(B) Maturation is the cause of growth, while development is the effect.
(C) They are interrelated concepts, with maturation relating to the tempo of growth and development.
(D) Growth is always a more rapid process than development or maturation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of human growth dynamics is often visualized through growth curves, which graphically represent measurements over time. The distance curve is the most fundamental, plotting the total size attained at each age, resulting in a cumulative sigmoid (S-shaped) pattern that reflects the overall progress of growth. From this, the velocity curve is derived, which illustrates the rate of growth per unit of time (e.g., cm/year). This curve is more sensitive to changes in growth tempo, clearly showing the prepubertal minimum and the adolescent growth spurt, which appears as a distinct peak. An acceleration curve, derived from the velocity curve, shows the rate at which the speed of growth is changing, indicating periods of acceleration and deceleration. A specialized model is Scammon's Growth curve, which uniquely illustrates the differential growth of four major tissue systems. It posits that the lymphoid system (e.g., thymus, lymph nodes) shows rapid early growth and involutes during adolescence. The neural system (brain, spinal cord) grows rapidly in early childhood and is nearly complete by age six or seven. The general system (stature, weight, respiratory and digestive organs) follows the classic sigmoid pattern with two spurts. The genital system (primary and secondary sex characteristics) remains small during childhood

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sum of all components. Modern techniques have enabled the assessment of segmental fat, which refers to the distribution of fat in different parts of the body, such as the limbs and trunk. This is particularly important because the location of fat deposition (e.g., visceral vs. subcutaneous) has different metabolic implications. The concept of body age is an integrative measure that compares an individual's physiological status, often derived from a combination of body composition metrics like muscle mass and body fat percentage, to the average for their chronological age. A 'body age' that is higher than the chronological age may suggest a less healthy body composition, while a lower 'body age' indicates better physiological condition relative to peers.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. The concept of "body age" as described in the passage is a measure of an individual's:
(A) physiological status relative to chronological age norms.
(B) total years since birth.
(C) skeletal maturation only.
(D) total body mass divided by height.

282. The assessment of segmental fat is important because:
(A) it is the only way to measure total body mass.
(B) the location of fat deposition is linked to different health outcomes.
(C) all fat in the body has the same metabolic effect.
(D) it directly measures bone mass.

283. A basic two-component model of body composition distinguishes between which two elements?
(A) Bone mass and body mass
(B) Fat mass and fat-free mass
(C) Segmental fat and total fat
(D) Body age and chronological age

284. An individual with a chronological age of 40 is found to have a "body age" of 50. According to the passage, this most likely implies:
(A) a less healthy body composition compared to their peers.
(B) a healthier than average physiological condition.
(C) that their skeletal and chronological ages are mismatched.
(D) that they have a high proportion of bone mass.

285. Which component of body composition is particularly crucial for assessing the risk of osteoporosis?
(A) Percentage of body fat
(B) Segmental fat
(C) Bone mass
(D) Body mass

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Human adaptation refers to the process by which populations adjust to environmental stressors, ensuring survival and reproduction. These adaptations can be physiological, behavioral, or genetic. In physical anthropology, two classic ecogeographical principles that describe morphological adaptations to climate are Bergmann's rule and Allen's rule. Bergmann's rule posits that within a broadly distributed polytypic species, populations and individuals of a larger size are found in colder environments, while those of a smaller size are found in warmer regions. This relates body mass (heat production) to surface area (heat dissipation). Allen's rule complements this by stating that appendages (limbs, ears) of animals in cold climates tend to be shorter than those of animals of the same species in warm climates, as this reduces the surface area-to-volume ratio and conserves heat. The systematic study of such adaptations was a major focus of the Human Adaptability Programme, an international research effort. This program investigated how different human populations adapt to a range of extreme environments, including intense heat, cold, and high altitude. For example, adaptation to high altitude involves physiological responses to hypoxia, such as increased red blood cell production and lung capacity, while adaptation to heat involves efficient sweating mechanisms.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates Bergmann's rule?

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(A) An adolescent experiencing a rapid pubertal growth spurt.
(B) A child growing slowly due to chronic malnutrition.
(C) A large-for-gestational-age infant whose growth rate slows in the first year to a lower centile.
(D) An infant whose growth accelerates after successful treatment for a metabolic disorder.

264. What is the primary implication of catch-up and catch-down growth phenomena?
(A) That environmental factors have a permanent and irreversible effect on growth.
(B) That genetic factors are the sole determinants of an individual's final height.
(C) That growth rates are constant and do not fluctuate throughout childhood.
(D) That the human body possesses a self-stabilizing mechanism to regulate its growth trajectory.

265. According to the passage, catch-up growth is initiated when:
(A) an adverse condition that caused growth retardation is alleviated.
(B) a child reaches the adolescent growth spurt.
(C) a child's growth rate naturally decelerates to match genetic potential.
(D) a child is growing at an unusually high rate due to overnutrition.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Aging and senescence are processes that characterize the post-maturational phase of life. While aging can be broadly defined as the changes that occur in an organism over time, senescence specifically refers to the deleterious and progressive decline in physiological function and viability that leads to an increased risk of mortality. The assessment of biological maturity, as opposed to simple chronological age, is crucial in understanding these processes. Special reference is made to somatic, skeletal, and dental maturation as key indicators. Somatic maturation involves assessing changes in body size, shape, and composition, particularly the development of secondary sexual characteristics. Skeletal maturation, often considered the most reliable indicator of biological age during the growth period, is typically assessed by examining the progressive ossification of bones, especially in the hand and wrist, using radiographic methods. Dental maturation provides another valuable metric, tracked through the timing of tooth formation (calcification) and eruption. The sequence and timing of these events in the somatic, skeletal, and dental systems provide a composite picture of an individual's developmental status, which can differ significantly from their age in years, highlighting the distinction between the rate of growing and the state of being mature.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which statement best differentiates senescence from aging?
(A) Aging refers to functional decline, while senescence refers to any change over time.
(B) Senescence is the deleterious functional decline in the post-maturational phase, which is a component of the broader process of aging.
(C) Aging occurs only in the post-maturational phase, whereas senescence occurs throughout life.
(D) Senescence and aging are identical processes referring to the increase in chronological age.

267. According to the passage, which method is often considered the most reliable indicator of biological age during the growth years?
(A) Assessment of somatic maturation through secondary sexual characteristics.
(B) Assessment of skeletal maturation through bone ossification.
(C) Assessment of dental maturation through tooth eruption.
(D) Assessment of chronological age through birth records.

268. A researcher is studying a group of 12-year-old boys and finds significant variation in their development of secondary sexual characteristics. This variation is an example of differences in:
(A) Somatic maturation
(B) Chronological maturation
(C) Dental maturation
(D) Skeletal senescence

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(B) relative musculoskeletal development.
(C) athletic ability and strength.
(D) relative linearity and slenderness.

294. The work of Ernst Kretschmer is noted for:
(A) developing the modern anthropometric method used today.
(B) proposing typologies that linked physique with personality.
(C) introducing the three-component system of endo-, meso-, and ectomorphy.
(D) modifying Sheldon's method to make it more dynamic.

295. The application of somatotyping in sports science, as mentioned in the passage, primarily involves:
(A) predicting the career longevity of an athlete.
(B) assessing the mental health of athletes.
(C) matching an individual's physique to the demands of a particular sport.
(D) determining an athlete's nutritional status exclusively.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Demography is the scientific study of human populations, primarily with respect to their size, structure, and development. Its multidisciplinary nature is evident in its strong connections with disciplines such as sociology, economics, statistics, and public health. Anthropological demography represents a specific subfield that bridges demography and anthropology. While traditional demography often relies on large-scale statistical data and quantitative analysis, anthropological demography typically focuses on small-scale societies, employing qualitative methods like ethnography alongside quantitative ones. It seeks to understand population processes within their cultural context, exploring how local beliefs and social structures influence demographic outcomes. Key variables in any demographic study are fertility, morbidity, mortality, and migration. Fertility refers to the actual reproductive performance of a population, which is shaped by numerous biological and social determinants. Morbidity is the state of being diseased or unhealthy within a population, while mortality refers to the frequency of death. Migration involves the movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new residence. The interplay of these factors determines population change. The concept of selection intensity, derived from these demographic rates, measures the maximum potential for evolutionary change due to natural selection acting through differential fertility and mortality.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is a key characteristic that distinguishes anthropological demography from general demography?
(A) Its exclusive reliance on large-scale national census data.
(B) Its complete rejection of any quantitative analysis.
(C) Its primary interest in animal populations rather than human ones.
(D) Its focus on small-scale societies and the integration of cultural context.

297. In demographic terms, "fertility" is best defined as the:
(A) actual reproductive performance of a population.
(B) biological capacity to reproduce.
(C) frequency of death in a population.
(D) state of being unhealthy within a population.

298. The concept of "selection intensity" is described in the passage as a measure of the:
(A) rate of migration between two populations.
(B) potential for natural selection to cause evolutionary change.
(C) prevalence of disease in a given community.
(D) cultural factors influencing reproductive choices.

299. Which of the following is NOT listed as a core demographic variable for studying population change?
(A) Mortality
(B) Somatotype
(C) Fertility
(D) Migration

300. Based on the passage, the multidisciplinary nature of demography is demonstrated by its relationship with disciplines like:

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(D) It primarily affects dental maturation but not skeletal growth.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of human growth requires specific research designs to capture its dynamic nature. The primary methods are longitudinal and cross-sectional studies. A longitudinal study follows the same group of individuals over an extended period, taking repeated measurements at specific intervals. Its main strength is the ability to track individual growth patterns, calculate individual growth velocity, and analyze the timing of specific events like the adolescent growth spurt. However, these studies are time-consuming, expensive, and can suffer from subject attrition. In contrast, a cross-sectional study measures different individuals at various age groups at a single point in time. This method is quicker, more economical, and provides valuable information about population norms and average growth status at different ages. Its major limitation is that it cannot reveal individual growth dynamics or velocity, as it compares different people. To combine the advantages of both, mixed-longitudinal designs are employed. These studies follow several cohorts of different ages for shorter periods, with overlapping age ranges. This allows for the construction of a long-term growth curve more quickly than a pure longitudinal study while still providing some data on individual velocity. A linked longitudinal study is a variation where records from different sources (e.g., school and clinic) are linked to construct a growth history for an individual.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. A researcher measures the height and weight of separate groups of children aged 6, 8, 10, and 12 years, all in the same week. What type of study design is this?
(A) Cross-sectional
(B) Longitudinal
(C) Mixed-longitudinal
(D) Linked longitudinal

277. What is a primary advantage of a longitudinal study over a cross-sectional study?
(A) It is more cost-effective and quicker to complete.
(B) It is not affected by subject attrition or loss to follow-up.
(C) It provides a better estimate of population norms at a single point in time.
(D) It allows for the calculation of individual growth velocity.

278. A study design that follows three overlapping age cohorts (e.g., 5-8 years, 7-10 years, and 9-12 years) simultaneously for three years to construct a 5-12 year growth curve is best described as:
(A) Pure longitudinal
(B) Mixed-longitudinal
(C) Pure cross-sectional
(D) Retrospective

279. The main drawback of a cross-sectional study mentioned in the passage is its inability to:
(A) provide information about the average height of children at a specific age.
(B) be completed in a relatively short period.
(C) reveal the dynamics of individual growth patterns over time.
(D) study a large number of subjects at once.

280. The passage suggests that a significant challenge for longitudinal studies is:
(A) the difficulty in measuring different age groups.
(B) the inability to calculate growth velocity.
(C) the economic efficiency and speed of data collection.
(D) the problem of subject attrition over the long duration of the study.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The analysis of body composition provides a more detailed understanding of human physique beyond simple measures of height and weight. It involves partitioning body mass into its primary constituent components. A fundamental two-component model distinguishes between fat mass and fat-free mass. The percentage of body fat is a key metric for assessing nutritional status and health risks. Fat-free mass itself can be further broken down, with bone mass being a critical component, especially in the context of growth, aging, and osteoporosis risk. Body mass is the total

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Growth
Biological growth refers to a quantitative increase in physical size, body mass, and various bodily dimensions. This process occurs through two primary mechanisms including cell multiplication, known as hyperplasia, and the expansion of individual cell sizes, known as hypertrophy. Additionally, it involves an increase in the non-living intracellular substance that contributes to overall body volume and structural mass.

2. (A) The progressive increase in skill and capacity to function
Human development represents a qualitative change encompassing the acquisition of complex skills and the enhanced capacity for physiological and psychological functioning. Unlike growth, which focuses on size, development describes the refinement of motor coordination, cognitive abilities, and social behaviors. It reflects the overall progress of an individual toward achieving a mature and efficient functional state throughout the lifespan.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Human biology distinguishes between quantitative growth and qualitative development. Growth entails measurable changes in size, whereas development involves functional advancement. Simultaneously, maturation describes the specific biological timing and pace at which an individual progresses toward their ultimate adult state. Both concepts are essential for understanding the transition from infancy to adulthood and are considered scientifically accurate statements regarding biology.

4. (D) Catch-up growth
Catch-up growth is a compensatory biological mechanism where a child's growth rate accelerates beyond normal limits following the removal of a growth-inhibiting stressor. This phenomenon commonly occurs after periods of severe malnutrition or chronic illness are resolved. It allows the individual to return toward their genetically predetermined growth trajectory and eventually reach their expected physical potential and adult height.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The cephalocaudal principle dictates that human growth and motor control progress from the head downward toward the feet. This pattern is particularly evident during prenatal development, where the brain and head undergo the most rapid expansion. Postnatally, infants gain control over their neck and facial muscles before developing the strength to coordinate their trunk and eventually their limbs.

6. (B) Development proceeds from general to specific responses.
A fundamental principle of human development is the transition from generalized, undifferentiated movements to specialized, coordinated actions. Infants initially react to stimuli with their entire bodies before developing the precise motor skills required for specific tasks. This progression allows for the refinement of functional capacities and the mastery of complex physical activities throughout the various stages of human childhood.

7. (D) Embryonic period
Postnatal growth encompasses all developmental phases occurring after birth, including infancy, childhood, and adolescence. Each of these stages is marked by distinct physiological changes and varying growth velocities. In contrast, the embryonic period is a prenatal phase occurring within the uterus during the first eight weeks of gestation, focusing on organogenesis and initial cellular differentiation before the fetal stage.

8. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Human growth occurs in distinct phases with unique characteristics. The prenatal stage is the most rapid for differentiation and expansion. Infancy follows with a sharp deceleration in growth velocity after birth. Childhood is marked by relatively stable and constant physical changes. Finally, adolescence is characterized

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relative dominance of these layers determined an individual's physique. This led to the classification of body types as endomorphic (fat), mesomorphic (muscular), or ectomorphic (thin).

77. (B) 1, 3, and 5 only
Growth studies utilize various curves and principles to describe development. A distance curve shows cumulative size, and the cephalocaudal principle explains head-to-foot development. The adolescent growth spurt is most clearly visible on a velocity curve, which shows the rate of change. Cross-sectional methods cannot determine individual velocity, and catch-up growth is an acceleration of growth, while catch-down growth is a deceleration.

78. (B) Explain patterns of human body size and shape variation in relation to climate.
In anthropology, Allen's and Bergmann's rules are used to explain how human body size and shape have adapted to different climatic environments over time. These rules suggest that larger body mass (Bergmann's) and shorter appendages (Allen's) are adaptive in cold climates for heat retention, while smaller bodies and longer limbs are adaptive in hot climates for heat dissipation through radiation and evaporation.

79. (B) Significant differentials in mortality and fertility, providing greater scope for natural selection.
A high value for the index of selection intensity indicates that a population has experienced large differences in reproductive success and survival. This means that some individuals are producing many more surviving offspring than others, which provides more "opportunity" for natural selection to change the genetic composition of the population over time. This measure is often used to study the potential for evolution.

80. (B) He shifted from a genotypic (embryological) to a phenotypic (anthropometric) basis.
Parnell made a significant modification to Sheldon's somatotyping system by moving away from the theoretical embryological origins of body types. Instead, he developed a more objective method based on the physical phenotype, using anthropometric measurements such as skinfolds and bone diameters. This shift made the system more practical for researchers to apply to living individuals without relying on Sheldon's subjective and often controversial genetic assumptions.

81. (B) Population dynamics studied via cultural context and social structure in societies.
Anthropological demography is a subfield that investigates population processes like fertility, mortality, and migration through the lens of culture and social structure. Unlike traditional demography, which often relies on large-scale statistical data, anthropological demography uses ethnographic methods to understand how local beliefs, kinship, and community norms influence individual demographic behaviors and broader population trends in small-scale or diverse societies.

82. (B) It is a relatively stable process, less affected by environmental insults than skeletal growth, making it useful for age estimation.
Dental maturation is often considered a more reliable indicator of chronological age in children than skeletal maturation because it is less influenced by environmental factors such as nutrition and illness. The timing of tooth eruption and calcification follows a very predictable biological schedule. This stability makes dental assessment a valuable tool for age estimation in both clinical pediatrics and forensic anthropology.

83. (A) The user's body is metabolically equivalent to the average person of that 'body age'.
In the context of modern body composition analysis, 'body age' is a conceptual metric that tells an individual if their metabolism and tissue health are typical for their chronological age. If someone has a body age younger than their actual years, it implies their physical condition and metabolic rate are superior to the population average for their specific age group.

84. (D) A higher than average basal metabolic rate.
Populations that have lived in extremely cold environments for many generations often show biological adaptations to help maintain body heat. One such adaptation is a higher than average basal metabolic rate, which increases internal heat production. This genetic adaptation, combined with morphological changes like larger body mass and shorter limbs, helps these

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functional declines that accompany old age. Maturity is often assessed through skeletal development using hand-wrist radiographs or through somatic markers like secondary sexual characteristics. Dental maturation is also used, but it is generally considered less accurate for age estimation than skeletal markers.

18. (A) The deleterious changes and functional decline typical of old age
Senescence represents the biological terminal phase of the lifespan, specifically referring to the accumulation of harmful changes that impair physiological efficiency. It involves a decline in cellular repair mechanisms and the overall vitality of body systems. This concept is distinct from simple chronological aging as it focuses on the degenerative processes that ultimately lead to increased biological vulnerability.

19. (C) The degree of ossification and epiphyseal fusion in bones
Skeletal maturation is primarily assessed by examining the progression of bone development through radiography. Specialists observe the appearance of ossification centers and the eventual fusion of the epiphyses with the diaphyses in long bones. These changes follow a predictable sequence, making them reliable indicators of biological maturity regardless of an individual's chronological age or total measured physical height.

20. (D) The timing and sequence of tooth eruption and calcification
The assessment of dental maturation involves evaluating the chronological timing and specific sequence in which teeth emerge through the gums. Additionally, it considers the internal calcification and root development of teeth, typically observed via radiographs. Because dental development is relatively resistant to environmental stressors, it serves as a stable and useful marker for estimating biological age in growing children.

21. (C) Genetic factors set the potential for growth, while environmental factors influence the extent to which that potential is achieved.
Human growth is determined by a complex interaction between internal and external influences. Genetic factors establish the theoretical upper and lower limits of an individual's physical potential, such as their maximum possible height. Environmental factors, including nutrition, healthcare, and socioeconomic conditions, then determine whether the individual successfully reaches that potential or experiences stunted development due to external growth constraints.

22. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Socioeconomic status significantly impacts physical growth because it determines an individual's access to vital resources. Children from higher-income families generally exhibit greater height and weight because they benefit from superior nutritional intake, advanced medical care, and healthier living environments. These positive environmental factors facilitate the full expression of their genetic growth potential compared to children facing resource deprivation.

23. (D) Changes in the patterns of growth of successive generations living in the same environment
A secular trend describes the observable changes in the average growth and development patterns of successive generations within a specific population. This phenomenon is typically linked to improvements in environmental factors such as nutrition, hygiene, and medical care. For example, children in many modern societies are taller and reach puberty earlier than their ancestors who lived a century ago.

24. (A) Parental height
Growth is influenced by both hereditary and environmental factors. Parental height is a primary genetic determinant, as children inherit specific alleles that set their potential stature. In contrast, factors like nutritional intake, frequency of infectious diseases, and psychological stress are external environmental influences that can either support or hinder the realization of an individual's inherited physical growth potential.

25. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Various factors influence human growth at different stages. Genetic factors include inherited stature from parents. Prenatal environmental factors include maternal smoking during

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pregnancy, which can impact fetal development. Postnatal factors include chronic childhood illnesses that may slow growth. Secular trends refer to generational changes, such as the earlier age of menarche observed over several decades in many global populations.

26. (A) Cross-sectional method
The cross-sectional method of studying growth involves measuring different individuals of various ages at a single point in time. This approach provides a snapshot of the population's physical characteristics and is efficient for establishing age-specific norms for height and weight. However, it cannot track the individual growth progress or velocity because each subject is measured only once.

27. (D) It allows for the calculation of individual growth velocity.
A primary advantage of the longitudinal method is the ability to track the growth progress of the same individuals over several years. By taking repeated measurements, researchers can calculate the specific rate of growth, or velocity, for each child. This provides detailed information about individual variations in the timing and intensity of developmental milestones like the adolescent spurt.

28. (B) Mixed longitudinal study
A mixed longitudinal study combines elements of both cross-sectional and longitudinal designs by following several overlapping age cohorts for a limited period. For instance, researchers might track groups aged six, eight, and ten for three years. This method is more time-efficient than a pure longitudinal study while still providing valuable data on individual growth velocities across a wide age range.

29. (C) It cannot provide information about individual growth patterns or velocity.
The major disadvantage of the cross-sectional method is its inability to track individual growth trajectories. Since different children are measured at each age, researchers cannot determine the rate of growth or the precise timing of milestones for any single person. This method masks individual variations and the "tempo" of growth, providing only population averages rather than dynamic developmental data.

30. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Different methodologies are used to study human growth effectively. The longitudinal method tracks individual timing, while cross-sectional studies establish population norms. Mixed longitudinal designs offer a compromise for efficiency. Linked longitudinal studies utilize retrospective data to reconstruct growth histories. Together, these methods provide a comprehensive understanding of physical development, individual variation, and historical trends across different human populations worldwide.

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31. (A) The density of mineral content in the bones.
Bone mass refers to the quantity of mineral tissue, primarily calcium and phosphorus, present in the skeleton. It is often evaluated using bone mineral density measurements to assess skeletal strength and health. Maintaining adequate bone mass is critical for preventing conditions like osteoporosis, especially as individuals age and experience the natural decline in mineral content within their bones.

32. (B) The proportion of total body mass that is composed of fat tissue.
The percentage of body fat represents the ratio of total adipose tissue to an individual's overall body weight. This metric is more informative than total weight alone, as it distinguishes between fat mass and lean body mass, which includes muscle and bone. It is a key indicator used to assess nutritional status, physical fitness, and the risk of obesity-related health conditions.

33. (B) The distribution of body fat across different parts of the body, such as arms, legs, and trunk.
Segmental fat analysis measures the specific distribution of adipose tissue in different regions of the body, including the limbs and the torso. Understanding fat distribution is important for health assessment, as excess fat in the trunk area is associated with higher risks of cardiovascular and metabolic diseases. This analysis provides a more detailed profile of body composition than total fat measurements.

34. (A) A metric comparing metabolism and composition to age standards
Body age is a conceptual metric used in health assessments to compare an individual's metabolic rate and body composition against population

averages for different ages. If a person's body composition is healthier than the average for their chronological age, their "body age" may be lower. This tool encourages individuals to improve their fitness and nutritional habits by providing a biological comparison.

35. (B) 1, 2, 4, and 5 only
Body composition analysis involves measuring several physical components to assess an individual's health and physical state. Key elements include bone mass, the percentage of body fat, segmental fat distribution, and total body mass. While chronological age is an important contextual factor, it is a measure of time passed rather than a physical component of the body's internal tissue composition itself.

36. (B) Colder environments
Bergmann's rule states that within a widely distributed species, populations living in colder environments tend to have larger body sizes than those in warmer regions. Larger bodies have a smaller surface area relative to their volume, which is an adaptive advantage for retaining metabolic heat. This morphological pattern helps organisms maintain their internal body temperature in freezing or temperate climates.

37. (B) Shorter and more compact limbs and appendages
Allen's rule suggests that animals from colder climates tend to have shorter and more compact limbs, ears, and other appendages. This physical adaptation reduces the total surface area exposed to the environment, thereby minimizing heat loss. Conversely, populations in hot climates often have longer, thinner limbs to increase surface area and facilitate more efficient cooling through radiation and evaporation.

38. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Ecological principles like Bergmann's and Allen's rules explain human morphological variation in relation to climate. Bergmann's rule focuses on body mass and volume, suggesting larger sizes are adaptive for heat retention in cold areas. Allen's rule focuses on the shape of appendages, suggesting shorter limbs reduce heat loss. Both statements accurately describe how body proportions are influenced by environmental temperature for thermoregulation.

39. (B) The ecology of human populations, especially their adaptation to different environments.
The Human Adaptability Programme was an international research initiative designed to study how diverse human populations biologically and behaviorally adjust to their environments. It focused on ecological stressors such as high altitude, extreme heat, and varying nutritional resources. The goal was to understand the limits of human physiological flexibility and the mechanisms used to survive in challenging habitats worldwide.

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40. (B) An increase in breathing and heart rate, both at rest and during exercise.
Chronic exposure to high altitude leads to several physiological adaptations to compensate for lower oxygen availability, known as hypoxia. Humans typically experience an increased breathing rate and heart rate to enhance the delivery of oxygen to body tissues. Other adaptations include the production of more red blood cells and long-term changes in lung capacity and cellular efficiency for oxygen utilization.

41. (C) Sweating and vasodilation of peripheral blood vessels.
To maintain a stable internal temperature in hot environments, the human body uses several heat-dissipation mechanisms. Sweating allows for evaporative cooling on the skin surface. Simultaneously, vasodilation increases blood flow to the skin, allowing heat to be released through radiation and convection. These physiological responses are essential for preventing overheating and maintaining homeostasis during exposure to high ambient temperatures.

42. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The cephalocaudal principle of growth states that development proceeds from the head downwards. This is clearly observed during prenatal development, where the head and brain grow most rapidly. Following birth, infants achieve motor control in the head and neck before developing the strength and coordination needed for the trunk and lower limbs, demonstrating this fundamental biological pattern of development.

43. (C) Shivering

by the sudden appearance of secondary sexual characteristics and a distinct pubertal growth spurt phase.

9. (C) The attainment of the adult functional and structural state
Maturation refers to the process of moving toward a fully mature biological state in terms of structure and function. It is distinct from chronological age or simple size increases. This process includes skeletal ossification, dental development, and the acquisition of reproductive capacity. It reflects the qualitative progress toward the completion of an individual's biological potential and final adult characteristics.

10. (A) Boys generally have more subcutaneous fat than girls during adolescence.
Sexual dimorphism in body composition becomes highly pronounced during the adolescent years. While subcutaneous fat increases rapidly during infancy for both sexes, girls typically accumulate and retain higher levels of fat tissue during puberty. Conversely, boys generally experience a decrease in relative fat thickness as they gain more muscle mass and bone density due to specific hormonal developmental influences.

11. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Scammon's curves illustrate four distinct patterns of tissue growth throughout the human lifespan. Neural tissue completes most development by early childhood, while genital tissue remains dormant until adolescence. The general curve describes the overall body growth including muscles and bones. Uniquely, lymphoid tissue peaks in size during late childhood and subsequently regresses to reach adult proportions after puberty completion.

12. (B) Distance curve
A distance curve is a graphic representation used in growth studies to plot the cumulative size achieved by an individual at successive ages. It provides a visual record of total height, weight, or other dimensions reached over time. This type of curve always moves upward or remains flat, illustrating the total physical progress made toward the final adult stature.

13. (C) Velocity curve
A velocity curve measures the rate of growth by plotting the increments gained during specific time intervals. This method is exceptionally effective for identifying the adolescent growth spurt because it highlights peaks and troughs in growth speed. Unlike distance curves, velocity curves clearly demonstrate when the tempo of development accelerates or decelerates, allowing for precise biological maturity assessments throughout.

14. (C) 2, 3, 1
Human prenatal development follows a strict chronological sequence that begins with the fertilization of the egg to form a zygote. This initial stage is followed by the embryonic period, which lasts approximately eight weeks and involves major organ formation. Finally, the fetal period begins, characterized by the continued growth and refinement of body systems until the time of birth occurs.

15. (A) Cause: Chronic illness or undernutrition; Effect: Reduced growth velocity below genetic potential.
Catch-down growth occurs when biological or environmental stressors impede the normal development of a child, causing their growth velocity to fall below their genetic potential. Common causes include chronic pediatric illnesses, persistent undernutrition, or severe emotional neglect. This deceleration results in the individual moving to a lower growth percentile, where they may remain unless the underlying cause is resolved.

16. (B) Senescence - Progressive loss of physiological function
Senescence describes the biological process characterized by the gradual deterioration of physiological functions and structural integrity within an organism over time. It is associated with a reduced capacity to respond to stressors and an increased risk of age-related mortality. This phase occurs after the individual has reached full maturity and represents the terminal stage of the human developmental lifespan.

17. (B) 1, 2, and 4 only
Aging is a universal biological phenomenon representing the chronological passage of time, whereas senescence refers to the specific

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Demography is an interdisciplinary science that draws upon various fields to understand human population dynamics. It utilizes statistical tools to analyze data, sociological theories to explain fertility patterns, and economic models to study migration. Biology provides the foundation for understanding mortality and reproductive capacity. This multidisciplinary approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of how populations change and interact with their environments.

52. (A) Micro-level, cultural, and community perspectives on demographic questions
Anthropological demography provides a unique perspective by applying ethnographic methods to study population questions at a micro-level. While traditional demography often focuses on large-scale national statistics, the anthropological approach examines how local cultural beliefs, kinship systems, and social structures influence individual behaviors related to birth, death, and movement. This integration helps explain the social drivers behind the broader demographic patterns.

53. (D) Somatotype
Demography primarily focuses on three major variables that cause population change: fertility, mortality, and migration. These factors determine the size, structure, and distribution of a population over time. While somatotype is a measure used in human biology and physical anthropology to describe body build, it is not a primary demographic variable used to calculate population growth or dynamic shifts.

54. (D) The actual reproductive performance of a population.
In demography, fertility refers to the actual number of live births produced by an individual or a population. This is distinct from fecundity, which is the biological potential or capacity to reproduce. Fertility is influenced by a variety of social, economic, and biological factors, including age at marriage, use of contraception, and cultural attitudes toward family size and childbirth.

55. (B) 3, 1, 2
The scientific classification of human physique has evolved chronologically through several key systems. Kretschmer proposed his constitutional types linking body build to temperament in the early 20th century. Sheldon later developed his germ-layer-based somatotyping system in the 1940s. Finally, the Heath-Carter method emerged in the 1960s, introducing an objective anthropometric approach that remains widely used in modern human biology and sports science.

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56. (B) The incidence of disease and illness in a population.
Morbidity is a demographic and public health term that refers to the incidence and prevalence of disease, illness, or disability within a population. Studying morbidity patterns helps researchers understand the health status of a community and the factors that contribute to various health conditions. It is an important measure alongside mortality, which specifically refers to the frequency of deaths.

57. (B) The average age at marriage.
The average age at marriage is a critical social determinant of fertility in many populations. Generally, earlier marriage increases the total reproductive span of a woman, often leading to a higher number of children. Other key determinants include female education levels, economic opportunities, cultural norms regarding family size, and the availability and acceptance of family planning and contraceptive methods.

58. (B) Potential for natural selection via fertility and mortality differences
Selection intensity is a measure used in anthropological demography to estimate the maximum potential for natural selection to occur in a population. It is calculated based on the variance in the number of offspring (differential fertility) and the proportion of individuals who die before reaching reproductive age (differential mortality). A higher index suggests a greater opportunity for evolutionary change within that specific population.

59. (D) Migration
Migration is the movement of people across a specific geographical or political boundary with the intention of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. It is one of the three primary components of population change,

alongside fertility and mortality. Migration can be internal, within a country, or international, and is driven by various economic, social, and political factors.

60. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Mortality rates in a population are influenced by several interconnected factors. Access to high-quality healthcare and the nutritional status of the people directly impact survival. The prevalence of both infectious and chronic diseases determines the primary causes of death. Additionally, public health infrastructure, including clean water and sanitation, is vital for preventing disease outbreaks and reducing mortality, especially among children.

61. (B) The center of the body outward to the extremities.
The proximodistal principle describes a pattern of growth and motor development that proceeds from the center of the body outward toward the extremities. In infants, this is seen as they gain control over their trunk and shoulder muscles before developing the fine motor skills required to use their hands and fingers. This principle explains the outward progression of physical coordination and structural growth.

62. (A) Resting heart rate
Several physiological variables change significantly as a human matures from infancy to adulthood. While body mass, blood pressure, and total blood volume typically increase with physical growth, the resting heart rate generally decreases. An infant's heart beats much faster than an adult's to meet the high metabolic demands of rapid growth and because their smaller heart pumps less blood per beat.

63. (D) Lymphoid curve
In Scammon's growth model, the lymphoid curve represents the development of tissues such as the thymus, tonsils, and lymph nodes. This curve is unique because it shows rapid growth during childhood, reaching nearly 200 percent of adult size by age 12. After this peak during early adolescence, the lymphoid tissues undergo significant regression, or involution, to reach their final adult proportions.

64. (D) Change in growth velocity from one year to the next.
An acceleration curve in growth studies plots the rate of change in growth velocity over time. While a velocity curve shows how many centimeters are gained each year, the acceleration curve shows whether that growth rate is speeding up or slowing down. This provides a detailed view of the dynamics of growth, highlighting when changes in the growth tempo occur.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The cross-sectional method of studying growth involves measuring different individuals at each age group at one point in time. Because the same individuals are not followed over time, it is impossible to calculate the incremental growth or velocity for any single person. This makes the cross-sectional design unsuitable for studying individual growth patterns, as it only provides population averages for each age.

66. (B) It is a period of high velocity growth and differentiation.
The prenatal growth phase is characterized by an extremely high velocity of physical expansion and complex cellular differentiation. During this time, the organism develops from a single-celled zygote into a complex infant with fully formed organ systems. This period represents the most rapid stage of growth in the entire human lifespan, with development proceeding from the head downwards according to biological principles.

67. (D) The crude birth rate of the destination country
Migration is driven by a variety of "push" and "pull" factors. Economic opportunities, political stability, and environmental conditions in both the origin and destination regions are primary determinants of why people move. While the crude birth rate is an important demographic measure of fertility, it does not typically act as a direct determinant that causes people to migrate from one country to another.

68. (B) Growth refers to the increase in size, while maturation refers to the progress towards the mature state.

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Although often used interchangeably, growth and maturation describe different biological processes. Growth specifically refers to the quantitative increase in physical size, such as height and weight, due to cell multiplication. Maturation refers to the qualitative progress toward the fully functional and structural adult state. While growth focuses on "how much" an individual has increased, maturation focuses on "how far" they have progressed.

69. (C) The total mass of the individual's body.
In body composition analysis, body mass refers to the total weight of an individual, which is the sum of all internal tissues and fluids. This includes fat mass and fat-free mass, which encompasses muscle, bone, water, and organs. Measuring body mass is the most basic way to track physical growth and is a fundamental component of various health indices like the BMI.

70. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Demography utilizes specific terms to describe population dynamics. Morbidity refers to the incidence of disease, while mortality describes the frequency of deaths. Migration is the movement of people across boundaries to establish new residences. Fertility represents the actual reproductive output, or number of births, in a population. These four variables are the core components used to analyze how populations grow, shrink, and change.

71. (C) An increase in the average height of children at all ages.
A secular trend in growth is a long-term change in a population's physical characteristics over successive generations. In many industrialized countries, there has been a documented increase in the average height and weight of children at all ages over the last century. This trend is largely attributed to improved nutrition, better healthcare, and overall advancements in living standards and environmental quality.

72. (C) Vasodilation in hot weather is a short-term physiological adaptation.
Human adaptation involves various biological and behavioral mechanisms. Vasodilation, the widening of blood vessels near the skin's surface to release heat, is a short-term, reversible physiological response to hot weather. Shivering is an immediate response to cold, not cultural. Bergmann's rule relates to temperature and body mass, while acclimatization to high altitude is a physiological adjustment, not a permanent change in the genetic code.

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73. (D) Pyknic type - Schizophrenia
Ernst Kretschmer's body type classification linked certain physiques to psychiatric predispositions. He associated the "pyknic" type (rounded and soft) with manic-depressive (bipolar) disorder. He linked the "leptosomic" or "asthenic" type (tall and thin) with schizophrenia. Therefore, pairing the pyknic type with schizophrenia is incorrect according to Kretschmer's original typology, which remains a historical concept in the study of human constitutional body types.

74. (D) Using retrospective records (like school health data) to augment current measurements of individuals.
The linked longitudinal method of studying growth combines current physical measurements with retrospective data from historical records, such as school health files or medical charts. This approach allows researchers to reconstruct an individual's growth history and calculate growth velocity over a longer period without having to follow them from birth. It is a cost-effective way to gather longitudinal data using existing information.

75. (C) A wide range of disciplines including sociology, economics, history, and public health
Demography is an interdisciplinary field that relies on multiple sciences to build its theoretical framework. It borrows from sociology to study family structures, economics to understand labor migration, history to analyze long-term population shifts, and public health to examine mortality and morbidity patterns. This multidisciplinary approach is necessary because population dynamics are influenced by complex social, economic, and biological factors.

76. (B) Relative development of the three embryonic germ layers.
William Sheldon's original somatotyping system was theoretically based on the development of the three embryonic germ layers: the endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm. He believed that each layer gave rise to specific tissues and that the

Shivering is an immediate, involuntary physiological response to cold exposure in humans. It involves rapid muscle contractions that generate metabolic heat to help maintain the body's core temperature. Other immediate responses to cold include peripheral vasoconstriction, which reduces blood flow to the skin to minimize heat loss to the environment and protect vital internal organs from cooling too rapidly.

44. (B) Mesomorphy
In Sheldon's somatotyping system, mesomorphy describes a physique dominated by muscle, bone, and connective tissue. Individuals with a high mesomorphy rating typically have an athletic build, broad shoulders, and a robust skeletal structure. This component reflects the relative development of the middle embryonic germ layer, which gives rise to the musculoskeletal system, contributing to a powerful and energetic physical appearance.

45. (B) Quantifying human physique and body shape.
Somatotyping is a standardized method used to describe and quantify human physique and body shape based on three primary components: endomorphy, mesomorphy, and ectomorphy. It provides a numerical rating that reflects an individual's relative fatness, muscularity, and linearity. This system is widely used in sports science and human biology to study the relationship between body build and various functional capacities.

46. (B) Bipolar disorder
Ernst Kretschmer, a German psychiatrist, proposed a body type classification system that linked physique to psychiatric predispositions. He described the "pyknic" type as having a rounded, soft physique with a tendency toward fat accumulation. Kretschmer believed that individuals with this body build were more likely to experience "circular" mental disorders, which are now recognized in modern psychiatry as bipolar disorder.

47. (B) Uses anthropometric measurements to derive the somatotype components.
The Heath-Carter method represents an advancement in somatotyping because it replaced Sheldon's subjective photographic ratings with objective anthropometric measurements. By using specific data such as skinfold thicknesses, bone breadths, and limb circumferences, the system provides a more scientific and reproducible way to determine an individual's somatotype. This ensures greater consistency and accuracy in studying human physique across different populations.

48. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Several researchers have developed systems to classify human physique. Kretschmer linked body types like pyknic to psychiatric dispositions. Sheldon proposed the three components of endomorphy, mesomorphy, and ectomorphy based on embryonic germ layers. Heath-Carter introduced an objective method using anthropometric measurements. Parnell developed a similar phenotype-based system using charts. These systems collectively contribute to the scientific study of human body shape.

49. (C) Linear and fragile
An individual with a high ectomorphy rating is characterized by a linear, thin, and fragile physique. This component of somatotyping reflects a predominance of surface area over body mass, often resulting in long limbs, narrow shoulders, and minimal muscle or fat development. Ectomorphs typically have a delicate skeletal structure and an appearance that emphasizes height and verticality over physical thickness.

50. (C) Sports science to relate physique to performance in different activities
Somatotyping is extensively applied in sports science to understand how different body builds influence performance in various athletic activities. For example, successful swimmers often show high mesomorphy and ectomorphy, while weightlifters tend to have very high mesomorphy. By quantifying physique, coaches and researchers can identify physical traits that are advantageous for specific sports and track changes during training programs.

51. (B) It borrow concepts and methods from many different fields like sociology, economics, biology, and statistics.

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populations survive and thrive in chronically freezing temperatures.

85. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Different growth curves provide unique insights into human development. A velocity curve shows growth rate, while a distance curve shows cumulative size achieved. Peak height velocity (PHV) is the maximum rate of growth during the adolescent spurt. An acceleration curve tracks whether the rate of growth is increasing or decreasing. Together, these tools allow researchers to fully describe the dynamics of physical growth.

86. (B) Ethnic origin
Growth is influenced by a combination of genetic and environmental factors. Ethnic origin is considered a genetic factor because it relates to the inherited traits of a specific population group, which can influence growth patterns and final adult stature. In contrast, factors such as socioeconomic status, diet quality, and the psychological environment are external influences that can significantly modify how those genetic traits are expressed.

87. (D) Estimating chronological age in children.
Somatotyping is used to quantify human physique and body shape, which has several applications in sports science and health. It can track training-related changes, identify talent for specific sports, and assess risk for certain lifestyle diseases. However, it is not used to estimate chronological age, as individuals of the same age can have very different somatotypes, and body shape is not a reliable indicator of time lived.

88. (C) The development of an objective, measurement-based method that could be replicated.
The key contribution of the Heath-Carter method to somatotyping was the introduction of an objective, measurement-based approach. By using standardized anthropometric data rather than subjective photographic ratings, they created a system that different researchers could consistently apply to get the same results. This scientific rigor made somatotyping a much more reliable and widely accepted tool for studying human physique in various biological and athletic contexts.

89. (C) Migration push and pull factors.
When studying why people move between regions, demographers analyze push and pull factors. Push factors are negative conditions in the home area, like lack of jobs, that encourage people to leave. Pull factors are positive conditions in the destination, such as better employment prospects, that attract people to move. Understanding these motivations is essential for explaining migration patterns and predicting future population shifts.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Somatotyping is a valuable tool in sports science because physical build significantly impacts performance in various activities. Different sports often favor specific physiques; for example, sprinters usually have high mesomorphy, while long-distance runners may show more ectomorphy. By quantifying these body types, researchers can identify traits that contribute to success in particular sports and help athletes optimize their training and performance.

91. (C) Infancy
Infancy is the phase of postnatal growth occurring from birth until approximately two years of age. It is characterized by the most rapid growth velocity of any postnatal period, although this rate sharply decelerates after the first few months of life. During this stage, infants also experience significant brain development and begin to acquire basic motor skills, such as sitting up, crawling, and eventually walking.

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92. (B) The development of pubic hair and breasts.
Somatic maturation refers to the visible physical changes that occur as a person progresses toward their adult state. A classic example is the development of secondary sexual characteristics during puberty, such as the growth of pubic hair and breast development in females. These markers, categorized by Tanner stages, are used by clinicians to assess an individual's biological maturity independently of their chronological age.

93. (B) Secular trend
The decline in the average age of menarche observed in many populations over the last 150 years is a classic example of a secular trend. This generational shift toward earlier

127. (B) The effect of kinship systems on fertility decisions.
Anthropological demography often focuses on factors that might be overlooked in general demography, such as the influence of kinship systems and local social structures on fertility decisions. While general demography might look at national fertility rates, the anthropological approach examines how family relationships and cultural norms within a specific community shape individual behaviors related to birth. This provides a more detailed understanding of the social drivers of population change.

128. (B) Cause: Hot climate; Effect: Longer, thinner appendages for better heat dissipation.
Allen's rule explains a cause-and-effect relationship between climate and body proportions. In hot climates, the evolutionary adaptation is toward longer and thinner limbs and appendages. This increases the body's surface area relative to its volume, allowing for more efficient heat dissipation through radiation and evaporation. This principle helps human populations maintain a stable core temperature in environments where overheating is a major physiological stressor.

129. (C) Mortality
The index of selection intensity is a measure used to estimate the maximum potential for natural selection within a population. it combines data on differential fertility (the variance in offspring produced) and differential mortality (the number of individuals who die before reaching reproductive age). Together, these factors indicate the extent to which some individuals are contributing more to the next generation's gene pool, providing the scope for evolutionary change.

130. (D) Pubertal growth spurt and development of secondary sexual characteristics.
The adolescent phase of growth is defined by the pubertal growth spurt and the development of secondary sexual characteristics. During this period, individuals experience a rapid increase in growth velocity, reaching their peak height velocity (PHV). This stage also involves significant hormonal changes that lead to maturation of the reproductive system and visible physical changes, marking the transition from childhood to biological adulthood.

131. (A) Highly endomorphic
In the Heath-Carter somatotyping system, the first digit in the three-number rating represents endomorphy, which quantifies relative fatness. A somatotype of 7-2-2 indicates a very high rating in endomorphy, describing an individual with a rounded, soft physique and high levels of body fat. The low ratings for mesomorphy (2) and ectomorphy (2) further emphasize that this body type is dominated by fat tissue rather than muscle or linearity.

132. (B) Acclimatization
Acclimatization is the process by which an individual's body makes physiological adjustments to environmental stressors, such as moving to a higher altitude or an extreme temperature. These changes, like increasing red blood cell production in response to low oxygen, are temporary and reversible once the stressor is removed. This is distinct from genetic adaptation, which occurs over many generations through natural selection and results in permanent changes in a population.

133. (D) Better job prospects in another country.
In migration studies, pull factors are positive conditions in a destination area that attract people to move there. A classic example is having better job prospects or higher wages in another country. These contrast with push factors, which are negative conditions in the home region, such as war or famine, that drive people away. Understanding these factors is essential for explaining why migration patterns occur between specific locations.

134. (C) Cross-sectional
The cross-sectional method is most susceptible to "cohort effects," where differences observed between age groups might be due to generational changes rather than age itself. For example, if older generations were shorter due to poorer childhood nutrition, a cross-sectional study might mistakenly conclude that people shrink as they age. This is because the study compares different groups born at different times, rather than following the same people.

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102. (A) Longitudinal
The longitudinal method involves repeatedly measuring the same individuals over many years. This allows researchers to calculate the specific rate of growth, or velocity, for each person. While this method provides rich data on individual growth patterns and the timing of milestones like the adolescent spurt, it is also very expensive, time-consuming, and subject to losing participants over the duration of the study.

103. (A) A smaller surface area to volume ratio helps conserve heat in cold climates.
According to Bergmann's rule, larger animals are found in colder climates because a larger body size results in a smaller surface area relative to its volume. This is an adaptive advantage for heat retention, as less heat is lost through the skin compared to the amount generated by the body's internal mass. Polar bears exhibit this principle, having a large, stocky build that helps them survive in freezing Arctic temperatures.

104. (B) Mesomorph
In Kretschmer's body type system, the "athletic" type is characterized by a robust, muscular build and broad shoulders. This type corresponds most closely to the "mesomorph" in Sheldon's somatotyping system. Both terms describe an individual whose physique is dominated by muscle and bone development, reflecting a strong and powerful physical appearance that is often associated with high physical energy and athletic performance capacity.

105. (D) All are typically assessed concurrently and not in a fixed sequence.
When evaluating the biological maturity of a child, clinicians typically assess several indicators simultaneously. These include skeletal age through hand-wrist radiographs, dental age through tooth eruption and calcification, and somatic maturity through the development of secondary sexual characteristics (Tanner stages). There is no single fixed sequence for these assessments, as they all provide different but complementary information about the individual's progress toward adult maturity.

106. (B) Mortality
In demography, fertility and mortality are the two primary and opposite forces that determine natural population change. Fertility refers to the number of live births produced in a population, which adds to its size. Mortality refers to the number of deaths, which subtracts from its size. The balance between these two variables, known as the rate of natural increase, determines whether a population grows or shrinks.

107. (A) The mother contracting rubella during the first trimester.
Prenatal growth can be negatively impacted by environmental factors known as teratogens. If a mother contracts rubella (German measles) during the first trimester of pregnancy, it can cause severe developmental issues in the fetus, including growth retardation and congenital defects. This is a clear example of an external factor interfering with the normal biological process of prenatal development, regardless of the child's genetic growth potential.

108. (C) Heath-Carter can be entirely anthropometric, while Parnell's method was a phenotypic chart-based approach.
The Heath-Carter and Parnell methods of somatotyping both moved away from Sheldon's subjective ratings, but they differ in their application. Heath-Carter introduced a standardized method that can be done entirely through anthropometric measurements like skinfolds and bone widths. Parnell's method was an earlier phenotypic approach that used specific charts to determine the physique rating. Both represent a more scientific way to quantify body shape and composition.

109. (B) Hypoxia (reduced oxygen availability)
The primary physiological challenge for humans at high altitude is hypoxia, which is a condition where there is a reduced availability of oxygen in the blood and tissues due to low atmospheric pressure. To adapt, the body undergoes immediate changes like hyperventilation and long-term changes like increasing red blood cell production. Surviving in high-altitude environments requires these specific biological adjustments to ensure the body receives enough oxygen.

110. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
Human growth is influenced by a variety of factors. Genetics set the potential limits for an individual's growth. Nutrition is a critical

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trajectory, moving them to a lower percentile for stature over a specific period of time before potentially stabilizing.

143. (B) The level of public health and sanitation.
Public health infrastructure and sanitation levels are primary determinants of mortality rates within any given population. Access to clean water, efficient waste disposal, and vaccination programs significantly reduces the incidence of infectious diseases. Improving these environmental factors leads to a marked decline in death rates, particularly among infants and children, thereby increasing the overall life expectancy and health profile of the entire society.

144. (C) Objectivity and reproducibility based on measurements.
The Heath-Carter somatotyping method is widely regarded as superior to earlier systems because it utilizes standardized anthropometric measurements. By incorporating skinfold thicknesses, bone diameters, and limb circumferences, it provides an objective assessment of human physique. This measurement-based approach ensures that results are highly reproducible across different researchers, making it a reliable and essential tool for scientific studies in sports science and human biology.

145. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
Human adaptation to cold environments involves a combination of physiological and cultural responses. Biological mechanisms include shivering to generate heat, peripheral vasoconstriction to minimize heat loss, and an increased basal metabolic rate. Culturally, humans adapt by developing insulated clothing and constructing specialized shelters. Conversely, vasodilation is a response to heat stress and is not associated with adapting to cold climates to conserve body heat.

146. (C) Mineral content of the bones, often measured as bone mineral density.
In the context of body composition analysis, bone mass specifically refers to the amount of mineral content present within the skeletal structure. It is typically assessed through bone mineral density measurements to evaluate skeletal strength and the risk of fractures. This component is vital for monitoring bone health across the lifespan, particularly during the growth years and the subsequent degenerative stages of biological aging.

147. (C) Mixed longitudinal
A mixed longitudinal study design involves following multiple age cohorts simultaneously over a restricted period. By measuring overlapping groups, researchers can reconstruct a long-term growth trajectory in much less time than a pure longitudinal study requires. This approach provides individual growth data while maintaining greater efficiency and reducing the risk of subject attrition over many years of research, making it a practical choice for scientists.

148. (D) Parnell - Embryological basis for somatotype
While Sheldon originally proposed that somatotypes were derived from the three embryonic germ layers, Parnell shifted the focus toward a phenotypic approach. Parnell's method utilized objective anthropometric measurements of the living body rather than theoretical genotypic origins. Therefore, associating Parnell with an embryological basis is incorrect, as his contribution emphasized physical measurements like skinfolds and bone widths to describe the visible human physique.

149. (B) The ways in which different human populations adapt to their diverse environments.
The Human Adaptability Programme was a significant international research initiative aimed at exploring how human populations biologically and behaviorally adjust to environmental stressors. It focused on diverse conditions such as high altitude, extreme temperatures, and varying nutritional availability. The program's interdisciplinary approach provided foundational insights into the ecological diversity of humans and the limits of our species' physiological flexibility in various global habitats.

150. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Growth concepts are mapped to specific curves and principles in human biology. Cumulative size over time is illustrated by a distance curve, while the rate of growth is shown on a velocity curve. Anatomical development patterns are described

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dormant until the onset of puberty, at which point they experience a rapid and intense period of growth and development to reach adult size. This contrasts with the general curve, which shows more steady growth, and the neural curve, which shows most growth occurring in the early years of life.

119. (B) Can produce longitudinal data over a wide age range in a shorter amount of time than a pure longitudinal study.
A major advantage of the mixed longitudinal study design is its efficiency. By following several overlapping age cohorts for a shorter duration, researchers can gather data that would take many more years to collect in a pure longitudinal study. For example, tracking 6, 8, and 10-year-olds for three years provides data for ages 6 through 13. This method provides individual growth data while saving time and reducing participant dropout.

120. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Human adaptation and growth are described by several key concepts. Bergmann's rule relates body mass to colder climates, while Allen's rule links shorter appendages to cold environments. The Human Adaptability Programme was an international study on how people adapt to their environments. Secular trends refer to changes in growth patterns, like height, that occur across generations. Together, these terms explain how human biology interacts with environmental and historical factors.

121. (B) The physiological capability to conceive.
In demography, it is important to distinguish between fertility and fecundity. Fertility refers to the actual number of children born to an individual or population. Fecundity, on the other hand, refers to the biological potential or physiological capability to conceive and produce offspring. An individual may be fecund (capable of having children) but have a fertility of zero if they choose not to reproduce.

122. (B) Athletic - Muscular and robust
In Kretschmer's typology, the "athletic" type is characterized by a strong, muscular physique with broad shoulders and a robust skeletal structure. This association is correct within his system, which linked this body build to an energetic and assertive temperament. The other types include the "pyknic" (rounded and fat) and the "leptosomic" (thin and frail). This historical system was an early attempt to relate physical build to psychological traits.

123. (C) Assess biological maturity, which may differ from chronological age.
The primary purpose of assessing skeletal maturation is to determine an individual's biological maturity, which may not always match their chronological age. For example, a 12-year-old child could have a skeletal age of 14, indicating they are biologically more advanced. This information is valuable for clinicians to understand a child's growth progress and for forensic anthropologists to estimate the age of skeletal remains with greater accuracy.

124. (B) A reduction in growth rate, often due to illness or poor nutrition.
Catch-down growth is a deceleration in the rate of growth that occurs when a child experiences a stressor like chronic illness or poor nutrition. During this period, the child's height or weight velocity falls below the expected range for their age and genetic potential. This phenomenon is the opposite of catch-up growth, which is an acceleration of growth after a period of deprivation has ended.

125. (B) 1, 3, and 4 only
Body composition analysis involves several key concepts. Total body mass is indeed the sum of fat mass and fat-free mass, which includes muscle and bone mass. Segmental fat analysis is used to understand how fat is distributed in different parts of the body. While "body age" is a popular concept, it is not a medically recognized standard for life expectancy. A high percentage of body fat is also generally not considered healthy.

126. (C) Distance curve
A growth velocity curve is derived from a distance curve by calculating the change in size over a specific time interval. While the distance curve shows the total height achieved at each age, the velocity curve plots the increments of growth (e.g., centimeters per year) to show the rate of growth. This allows researchers to more easily identify periods of rapid development, such as the adolescent growth spurt.

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159. (B) A secular trend
Analyzing long-term historical records to observe changes in the average height of children over several decades describes a secular trend. These generational shifts are typically driven by improvements in nutrition, healthcare, and living standards. Observing that children are taller today than they were in the 1950s reflects the ongoing influence of environmental progress on the expression of genetic growth potential in human populations.

160. (A) The sequence can vary, but generally 1 is earliest, followed by 2, and 3 continues into late adolescence.
Biological maturation involves several systems that develop at different rates. Dental eruption usually begins in early childhood and serves as an early indicator. Secondary sexual characteristics emerge during the adolescent transition, marking somatic maturity. Skeletal age, tracked through epiphyseal fusion, continues throughout the teenage years until final adult stature is achieved. While these processes are related, their specific timing varies significantly among individual human subjects.

161. (B) High likelihood of subject attrition over the many years of the study.
A significant disadvantage of pure longitudinal studies is the difficulty of retaining participants over many years. As individuals move, lose interest, or experience changes in health, the sample size can decrease significantly, potentially biasing the final results. This problem of subject attrition makes these studies extremely expensive and logistically challenging to maintain from early childhood through the completion of biological adult maturity.

162. (A) Economic development and female education are often associated with declining fertility rates.
In demography, fertility rates are strongly influenced by socioeconomic factors. Increased economic development and higher levels of female education generally lead to delayed marriage and greater use of family planning methods. These changes typically result in a decline in the average number of children per woman. This inverse relationship between development and fertility is a key feature of the global demographic transition.

163. (B) Nutritional status and health risk.
Measuring the percentage of body fat is a crucial component of assessing an individual's health status. Excessive body fat is associated with increased risks for chronic conditions like cardiovascular disease and diabetes, while extremely low fat levels can indicate malnutrition or hormonal issues. This metric provides a more detailed picture of body composition than total weight alone, assisting in clinical nutritional evaluations.

164. (B) That human body shape and composition can be described and quantified.
The fundamental premise of somatotyping is that human physique is not random but can be systematically categorized and measured. By using standardized methods to quantify body shape, researchers can analyze the relationship between physique and factors like athletic performance, disease risk, or developmental patterns. It provides a universal language for describing the structural and compositional variations observed within any given human population.

165. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
Biological maturation encompasses skeletal development, dental eruption, and the acquisition of secondary sexual characteristics. While these processes occur simultaneously, they do not always progress at the same rate. An individual might be advanced in skeletal age but delayed in dental maturation compared to their chronological peers. Therefore, assuming that all maturation types are perfectly synchronized with each other or with age is biologically incorrect.

166. (C) A tall, linear body with long limbs.
According to Allen's and Bergmann's rules, humans in hot, arid environments typically evolve a linear physique with elongated appendages. This body shape increases the surface area relative to volume, which facilitates more efficient heat dissipation through radiation and sweating. This morphological adaptation is essential for thermoregulation in climates where preventing overheating is a primary challenge for survival and maintaining physiological body homeostasis.

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135. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
Somatotyping has been developed by several proponents. Kretschmer identified the pyknic type, and Sheldon introduced the terms endomorph, mesomorph, and ectomorph. The Heath-Carter method refined the system by using objective anthropometric measurements. However, Parnell's method moved away from Sheldon's genotypic and embryological basis, focusing instead on the physical phenotype. Therefore, Parnell is not correctly associated with a genotypic basis for somatotyping in modern physique studies.

136. (B) Can control their head movements before they can sit up.
The cephalocaudal principle of growth is evident in infancy through the sequence of motor control development. A baby will gain control over their head and neck muscles first, allowing them to lift their head. This is followed by control of the trunk muscles, enabling them to sit up, and eventually the leg muscles, which are needed for standing and walking. This head-to-toe pattern is a fundamental rule of human biological development.

137. (B) Demography is an interdisciplinary field drawing from sociology, economics, biology, geography, and history.
Demography is an inherently interdisciplinary field that relies on multiple sciences to study human population dynamics. It integrates sociological theories of fertility, economic models of migration, and biological understandings of mortality. Geography and history also play key roles in analyzing population distribution and long-term shifts. This broad approach is necessary because the forces that shape populations are complex and result from a wide range of social, economic, and biological factors.

138. (B) Estimating the age at death of a subadult individual.
In forensic anthropology, dental maturation is a vital tool for estimating the age at death of a subadult (child or adolescent) individual. Because tooth eruption and calcification follow a very stable and predictable biological schedule, researchers can examine the teeth to determine how far along the individual was in their development. This provides a reliable estimate of chronological age that is less affected by environmental factors than skeletal growth.

139. (B) Aging is the entire process of growing older; senescence is the functional decline associated with old age.
It is important to differentiate between aging and senescence. Aging is the broad, lifelong process of chronologically growing older from birth until death. Senescence, on the other hand, specifically refers to the biological deterioration that occurs after an individual reaches maturity. It involves a decline in physiological function, structural integrity, and the body's ability to repair itself, ultimately increasing the risk of age-related death and vulnerability.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
There is a documented secular trend toward earlier menarche in many populations worldwide. This generational shift is largely attributed to improvements in environmental factors such as better childhood nutrition, enhanced healthcare, and higher overall socioeconomic conditions. These advancements allow the body to reach the biological threshold for sexual maturation at an earlier age, demonstrating how environmental progress can influence the timing of human development over time.

141. (A) Most of the brain's size is achieved in early childhood.
Scammon's neural growth curve demonstrates that the central nervous system develops at a remarkably rapid pace during the early years of life. By approximately age six or seven, the brain has already reached nearly ninety percent of its adult weight and volume. This distinct pattern contrasts sharply with the growth of reproductive organs, which remain dormant until the onset of puberty, highlighting the unique tempo of brain development.

142. (C) Catch-down growth
When a child's height velocity slows significantly relative to their age and peer group, it is categorized as catch-down growth. This deceleration can occur due to various factors, including endocrine imbalances or severe lifestyle changes that lead to obesity. It represents a deviation from the individual's previous growth

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environmental factor that supports postnatal development. Chronic psychological stress can also negatively impact growth through hormonal changes. However, parental height does have a strong correlation with their offspring's final height, as children inherit specific genes that determine their overall stature and growth patterns.

111. (A) The risk of cardiovascular disease associated with central obesity.
Segmental fat analysis is a method used to measure the distribution of fat in different parts of the body, such as the trunk and limbs. This is useful for understanding health risks, particularly the risk of cardiovascular disease, which is more strongly associated with excess fat stored in the abdominal (trunk) region. This detailed analysis provides a better assessment of an individual's metabolic health than total fat measurements alone.

112. (B) Push and pull factors.
Demographers study the causes of migration by analyzing push and pull factors. Push factors are negative conditions in the home area, like poverty or conflict, that drive people to leave. Pull factors are positive conditions in the destination area, such as better jobs or education, that attract people to move. Identifying these factors helps explain why migration occurs and predicts future movements between different geographical regions.

113. (D) Endomorphic mesomorph
In the three-digit somatotype rating system, the numbers represent endomorphy, mesomorphy, and ectomorphy in order. A rating of 2-6-3 indicates an individual who is primarily a mesomorph (muscular and robust) but also has some endomorphic (fat) characteristics. Because the second digit (mesomorphy) is the highest and the first digit (endomorphy) is the second highest, the person is classified as an endomorphic mesomorph, with high muscularity and moderate fatness.

114. (D) Deleterious and degenerative changes that occur at the end of the lifespan.
Senescence refers specifically to the biological process of deterioration that occurs after an individual has reached full maturity. It is characterized by the accumulation of harmful changes that impair physiological functions and increase the risk of death. Unlike the broader term "aging," which covers the entire lifespan, senescence focuses on the degenerative phase that leads to the decline in viability typical of old age.

115. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Anthropological demography integrates qualitative methods like ethnography with quantitative demographic data. This is because understanding the cultural beliefs and social structures of a community is essential for explaining their demographic patterns. For example, local views on marriage or childbearing can directly impact fertility rates. By combining these approaches, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of why population changes occur within specific social and cultural contexts.

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116. (D) Number of calcified centers in the wrist
Somatic maturation refers to the visible physical changes that occur as a person matures, such as the development of secondary sexual characteristics or reaching peak height velocity. Examples include menarche, voice breaking, and the growth of axillary hair. In contrast, the number of calcified centers in the wrist is a measure of skeletal maturation, which is assessed through internal radiographic examination and is not considered a somatic marker.

117. (A) Hyperventilation (increased rate and depth of breathing).
An immediate physiological response to high altitude is hyperventilation, where the rate and depth of breathing increase to bring more oxygen into the body. This is a quick adjustment to compensate for the lower oxygen availability (hypoxia). Over a longer period, the body will undergo other acclimatization processes, such as increasing red blood cell production, but hyperventilation is the first response to the change in atmospheric pressure.

118. (D) The genital curve shows steady growth from birth to adulthood.
Scammon's genital curve shows a unique pattern where the reproductive organs grow very little during early childhood. They remain essentially

by the cephalocaudal principle for head-to-foot progression and the proximodistal principle for development moving from the trunk toward the extremities of the human body.

151. (B) The influence of culture on demographic processes.
Anthropological demography distinguishes itself by emphasizing the profound impact of cultural norms and social structures on population dynamics. It moves beyond large-scale statistical modeling to examine how kinship, marriage practices, and local beliefs shape fertility and mortality patterns. By integrating ethnographic methods with demographic data, it provides a nuanced understanding of the social drivers behind human population changes and individual demographic behaviors.

152. (C) Political affiliation
Human growth is primarily driven by biological and environmental factors that directly affect physiological processes. Genetics, nutritional intake, and the presence of chronic diseases are fundamental determinants of an individual's physical development. In contrast, political affiliation is a social and ideological choice that lacks a direct biological mechanism to influence the speed or extent of skeletal and tissue growth during the human lifespan.

153. (A) The relationship between volume and heat production/retention.
Bergmann's rule is based on the principle that larger body volume relative to surface area is more efficient for heat retention. In cold climates, a greater body mass generates more internal heat while the proportionately smaller surface area reduces heat loss to the environment. This thermodynamic relationship explains why populations in colder regions tend to evolve larger, heavier physiques to ensure survival and thermoregulation.

154. (C) Disease
The term morbidity refers to the state of being ill or the prevalence of specific diseases within a given population. Morbidity rates are used by researchers and public health officials to track the incidence of health conditions and to measure the overall burden of disease in a community. This is a distinct measure from mortality, which specifically measures the frequency of deaths in the population.

155. (B) Mesomorph
In the three-component somatotype rating system, the second digit represents mesomorphy, which quantifies muscular and skeletal development. A rating of 1-7-1 indicates an extreme mesomorph, characterized by exceptional muscularity, heavy bone structure, and minimal body fat or linearity. This physique is typical of elite athletes in strength-based sports and reflects a body type dominated by muscle and connective tissue rather than fat or thinness.

156. (C) The deterioration of function and viability.
While aging encompasses the entire chronological process of growing older, senescence specifically denotes the biological decline that occurs in later life. It is characterized by the gradual loss of cellular repair capabilities and the decreasing efficiency of vital organ systems. This deterioration reduces the organism's viability and increases susceptibility to disease, representing the negative physiological consequences of the aging process after reaching biological maturity.

157. (A) Genetic modifications for more efficient oxygen transport and utilization
Indigenous populations residing at high altitudes for thousands of years, such as Tibetans, have developed unique genetic adaptations to hypoxia. These evolutionary changes allow for more efficient oxygen transport in the blood and better cellular utilization of oxygen despite low atmospheric pressure. These inherited traits are permanent and distinct from the temporary physiological adjustments, or acclimatization, seen in individuals who recently moved to altitude.

158. (C) Muscular
Scammon's influential model of human growth identifies four primary tissue patterns: the general, neural, genital, and lymphoid curves. The general curve covers skeletal and muscular growth collectively within its trajectory. There is no separate "muscular" curve in Scammon's original classification. Each of the four recognized curves represents a distinct timing and tempo of development for different systems within the body from birth to adult maturity.

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sexual maturation is primarily attributed to improved environmental conditions, including better childhood nutrition and the reduction of infectious diseases. It demonstrates how long-term changes in living standards can significantly influence the timing of human biological development.

94. (B) Masks individual differences in the timing and tempo of growth.
The primary limitation of a cross-sectional study is that it provides only population averages at specific ages, rather than tracking individual growth over time. This masks the variation in the timing and "tempo" of development, such as when different children experience their adolescent growth spurt. Because it doesn't measure the same person repeatedly, it cannot provide data on individual growth velocity or patterns.

95. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Several concepts describe human growth and adaptation. Catch-up growth is the acceleration of growth after an illness. A secular trend is a generational change in biological parameters like height. Allen's rule suggests that appendage length is inversely related to temperature. Senescence refers to the age-related decline in physiological function. Each of these terms highlights a different aspect of how human biology changes over time or across environments.

96. (B) Morbidity refers to disease, mortality refers to death.
In demography and public health, it is essential to distinguish between morbidity and mortality. Morbidity refers to the incidence of disease, illness, or disability within a population. Mortality refers to the frequency of deaths. Both measures are used to assess the health status of a community, with morbidity focusing on the burden of being sick and mortality focusing on the occurrence of death.

97. (C) Ectomorphy
In Sheldon's somatotyping system, an individual with a linear, fragile physique and poorly developed musculature would have a high rating in ectomorphy. This body type is characterized by a high surface-area-to-mass ratio, thin limbs, and narrow shoulders. Ectomorphy reflects the relative dominance of the ectoderm germ layer, which gives rise to the nervous system and skin, leading to a lean and vertical appearance.

98. (C) Increased sweating to promote evaporative cooling.
To maintain a stable core temperature in hot environments, the human body uses sweating as a primary adaptation. As sweat evaporates from the skin's surface, it removes heat from the body, leading to cooling. Other heat-stress responses include peripheral vasodilation, which increases blood flow to the skin to facilitate heat loss through radiation. These mechanisms are vital for preventing hyperthermia during heat exposure.

99. (B) The quantification of the body's constituent parts, such as fat, muscle, and bone.
Body composition analysis focuses on quantifying the different tissues that make up the human body. It divides total body mass into components such as fat mass and fat-free mass, which includes muscle, bone, and water. This level of detail is more useful than total weight for assessing health status, physical fitness, and the risk of chronic diseases associated with excess fat or low muscle mass.

100. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
Growth, development, and maturation are three distinct but closely related biological processes. Growth is the quantitative increase in size. Development is the qualitative increase in complexity and function. Maturation is the progress toward achieving the fully adult state. While they often occur simultaneously, they are not independent. Senescence is a terminal decline in function and is not considered part of the maturation process toward adulthood.

101. (B) The total height of a child at each successive age.
A distance curve for height plots the total height achieved by a child at each successive age measurement. It provides a visual representation of cumulative growth over time, showing the child's progress toward their final adult stature. This type of curve is always upward-sloping or flat, as height does not normally decrease during the growth years, and is used to establish population growth norms.

167. (A) It is a period of extremely rapid growth and cellular differentiation.
The prenatal phase represents the most intense period of change in the human lifespan. Starting from a single cell, the organism undergoes rapid multiplication and complex differentiation into specialized tissues and organs. The growth velocity during this stage is higher than at any point after birth, as the body transitions from an embryo to a fully formed fetus ready for independent postnatal life.

168. (D) All of the above.
Demography is an inherently multidisciplinary field because it integrates theories and methods from various sciences. It relies on sociological frameworks to explain fertility, biological concepts to understand mortality, and statistical tools to analyze population data. By combining these diverse perspectives, demography provides a comprehensive understanding of how and why human populations change over time across different geographic, historical, and cultural settings.

169. (B) The rate of growth (e.g., in cm/year) at different ages.
A height velocity curve illustrates the speed of growth by plotting the number of centimeters gained per year against age. It is particularly useful for identifying growth spurts, such as the one occurring during adolescence. Unlike a distance curve which shows cumulative height, the velocity curve highlights the dynamic changes in growth tempo, showing exactly when development accelerates or slows during the lifespan.

170. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The longitudinal method is considered the gold standard for growth studies because it tracks the same individuals over many years. This repeated measurement allows researchers to calculate the exact growth increments and velocity for each person. This level of detail is necessary to understand individual variations in the timing and intensity of developmental milestones, which cross-sectional studies simply cannot provide.

171. (B) Fat-free mass (including muscle)
Fat-free mass consists of muscle, bone, water, and organs, excluding all fat tissue. Muscle mass, a major component of fat-free mass, is the primary driver of the body's basal metabolic rate and physical strength. Assessing this component is essential for understanding an individual's functional capacity, metabolic health, and physical fitness levels, making it a key metric in sports science and clinical nutrition.

172. (A) Rate of natural increase.
The rate of natural increase is a demographic measure calculated by subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate of a population. This value indicates how much a population is growing or shrinking solely due to the balance of births and deaths, excluding the effects of migration. It is a fundamental indicator of the inherent growth potential and demographic stability of a society.

173. (C) Frail, linear, and thin.
In Kretschmer's body type system, the leptosomic or asthenic type is characterized by a lean, linear, and frail physique. Individuals of this type typically have narrow shoulders, a thin chest, and slender limbs with minimal muscle or fat development. Kretschmer historically linked this body build to certain psychological traits and a predisposition toward specific psychiatric conditions, such as schizophrenia, in his early constitutional typology.

174. (B) Understand the biological and behavioral adaptability of human populations to environmental stresses.
The Human Adaptability Programme was an international initiative focused on exploring how different human populations adjust to environmental stressors. By studying groups in diverse habitats, the program aimed to understand the biological mechanisms and behavioral strategies humans use to survive extreme heat, cold, high altitude, and nutritional scarcity. This research provided vital insights into the range of human physiological flexibility and ecological diversity.

175. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
Human adaptation involves several biological and cultural mechanisms. Bergmann's rule relates body mass to climate, while Allen's

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within the fields of physical anthropology and human biology. Its primary goal was to study how human populations biologically and behaviorally adjust to environmental stressors in diverse habitats worldwide. By examining populations in extreme conditions, the program provided essential data on human ecological diversity and the physiological mechanisms that allow our species to survive in varied environments.

209. (C) Degree of epiphyseal fusion observed in X-rays.
A primary indicator of skeletal maturation is the degree of epiphyseal fusion, which is assessed through radiographic examination of the bones. As an individual matures, the cartilage plates at the ends of long bones gradually ossify and fuse with the main bone shaft. This process follows a predictable sequence, providing a reliable measure of biological maturity that can be used to estimate an individual's skeletal age and growth progress.

210. (A) It examines demographic phenomena within the context of specific cultural and social systems.
Anthropological demography is a subfield that investigates demographic processes like fertility, mortality, and migration through the lens of culture and social structure. It moves beyond national statistics to examine how local beliefs, kinship, and community norms influence individual demographic behaviors. By integrating ethnographic fieldwork with demographic analysis, it provides a comprehensive understanding of how and why human populations change within their specific social and cultural environments.

211. (B) A period of relatively slow, steady, and constant growth.
The childhood phase of postnatal growth follows infancy and is characterized by a relatively slow, steady, and constant growth velocity. During this stage, which lasts until the onset of puberty, children experience predictable increases in height and weight. This period of stability contrasts with the extremely rapid growth of infancy and the sharp acceleration that occurs during the subsequent adolescent growth spurt.

212. (B) Growth is a continuous but uneven process, with periods of rapid acceleration and deceleration.
A key principle of human growth is that it is a continuous but uneven process. While growth occurs throughout the developmental years, its rate is not constant. There are periods of rapid acceleration, such as during infancy and the adolescent growth spurt, followed by periods of relative stability or deceleration. Understanding these dynamic changes in growth tempo is essential for accurately assessing a child's developmental progress and health.

213. (C) Shows the rate of growth and has peaks and troughs, notably the adolescent growth spurt.
A velocity growth curve differs from a distance curve because it plots the rate of growth rather than cumulative size. It shows how much an individual has grown during a specific interval, such as centimeters per year. This highlights the dynamic changes in growth speed, showing clear peaks and troughs, most notably during the adolescent growth spurt, allowing for a precise analysis of growth tempo.

214. (A) A process of change that occurs throughout the lifespan.
Aging is best understood as a broad biological process of change that occurs continuously throughout an individual's entire lifespan, from birth until death. It encompasses both the positive developmental changes of childhood and the gradual physiological declines that occur in later life. While often associated with old age, aging is a universal phenomenon that describes the passage of time and its effects on an organism's biology.

215. (2, 1, 3)
Different growth study designs vary in complexity and duration. A cross-sectional study is the simplest and quickest, providing a snapshot of different age groups at one time. A mixed longitudinal study is more complex, following overlapping cohorts for a shorter duration. A pure longitudinal study is the most complex and time-consuming, as it requires tracking the same individuals from birth until the completion of their maturity over many years.

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they develop the strength to control their trunk and shoulders before they gain the fine motor skills needed to use their hands and fingers for precise tasks. This principle explains the outward progression of coordination during early human childhood.

184. (C) A set of specific anthropometric measurements.
The Heath-Carter method is considered more objective than earlier somatotyping systems because it relies on standardized anthropometric measurements. By using specific data such as skinfold thicknesses, bone diameters, and limb circumferences, it removes the subjectivity of photographic ratings. This scientific approach ensures that different researchers can consistently derive the same somatotype for an individual, making it a reliable tool for studying human physique and body build.

185. (A) Crude Death Rate
The crude death rate is a direct measure of mortality that represents the total number of deaths in a population per 1,000 people over a specific period. It is a fundamental demographic indicator used to assess the overall frequency of death within a society. Other measures, like morbidity, focus on disease, while fertility and migration track other components of population change and distribution.

186. (B) A secular trend
The significant increase in average height and weight observed in many human populations over the last century is a well-documented example of a secular trend. This generational shift is primarily driven by improvements in environmental factors, including better nutrition, enhanced healthcare, and higher living standards. It shows how long-term changes in society can lead to a more complete expression of the genetic potential for physical growth.

187. (A) Compare an individual's body composition and metabolism to age-based population averages.
Body age is a conceptual tool used in the health and fitness industry to provide individuals with a biological comparison to their chronological age. It works by evaluating metabolic rate and body composition against population standards. If a person's physical health and metabolism are better than the average for their age, their body age will be lower, serving as an indicator of their overall fitness and vitality.

188. (D) Average adult height
Fertility is influenced by a variety of social, biological, and economic factors. Primary determinants include the age at marriage, the use of contraception, and female education levels, all of which directly impact reproductive choices and outcomes. While average adult height is a measure of physical growth, it is not considered a primary determinant that influences how many children an individual or a population will have over time.

189. (B) The primary stressor at high altitude is hypoxia, while the primary stressor in cold environments is heat loss.
Human adaptation to different environments involves responding to unique stressors. At high altitude, the main challenge is hypoxia, or low oxygen availability, leading to adaptations like increased red blood cell production. In cold environments, the primary stressor is heat loss, leading to adaptations like shivering, vasoconstriction, and morphological changes to retain body heat. Both represent different biological strategies used by humans to survive in challenging ecological conditions.

190. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Growth studies utilize various methodologies, each with specific characteristics. Cross-sectional studies provide population snapshots, while longitudinal studies track individual velocity but are time-consuming. Mixed-longitudinal designs combine these features for efficiency, and linked-longitudinal studies utilize existing historical records. Together, these methods allow researchers to gain a comprehensive understanding of human physical development, including both population-level trends and individual variations in the timing and tempo of growth.

191. (B) Human physique
Somatotyping is a method specifically designed for the classification and quantification of human physique and body shape. It uses a three-component system to describe the relative fatness,

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rule relates limb proportions. Acclimatization is a short-term physiological adjustment, and wearing warm clothing is a cultural adaptation. However, genetic adaptations are inherited over generations through natural selection and are not acquired during an individual's lifetime, making the fifth statement incorrect in the context of evolutionary biology.

176. (C) It can't be used to study individual growth rates or the timing of the adolescent growth spurt.
The most significant disadvantage of a cross-sectional study is that it provides only population averages and cannot track the growth progress of individuals. Because different children are measured at each age, it is impossible to calculate individual growth rates or identify the precise timing of milestones like the adolescent growth spurt. This limitation makes it unsuitable for understanding the dynamic tempo of human physical development.

177. (C) Senescence
Senescence is the term used to describe the biological process of deterioration that occurs with advancing age. It involves the progressive decline in the function of various organ systems, a decrease in cellular repair mechanisms, and a loss of structural integrity. This phase represents the terminal stage of the lifespan, where the body's viability decreases and the risk of age-related diseases and death increases.

178. (B) The maximum possible rate of evolution by natural selection due to differential survival and fertility.
Selection intensity is a demographic index that quantifies the opportunity for natural selection to act upon a population. It is based on the variance in reproductive success and the proportion of individuals who die before reaching reproductive age. A higher value suggests that there are significant differences in how individuals contribute to the next generation, providing a greater potential for evolutionary change over time.

179. (B) Mesomorph-ectomorph
A somatotype rating of 2-5-5 describes an individual with high and equal ratings in both mesomorphy and ectomorphy, with low endomorphy. This indicates a physique that is both muscular and robust (mesomorphy) while also being linear and slender (ectomorphy). In somatotyping terminology, such an individual is classified as a mesomorph-ectomorph, reflecting a balanced development of both muscularity and physical linearity.

180. (C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Biological maturation is assessed through several different indicators. Skeletal maturation is typically measured by the ossification of carpal bones, while dental maturation is tracked through the eruption of teeth like the first molar. Somatic maturation in females is often marked by the age at menarche, and in males, it includes physical changes such as the breaking of the voice during puberty.

181. (B) The removal of a growth-inhibiting factor, such as malnutrition or illness.
Catch-up growth is a biological phenomenon where an individual experiences a rapid acceleration in growth velocity following the removal of a stressor that had previously hindered their development. Common stressors include periods of severe malnutrition or chronic illness. This surge in growth allows the individual to return toward their original, genetically determined growth trajectory and potentially reach their expected adult size and stature.

182. (B) Anthropological demography provides cultural and local context to the large-scale statistical patterns studied by demography.
Anthropological demography complements traditional demography by adding a micro-level perspective. While traditional demography focuses on large-scale statistical trends in fertility, mortality, and migration, the anthropological approach examines how local culture, kinship systems, and social norms influence these behaviors. This integration allows researchers to understand the social and cultural drivers behind the broad population patterns observed at the national or global level.

183. (B) Control their trunk muscles before they can control their hands and fingers.
The proximodistal pattern of development states that growth and motor control proceed from the center of the body outward toward the extremities. This is clearly seen in infants as

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Together, these morphological adaptations help human populations maintain their internal core temperature in chronically freezing ecological conditions.

200. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Scammon's lymphoid curve shows that tissues like the thymus and tonsils grow rapidly during childhood, reaching nearly double their adult size by age 12. Following this peak during early adolescence, these tissues undergo significant regression, or involution, after the onset of puberty. This unique pattern is part of the immune system's development, explaining why lymphoid tissues are proportionally larger in children than they are in biological adults.

201. (C) Skeletal age
Body composition analysis focuses on quantifying the constituent parts of the body, such as bone mass, percentage of body fat, and total body mass. These measures provide a detailed profile of an individual's physical tissues. Skeletal age, on the other hand, is a measure of biological maturation, determined by the degree of ossification in the bones, and is not a direct component of the body's physical tissue composition analysis.

202. (C) Severe drought and famine in a home region.
In migration studies, push factors are negative conditions in a home region that drive people to leave and seek a better life elsewhere. A severe drought or famine is a classic example of a push factor, as it threatens survival and forces individuals to migrate to more stable areas. These are distinguished from pull factors, which are positive attractions in a destination, such as better jobs or educational opportunities.

203. (C) Endomorph
In Kretschmer's body type classification, the pyknic type is characterized by a rounded physique, soft tissues, and a tendency toward fat accumulation. This body build corresponds most closely to the endomorph in Sheldon's somatotyping system. Both terms describe an individual whose physique is dominated by relative fatness and a soft, circular shape, reflecting an early attempt in human biology to categorize physical build through constitutional typology.

204. (A) size; complexity and function
Although often used together, growth and development describe different biological processes. Growth refers specifically to the quantitative increase in physical size, such as height and weight, through cell multiplication and expansion. Development refers to the qualitative changes in complexity and function, such as the acquisition of skills and the refinement of motor and cognitive abilities. Together, they describe the total process of maturation from infancy.

205. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Several terms are essential in the study of human biology and population dynamics. Somatotype is used for assessing human physique, while secular trends describe generational changes in growth studies. Selection intensity is a concept used in demography and population genetics to measure natural selection potential. Acclimatization refers to the process of human adaptation to environmental stressors like altitude or extreme temperatures through temporary physiological changes.

206. (C) The stature inherited from parents.
Human growth is determined by a combination of genetics and environment. The stature inherited from parents is a primary genetic factor, as children receive specific genes that establish their potential physical height and growth patterns. Other factors like diet, socioeconomic status, and climate are external environmental influences that can modify how that genetic potential is expressed, but the inherited traits remain the fundamental biological blueprint for growth.

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207. (C) The distribution of fat in different segments of the body, like arms, legs, and trunk.
Segmental fat analysis is a technique used in body composition studies to measure how adipose tissue is distributed across specific regions of the body. By quantifying the amount of fat in the arms, legs, and trunk, researchers can identify different fat distribution patterns. This is particularly important for health assessments, as excess fat in the trunk region is associated with higher risks of various metabolic and cardiovascular diseases.

208. (A) Physical Anthropology / Human Biology
The Human Adaptability Programme was a major international research initiative conducted

muscularity, and linearity of an individual's body. This system provides a standardized way for researchers to study the relationship between physical build and various factors such as athletic performance, health risks, and patterns of human biological growth and development.

192. (A) The condition of being diseased or the incidence of disease in a population.
Morbidity is a demographic and public health term that refers to the incidence and prevalence of disease, illness, or disability within a population. It measures the frequency with which health conditions occur in a community, providing a key indicator of the overall health burden. This is distinct from mortality, which specifically refers to the frequency of deaths, and fertility, which tracks reproductive outcomes.

193. (A) Cold stress, to generate heat through muscle contractions.
Shivering is a primary physiological adaptation to cold stress in humans. It involves rapid, involuntary muscle contractions that generate metabolic heat to help maintain the body's core temperature. This immediate response is vital for protecting internal organs and preventing hypothermia when the body is exposed to low ambient temperatures. It is one of several biological mechanisms, alongside vasoconstriction, used to survive in cold environments.

194. (C) The body as a whole, including muscle, bone, and most organs.
In Scammon's growth model, the general curve represents the developmental trajectory of the body as a whole. This includes the growth of the skeletal system, muscles, and most internal organs like the liver and kidneys. The curve follows a characteristic "S" shape, showing rapid growth in infancy, a steady period during childhood, a sharp spurt during adolescence, and finally reaching full adult size.

195. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Human growth and development are influenced by a complex interplay of multiple factors. Genetic inheritance sets the physical potential, while nutritional intake and socioeconomic status significantly impact its expression. The presence of chronic illness can hinder growth, and the psychological and emotional environment also plays a critical role in healthy development. All these factors together determine the final adult stature and functional capacity of an individual.

196. (B) To estimate the chronological age of a child or adolescent.
Dental maturation assessment is an effective tool for estimating the chronological age of children and adolescents. Because tooth eruption and calcification follow a highly stable and predictable biological schedule, researchers and clinicians can examine a person's teeth to determine their stage of development. This method is particularly useful in forensic science and clinical pediatrics as it is relatively resistant to external environmental influences.

197. (A) Ethnographic fieldwork to understand demographic behaviors in their cultural context.
Anthropological demography is characterized by its use of ethnographic fieldwork to study population dynamics. This approach allows researchers to understand how cultural beliefs, kinship systems, and social structures within a specific community influence demographic behaviors like fertility, marriage, and migration. By integrating qualitative observations with quantitative data, anthropological demography provides a deeper and more contextualized understanding of how human populations change over time.

198. (C) Maturation
Maturation is the biological term for the progressive attainment of adult size, shape, and function. It refers to the qualitative progress of an individual toward their fully mature state, including skeletal development, dental eruption, and the acquisition of reproductive capacity. While growth focuses on quantitative increases in size, maturation describes the overall biological progress toward reaching the completion of the human developmental journey.

199. (C) Both Bergmann's and Allen's Rules
A person with a stocky build and short limbs living in a cold climate illustrates both Bergmann's and Allen's rules. Bergmann's rule explains that a large, stocky body mass is adaptive for heat retention in cold environments. Allen's rule explains that shorter limbs reduce the surface area through which heat can be lost.

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216. (C) The movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new residence.
In demography, migration is defined as the movement of people across a specific geographical or political boundary with the intent of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. It is one of the three primary components of population change, alongside fertility and mortality. Migration can be internal or international and is driven by various social, economic, and political factors that influence where people live.

217. (C) Muscle and bone.
In Sheldon's somatotyping system, a high rating in mesomorphy indicates a physique dominated by muscle and bone development. Mesomorphs typically have an athletic and robust build, with broad shoulders, narrow hips, and strong limbs. This component reflects the relative development of the middle embryonic germ layer, resulting in a physical appearance that emphasizes strength and energetic capacity, often associated with success in various physical and athletic activities.

218. (A) To cool the skin surface through evaporation.
Sweating is a primary physiological adaptation used by the human body to dissipate heat in hot environments. As sweat is released onto the skin's surface and evaporates, it removes heat from the body, resulting in cooling. This mechanism is vital for preventing hyperthermia and maintaining a stable core temperature during heat exposure or intense physical activity, ensuring that the body stays within its normal physiological limits.

219. (C) Bone mass / Bone mineral density
Bone mass, often measured as bone mineral density, is the key component of body composition used to assess the risk of osteoporosis. Osteoporosis is a condition characterized by a loss of bone minerals, which makes the skeleton fragile and more susceptible to fractures. Monitoring bone mass throughout the lifespan is essential for maintaining skeletal health and identifying individuals who may need intervention to prevent bone loss.

220. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Demography is an interdisciplinary field that studies the core variables of fertility, mortality, and migration to understand population dynamics. Anthropological demography adds a valuable cultural and micro-level perspective to these studies. Additionally, the concept of selection intensity is used to measure the potential for natural selection within a population. Together, these elements provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing how and why human populations change and evolve over time.

221. (B) A secular trend
An increase in the average height of adolescents over several decades is a classic example of a secular trend. This long-term shift in a population's physical growth patterns is primarily driven by improvements in environmental factors, such as better nutrition and healthcare, over successive generations. It demonstrates how historical progress in living standards can lead to a more complete expression of the genetic potential for growth across the entire population.

222. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Allen's and Bergmann's rules provide a fundamental framework for understanding human morphological variation in relation to climate. These rules explain how body size and shape proportions, specifically the ratio of surface area to volume, are adaptive for thermoregulation. Larger body mass and shorter limbs are adaptive for heat retention in cold environments, while smaller bodies and longer limbs facilitate heat loss in hot climates, helping humans survive in diverse thermal environments.

223. (A) In growth and development studies to describe physique changes.
Outside of sports science, somatotyping is widely used in growth and development studies to track and describe changes in an individual's physique over time. By quantifying body build at different ages, researchers can understand how the relative proportions of fat, muscle, and linearity shift as a person matures. This provides a standardized way to analyze physical development and how various factors might influence the ultimate adult body shape.

224. (B) The functional and structural deterioration that occurs in old age.

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While aging describes the broad process of chronologically growing older throughout the lifespan, senescence refers more specifically to the biological deterioration that occurs in old age. It is characterized by a decline in physiological function, structural integrity, and cellular repair capabilities. This phase represents the negative consequences of the aging process, leading to increased vulnerability to disease and the eventual decline in the organism's viability.

225. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
The assessment of somatic maturation focuses on visible physical changes that occur during the transition to adulthood. Key indicators include the development of secondary sexual characteristics, such as pubic hair and breast development, as well as reaching peak height velocity and the age at menarche in females. While the fusion of wrist bones is an important measure of biological maturity, it is categorized as skeletal maturation rather than a somatic marker.

226. (A) Job opportunities in the destination country.
In migration studies, pull factors are positive conditions in a destination area that attract people to move there. Job opportunities are a classic example, as they offer the promise of economic stability and better living standards. These contrast with push factors, which are negative conditions in the home region, such as war or famine, that drive people away. Identifying these factors helps explain the motivations behind migration patterns.

227. (A) Being based on a system of objective anthropometric measurements.
The Heath-Carter method improved upon earlier somatotyping systems by introducing an objective, measurement-based approach. By using standardized anthropometric data, such as skinfold thicknesses and bone diameters, instead of subjective photographic ratings, the system provides a more scientific and reproducible way to classify human physique. This ensures that different researchers can consistently derive the same results, making somatotyping a much more reliable and widely accepted tool for biological research.

228. (B) Velocity curve
A velocity curve is the most useful tool for identifying the precise timing of the adolescent growth spurt. By plotting the rate of growth (e.g., centimeters per year) against age, the curve clearly shows when growth accelerates and reaches its peak height velocity (PHV). This dynamic representation is more effective than a distance curve for highlighting the rapid changes in growth tempo that occur during the teenage years.

229. (C) Somatotype rating
Human growth is influenced by several fundamental factors, including nutrition, genetic potential, and socioeconomic status. These elements directly determine the speed and extent of physical development. A somatotype rating, on the other hand, is a tool used to describe and quantify an individual's current physique or body build. While it reflects the outcome of growth, the rating itself is not a factor that drives or affects the biological process of growth.

230. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A cross-sectional study is generally faster and less expensive to conduct than a longitudinal study because it involves measuring different groups of people at a single point in time. This avoids the logistical challenges and costs of long-term follow-up and tracking the same individuals over many years. While it provides only population snapshots, its efficiency makes it a common choice for establishing growth norms in various human populations.

231. (B) Body composition
The percentage of body fat is a key measure used in the study of body composition. It represents the proportion of an individual's total body weight that is made up of adipose tissue, as opposed to lean mass like muscle and bone. This metric provides a more detailed and useful assessment of health and fitness status than total body weight alone, as it distinguishes between different tissue types.

232. (A) An increase in the production of red blood cells (erythropoiesis).
When an individual lives at high altitude for several weeks, their body undergoes acclimatization to compensate for the lower oxygen availability. A

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primary long-term response is erythropoiesis, which is the increased production of red blood cells. This raises the blood's capacity to carry oxygen to tissues, helping the body function more efficiently in a hypoxic environment. This reversible physiological adjustment is a classic example of human adaptability to high-altitude stressors.

233. (B) Understand the prevalence and spread of diseases in a community.
Studying morbidity patterns is essential for public health officials to understand how diseases are distributed and spreading within a community. By tracking the incidence of various health conditions, they can identify vulnerable populations, assess the effectiveness of health interventions, and allocate resources more efficiently. This focus on illness and disability provides a vital indicator of the overall health status of a population alongside mortality data.

234. (C) Ectoderm
In Sheldon's original somatotyping theory, ectomorphy was thought to be derived from a predominance of the ectoderm, the outermost embryonic germ layer. The ectoderm gives rise to the nervous system and the skin. Sheldon believed that individuals with a high ectomorphy rating had a physique dominated by these tissues, resulting in a lean, linear appearance with narrow shoulders and a high surface-area-to-mass ratio.

235. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Various study designs are used to research human growth. The longitudinal method follows the same individuals over time, while the cross-sectional method measures different age groups at once. Mixed longitudinal designs use overlapping cohorts for shorter durations to increase efficiency. Linked longitudinal studies utilize historical or retrospective data. Each method offers unique advantages for understanding population-level trends and individual variations in the timing and tempo of growth.

236. (B) Secular trend
The decline in the average age of puberty observed in many developed nations over the last century is a classic example of a secular trend. This generational shift toward earlier maturation is primarily attributed to improvements in environmental factors, such as better childhood nutrition and healthcare. It shows how long-term changes in a population's living standards can significantly influence the timing of biological development and reaching maturity.

237. (A) Assess the level of biological maturity relative to chronological age.
The main purpose of assessing somatic, skeletal, and dental maturation is to determine an individual's biological maturity, which may not always align with their chronological age. By evaluating these different indicators, researchers and clinicians can understand how far along a person is in their progress toward adult size and function. This information is essential for identifying developmental delays or advancements and for accurately tracking physical growth.

238. (A) Peripheral vasoconstriction
Peripheral vasoconstriction is a primary physiological response to a cold environment. It involves the narrowing of blood vessels near the skin's surface, which reduces blood flow to the extremities and minimizes heat loss to the environment. This mechanism helps to conserve core body heat and protect vital internal organs from cooling too rapidly, playing a crucial role in maintaining thermoregulation during cold exposure.

239. (A) The actual reproductive performance of a population.
In demography, fertility refers to the actual number of live births produced by an individual or a population. This is distinguished from fecundity, which is the biological potential or capacity to reproduce. Fertility is influenced by various social, economic, and biological factors, including age at marriage, use of family planning, and cultural norms regarding family size. It is a key component in measuring population change and growth.

240. (C) The head downwards
The cephalocaudal principle states that growth and development proceed from the head downwards. This is clearly observed during prenatal development, where the head and brain grow more rapidly than the rest of the body. After birth, this pattern continues as infants gain

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control over their neck and head muscles before they develop the coordination needed for their trunk, and eventually their lower limbs for sitting and walking.

241. (A) Size for age
A growth distance curve provides information on size for age by plotting the cumulative height, weight, or other physical dimensions reached at each successive measurement. It shows the total physical progress an individual has made toward their adult stature. This type of curve is used to establish population growth norms and to identify whether a child's size is within the expected range for their specific chronological age.

242. (A) Body mass
Bergmann's rule primarily relates to body mass and its relationship to climatic temperature. It suggests that within a widely distributed species, populations in colder environments tend to have larger body sizes than those in warmer regions. A larger body mass results in a smaller surface area relative to its volume, which is an adaptive advantage for retaining metabolic heat in cold climates to maintain thermoregulation.

243. (C) Tall and thin
In Kretschmer's body type system, the leptosomic type is characterized by a physique that is tall, thin, and linear. Individuals with this build typically have narrow shoulders, a slender chest, and thin limbs with minimal muscle or fat development. This body type was historically linked by Kretschmer to certain psychological traits and a predisposition toward specific psychiatric conditions, such as schizophrenia, in his early constitutional typology.

244. (A) Subjectivity and difficulty in replication.
A key limitation of Sheldon's original somatotyping method was its subjectivity, as it relied on the researcher's clinical judgment to rate photographs. This lack of standardized, objective measurements made it difficult for different researchers to consistently derive the same somatotype for an individual. This issue with replication was a major reason why later methods, like the Heath-Carter system, introduced objective anthropometric measurements to increase the scientific reliability of somatotyping.

245. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Human growth follows several fundamental principles. The cephalocaudal principle describes head-to-toe development, while the proximodistal principle explains development from the center of the body outward. Growth is a continuous process, but its rate is not uniform, featuring periods of acceleration and deceleration. Additionally, development moves from general to more specific and skilled responses. Together, these principles provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the process of human biological development.

246. (A) The maximum potential for natural selection to act, based on differential mortality and fertility.
The selection intensity index is a demographic measure that quantifies the maximum potential for natural selection to occur in a population. It is based on the variance in reproductive success and the proportion of individuals who die before reaching reproductive age. A higher value indicates that there are larger differences in how individuals contribute to the next generation, providing more "opportunity" for natural selection to change the genetic makeup of the population over time.

247. (C) Morbidity studies
A study of disease patterns and their causes within a population falls under the category of morbidity studies. Morbidity refers to the incidence and prevalence of illness, disability, or health conditions in a community. Analyzing these patterns helps researchers and public health officials understand the health status of a population, identify disease risk factors, and evaluate the effectiveness of health programs designed to reduce the burden of being sick.

248. (B) Global, multidisciplinary approach to studying human-environment interactions.
The most significant aspect of the Human Adaptability Programme was its global and multidisciplinary approach. It involved international researchers from various fields, including biology and anthropology, to study how human populations adjust to diverse environmental stressors. This broad collaboration

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provided a comprehensive understanding of human adaptability across different habitats and provided essential data on the physiological and behavioral strategies used by humans to survive in varied ecological conditions.

249. (A) Radiograph of the hand and wrist
A radiograph of the hand and wrist provides the most accurate assessment of skeletal age in a child. By examining the appearance of ossification centers and the degree of epiphyseal fusion in these bones, clinicians can determine an individual's biological maturity. This measure is more reliable than height or dental eruption because skeletal development follows a very predictable sequence that is less influenced by external environmental factors like nutrition.

250. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Different growth study designs offer unique advantages for researchers. Cross-sectional studies provide population snapshots, while longitudinal studies are essential for determining individual growth velocity. Mixed-longitudinal designs increase efficiency by using overlapping cohorts, and linked-longitudinal studies incorporate valuable historical data. Together, these methodologies allow for a comprehensive understanding of both population-level trends and individual developmental patterns throughout the entire human lifespan from birth through to biological maturity.

251. (B) Growth refers to the quantitative increase in size, whereas development is the qualitative increase in functional complexity.
Growth represents the measurable, quantitative aspect of biological change, such as increases in body dimensions or mass resulting from cellular multiplication. In contrast, development is a qualitative process focusing on the increasing complexity of functions and skills. This distinction highlights that while growth tracks size, development tracks the organization and specialization of biological systems.

252. (A) Cephalocaudal trend
Biological development follows a predictable spatial pattern where growth and maturation proceed from the head region downwards toward the feet. This specific directionality ensures that neurological and physical control typically established in the upper body precedes that of the lower limbs. It is a fundamental principle describing the orderly sequence of human maturation and physical change.

253. (C) process and timing of progress towards a mature biological state.
Maturation is a biological concept distinct from growth and development, specifically focusing on the tempo and timing of reaching the final adult state. It represents the progress through various stages of maturity across different physiological systems. Unlike growth, which measures size, maturation tracks the progression toward a fully realized, mature biological state throughout the lifecycle.

254. (D) A notable change in subcutaneous tissue distribution and body part proportions.
During the postnatal period, which extends from infancy through adolescence, the body undergoes significant physical transformations. These changes involve shifts in the proportions of different body parts and the deposition of subcutaneous tissues. Additionally, physiological variables like heart and metabolic rates mature. This phase follows species-specific patterns while allowing for significant individual variation in timing.

255. (C) They are interrelated concepts, with maturation relating to the tempo of growth and development.
Growth, development, and maturation are separate but deeply interrelated biological processes. Growth provides quantitative size increases, development adds qualitative functional complexity, and maturation dictates the timing and pace of these changes. Understanding these connections is essential for analyzing how humans reach their adult state through continuous, orderly sequences governed by specific biological principles and timing.

256. (B) Velocity curve
The velocity curve represents the rate of growth over a specific unit of time, making it highly sensitive to changes in growth speed. Unlike distance curves, velocity curves clearly illustrate the timing of the adolescent growth spurt as a distinct peak. This allows researchers to

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(D) Dendrochronology

18. What is the primary difference between a chopper and a chopping tool?
(A) A chopper is unifacially flaked, while a chopping tool is bifacially flaked.
(B) A chopper is made of flint, while a chopping tool is made of quartzite.
(C) A chopper is a core tool, while a chopping tool is a specialized flake.
(D) A chopper is Middle Palaeolithic, while a chopping tool is Upper Palaeolithic.

19. Which of the following is an example of an Upper Palaeolithic culture in Europe known for its finely made, leaf-shaped points?
(A) Aurignacian
(B) Gravettian
(C) Solutrian
(D) Magdalenian

20. What is the most appropriate description of "Action Archaeology"?
(A) The study of archaeological sites using modern satellite imagery.
(B) The replication of prehistoric hunting and tool techniques.
(C) The chemical analysis of residue on lithic tool surfaces.
(D) The practice of archaeology for contemporary social benefit.

21. Which geological period is divided into the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs?
(A) Tertiary
(B) Mesozoic
(C) Quaternary
(D) Paleozoic

22. The term "microlith" is most characteristic of which cultural period?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Middle Palaeolithic
(D) Upper Palaeolithic

23. Which of the following is a form of geomorphological evidence for Quaternary climatic changes?
(A) Palynology
(B) Palaeontology
(C) River terraces
(D) Palaeomagnetic reversals

24. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The shift from the descriptive to the scientific period in archaeology involved a greater focus on explanation rather than mere description.
Reason (R) : The scientific period incorporated methodologies from other sciences to test hypotheses about the past.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

25. The theoretical approach that emphasizes the subjective and symbolic nature of culture and the agency of individuals is known as the:
(A) Descriptive period
(B) Scientific period
(C) Interpretative period
(D) Processual period

26. Which of the following Near Eastern sites is famous for its "skull cult" and early evidence of agriculture?
(A) Jericho
(B) Jarmo
(C) Çatal Huyuk
(D) Shanidar

27. Consider the following statements about Middle Palaeolithic tool technology:
1. The Levalloisian technique was a key innovation.
2. Discoid cores were commonly used.
3. Handaxes and cleavers were the most dominant tool types.
4. The primary goal was the production of standardized flakes.
5. Microliths were an essential component of the toolkit.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3

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accelerated growth. This process continues until the individual reaches their original, genetically programmed growth channel, illustrating the resilience of the human developmental system in response to the cessation of adverse environmental conditions.

266. (B) Senescence is the deleterious functional decline in the post-maturational phase, which is a component of the broader process of aging.
Aging encompasses all chronological and biological changes that occur over an organism's lifespan. In contrast, senescence is a specific subset of aging characterized by the progressive and deleterious decline in physiological function and viability during the post-maturational phase. This decline increases mortality risk and represents the functional deterioration of biological systems as they move beyond their peak reproductive years.

267. (B) Assessment of skeletal maturation through bone ossification.
Skeletal maturation is considered the most reliable indicator of biological age because it tracks the predictable, progressive ossification of bones. Radiographic assessment, particularly of the hand and wrist, allows researchers to determine an individual's developmental status with high precision. This method provides a more accurate reflection of biological maturity than chronological age, which only counts the time since birth.

268. (A) Somatic maturation
Somatic maturation involves changes in body size, shape, and composition, including the emergence of secondary sexual characteristics. When individuals of the same chronological age show different levels of physical development, it highlights variations in somatic maturity. These differences emphasize that biological tempo can vary significantly among peers, reflecting the distinction between the speed of growing and the state of being mature.

269. (C) can be discordant, with biological maturation providing a different perspective on an individual's development.
Chronological age represents the actual time elapsed since birth, while biological age reflects the actual progress toward a mature state. These two measures are often discordant because individuals mature at different rates. Assessing skeletal, dental, and somatic systems provides a composite picture of maturity that may differ significantly from the age in years, offering a more nuanced view of human development.

270. (D) The timing of tooth calcification and eruption.
Assessing dental maturation involves tracking specific developmental milestones of the teeth. This process includes monitoring the timing of tooth formation, also known as calcification, and the subsequent eruption through the gums. Dental development serves as a valuable metric for determining biological age, as the sequence and timing of these events are predictable markers of an individual's progress toward physical maturity.

271. (C) They establish the potential for growth, which is then modulated by the environment.
Genetic factors function as a biological blueprint that determines an individual's potential for growth, including aspects like final stature and the timing of maturation. However, the environment significantly modulates how this potential is realized. Factors such as nutrition and health determine whether the individual will reach their genetically programmed limits, illustrating the constant interplay between nature and nurture during development.

272. (B) Secular trend
A secular trend refers to long-term changes in specific biological variables observed across successive generations within a population. The documented decrease in the average age of menarche over the last 150 years is a classic example of this phenomenon. Such trends are typically linked to broad improvements in environmental factors like nutrition, public health, and overall standards of living over time.

273. (D) Somatotype
Environmental factors that significantly influence human growth include nutrition, socioeconomic status, disease burden, and psychological well-being. Nutrition provides the necessary energy for cellular growth, while socioeconomic conditions determine access to healthcare and resources. In contrast, a somatotype is a descriptive classification of an individual's physique and

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maintain a stable internal temperature regardless of external environmental conditions.

291. (C) William Sheldon
William Sheldon developed a systematic method of somatotyping based on photoscopic analysis of body shapes. He proposed three primary components—endomorphy, mesomorphy, and ectomorphy—derived from embryonic germ layers. Sheldon believed that an individual's somatotype was a constitutional trait, meaning it was largely fixed and predetermined. This perspective differs from modern views that see physique as a dynamic and changeable biological characteristic.

292. (A) views the somatotype as a dynamic trait that can change over time.
The Heath-Carter somatotyping method is the most widely used contemporary approach for classifying human physique. Unlike earlier constitutional models, Heath-Carter views the somatotype as a dynamic measure. This means that an individual's classification can change over time due to factors such as growth, aging, physical training, and nutritional status. It uses objective anthropometric measurements to track these changes across all life stages.

293. (D) relative linearity and slenderness.
In the three-component system of somatotyping, ectomorphy represents the degree of relative linearity and slenderness in a human physique. Individuals with high ectomorphy ratings typically have a lean build with less fat and muscle development compared to their height. This component is one of three used to provide a nuanced quantitative description of body shape alongside endomorphy and mesomorphy.

294. (B) proposing typologies that linked physique with personality.
Ernst Kretschmer, a psychiatrist, was a key historical figure in the development of somatotyping. He proposed specific physical typologies, such as asthenic, athletic, and pyknic, and attempted to link these body shapes with personality traits and predispositions to mental illness. While his theories were later refined, his work laid the groundwork for the more systematic and quantitative methods of physique classification.

295. (C) matching an individual's physique to the demands of a particular sport.
Somatotyping is extensively applied in sports science to analyze the relationship between body shape and athletic performance. By quantifying the relative levels of fatness, muscularity, and linearity, researchers can identify the physical characteristics most suitable for specific sports. This allows for better matching of athletes to disciplines where their particular physique provides a competitive advantage, such as power-based or endurance-based activities.

296. (D) Its focus on small-scale societies and the integration of cultural context.
Anthropological demography bridges the gap between traditional demographic analysis and anthropological research. While general demography often focuses on large-scale population statistics, anthropological demography specifically targets small-scale societies. It integrates qualitative ethnographic methods with quantitative data to understand how local beliefs, social structures, and cultural contexts shape demographic processes like fertility and mortality within these specific communities rather than national populations.

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297. (A) actual reproductive performance of a population.
In demography, fertility is defined as the actual reproductive performance of an individual or a population, specifically referring to the number of live births produced. This is distinct from fecundity, which is the biological capacity to reproduce. Fertility is shaped by a complex interplay of biological factors and social determinants, including marriage patterns, cultural beliefs, and economic conditions within a society.

298. (B) potential for natural selection to cause evolutionary change.
Selection intensity is a demographic concept used to estimate the maximum potential for evolutionary change through natural selection. It is derived from variations in fertility and mortality rates within a population. By measuring differential reproductive success and survival, researchers can determine the degree to which selective pressures might influence the genetic composition of a population over successive

Assessing segmental fat involves measuring how fat is distributed across various body regions, such as the trunk and limbs. This is medically significant because the location of fat deposition has different metabolic implications. For example, fat stored around the organs (visceral fat) often carries higher health risks than subcutaneous fat, making segmental analysis crucial for understanding overall physiological health and risks.

283. (B) Fat mass and fat-free mass
The fundamental two-component model of body composition partitions the total body mass into fat mass and fat-free mass. Fat mass includes all lipid content, while fat-free mass comprises everything else, including muscle, bone, and water. This basic division is essential for assessing nutritional status, evaluating health risks, and understanding how different tissues contribute to the overall physical structure and metabolism.

284. (A) a less healthy body composition compared to their peers.
When an individual's calculated body age is significantly higher than their actual chronological age, it typically suggests a less healthy physiological state. This discrepancy often stems from body composition metrics, such as a high percentage of body fat or low muscle mass. In this scenario, the individual's body possesses the characteristics more typical of a person ten years older than them.

285. (C) Bone mass
Bone mass is a critical component of fat-free mass and is especially important when evaluating skeletal health. High or low bone density has direct implications for the risk of developing conditions like osteoporosis, particularly during the processes of growth and aging. Monitoring this specific component allows for better management of skeletal integrity and the prevention of fractures in later life.

286. (D) Populations in arctic regions tend to have a greater body mass than populations in tropical regions.
Bergmann's rule explains that within a polytypic species, larger-bodied individuals or populations are typically found in colder climates. This is because a larger body mass generates more heat relative to its surface area, which aids in heat conservation. In contrast, populations in warmer regions often have smaller body sizes, facilitating heat dissipation by increasing the surface area-to-volume ratio in hot environments.

287. (C) proportion of appendages or limbs.
Allen's rule describes how the proportions of animal appendages, such as limbs and ears, adapt to climate. In cold environments, shorter appendages help reduce the surface area-to-volume ratio, thereby conserving body heat. Conversely, populations in warm climates tend to have longer limbs, which increases the surface area for more efficient heat dissipation. This principle complements Bergmann's rule regarding overall body size.

288. (B) investigating how human populations adjust to extreme environmental stressors.
The Human Adaptability Programme was an international research initiative designed to study how different human groups adapt to diverse and extreme environments. The program explored physiological, behavioral, and genetic adjustments to stressors such as intense heat, extreme cold, and high altitudes. By examining these diverse populations, the research aimed to understand the biological mechanisms that allow humans to survive and reproduce globally.

289. (D) Hypoxia (low oxygen)
Adaptation to high-altitude environments is primarily a response to hypoxia, which is the condition of having low oxygen levels in the air. Physiological responses to this stressor include increasing the production of red blood cells and enhancing lung capacity to improve oxygen transport and utilization. These adjustments are essential for maintaining survival and physical performance in environments where oxygen availability is significantly reduced.

290. (A) body heat balance.
Both Bergmann's and Allen's rules are based on the biological necessity of regulating body heat balance in different climates. These principles explain how variations in body size and appendage length help organisms either conserve heat in cold regions or dissipate heat in warm regions. Ultimately, these morphological adaptations ensure that populations can

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CHAPTER 05

Prehistoric Archaeology

1. Which sub-discipline of archaeology focuses on understanding past human behavior through the study of contemporary societies and their material culture?
(A) Cognitive archaeology
(B) Ethno-archaeology
(C) Environmental archaeology
(D) Geo-archaeology

2. The period in archaeological theory that emphasized objective data collection, classification, and description is best characterized as the:
(A) Descriptive period
(B) Interpretative period
(C) Post-processual period
(D) Cognitive period

3. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a Lower Palaeolithic biface?
(A) It is manufactured from a single small microlithic core.
(B) It is characterized as a specialized blade tool type.
(C) It is bifacially worked to create a sharp cutting edge.
(D) It is polished manually to achieve a smooth finish.

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Pleistocene climatic changes.
(A) The Pleistocene was marked by alternating glacial and interglacial periods.
(B) Pluvial and inter-pluvial phases were characteristic of tropical regions.
(C) Glacial periods involved the expansion of ice sheets from the poles.
(D) The entire Pleistocene epoch was a uniformly cold, single ice age period.

5. Which dating method relies on the annual growth rings of trees to establish a chronology?
(A) Radio-carbon dating
(B) Potassium-argon dating
(C) Dendrochronology
(D) Varve clay analysis

6. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The Levalloisian technique is a method for producing flakes of a predetermined size and shape.
Statement II : The prepared core in the Levalloisian technique is often referred to as a tortoise core.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic tool type of the Upper Palaeolithic period?
(A) Blade
(B) Burin
(C) Borer
(D) Cleaver

8. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Potassium-argon dating is primarily used to date very old volcanic rock layers.
Reason (R) : It measures the decay of radioactive Potassium-40 into Argon-40, which has a very long half-life, making it suitable for materials millions of years old.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

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generations, linking demography to evolutionary biology.

299. (B) Somatotype
Population change is primarily determined by the interplay of four core demographic variables: fertility, morbidity, mortality, and migration. These factors track how individuals are born, become ill, die, or move across boundaries. In contrast, somatotype is a method for classifying human physique and body shape. While important in biological anthropology, it is not a primary variable used to calculate demographic population dynamics.

300. (A) sociology, economics, and public health.
Demography is a multidisciplinary field that overlaps with various other scientific disciplines to study human populations. It shares strong connections with sociology to understand social structures, economics to analyze resources and development, and public health to study disease and longevity. These relationships allow demographers to use diverse statistical and qualitative tools to examine the size, structure, and development of populations globally.

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body shape, rather than an environmental factor that drives or modulates the growth process.

274. (A) It suggests that environmental conditions have improved, allowing more individuals to reach their genetic potential.
The positive secular trend in height observed globally is largely attributed to improved environmental conditions over generations. Enhancements in nutritional quality, better public health initiatives, and superior living standards have reduced growth-stunting stressors. These improvements enable a greater proportion of the population to fully realize their inherent genetic potential for stature, resulting in an increase in average adult height.

275. (C) It can divert energy resources away from growth and towards recovery.
Chronic illness acts as a significant stressor that disrupts the normal growth process. During periods of disease, the body's metabolic resources and energy are often diverted away from growth and toward supporting the immune response and recovery. This physiological shift can lead to growth retardation or delays in maturation, as the biological priority becomes survival rather than the expansion of physical size.

276. (A) Cross-sectional
A cross-sectional study involves taking measurements from different groups of individuals at various ages at a single point in time. By comparing different age cohorts simultaneously, researchers can efficiently determine population norms and average growth status for each age group. However, this method does not track the same individuals over time, thus preventing the analysis of individual growth dynamics or velocity.

277. (D) It allows for the calculation of individual growth velocity.
Longitudinal studies follow the same individuals over an extended period, taking repeated measurements at set intervals. This design provides the unique advantage of tracking individual growth patterns and calculating growth velocity, which is the speed of change per unit of time. Unlike cross-sectional studies, longitudinal designs can accurately identify the precise timing and tempo of specific developmental events like growth spurts.

278. (B) Mixed-longitudinal
A mixed-longitudinal study design utilizes overlapping age cohorts followed for a shorter period to construct a comprehensive growth curve. By tracking different groups simultaneously and linking their data where ages overlap, researchers can obtain individual velocity data more quickly than with a pure longitudinal study. This approach effectively combines the strengths of both cross-sectional efficiency and longitudinal depth in growth research.

279. (C) reveal the dynamics of individual growth patterns over time.
The primary limitation of a cross-sectional study is that it provides only a snapshot of different individuals at one moment. Because it compares different people at various ages, it cannot show how a single individual grows or the specific rate of that growth. This design fails to capture the dynamic nature of personal growth patterns, tempo, or the individual adolescent spurt.

280. (D) the problem of subject attrition over the long duration of the study.
Longitudinal studies require a long-term commitment from participants, often spanning many years. A major challenge in this research design is subject attrition, where individuals drop out of the study over time due to various reasons. This loss of participants can compromise the data's integrity and limit the ability to complete a full analysis of growth patterns for the entire original cohort.

281. (A) physiological status relative to chronological age norms.
Body age is an integrative measure that assesses an individual's physical and physiological condition based on metrics like muscle mass and body fat. This value is compared against average norms for various chronological ages. It indicates whether an individual's body composition reflects a state that is healthier, similar to, or less healthy than the typical person of the same actual age in years.

282. (B) the location of fat deposition is linked to different health outcomes.

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(D) A is false but R is true.

9. The concept of "settlement archaeology" is best defined as the study of:
(A) The cognitive, symbolic, and religious aspects of past societies.
(B) The geological and sedimentary processes affecting site deposits.
(C) The spatial distribution of human activities across a landscape.
(D) The relationship between past climates and human adaptations.

10. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Archaeological Culture)
P. Acheulian
Q. Mousterian
R. Magdalenian
S. Neolithic
List II: (Characteristic Tool/Feature)
1. Microliths
2. Handaxe
3. Harpoons and art
4. Polished celt
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

11. What is the primary purpose of experimental archaeology?
(A) To excavate sites with exceptional preservation conditions.
(B) To analyze the surviving written records of civilizations.
(C) To determine the chemical composition of ancient skeletons.
(D) To replicate ancient technologies for understanding use.

12. Consider the following statements about dating methods:
1. Typology is a form of absolute dating.
2. Seriation arranges artifacts in a chronological sequence based on stylistic changes.
3. Dendrochronology can provide calendar-year dates.
4. Cross-dating involves using imported artifacts to date a layer in one site by reference to another.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

13. The period in archaeological theory that emphasized objective data collection, classification, and description is best characterized as the:
(A) Tertiary
(B) Pliocene
(C) Holocene
(D) Quaternary

14. Which of the following is a classic tool associated with the Mousterian culture of the Middle Palaeolithic?
(A) Chopper
(B) Handaxe
(C) Microlith
(D) Scraper

15. What does "cognitive archaeology" primarily investigate?
(A) The thought ways and symbolic structures of past societies.
(B) The ancient environment and its impact on past human life.
(C) The formation processes and taphonomy of archaeological sites.
(D) The trade and exchange networks between ancient settlements.

16. Which pair of archaeological site and its key characteristic is incorrectly matched?
(A) Jericho - Early evidence of fortification and town planning.
(B) Shanidar - The first discovery of polished stone celts.
(C) Jarmo - An early agricultural village community.
(D) Çatal Huyuk - Densely packed houses entered from the roof.

17. The gradual accumulation of fluorine from groundwater in buried bones is the principle behind:
(A) Radio-carbon dating
(B) Fluorine estimation for relative dating
(C) Fission track dating

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pinpoint exactly when growth is accelerating or decelerating during key developmental phases.

257. (D) Lymphoid system
Scammon's Growth curve model illustrates that the lymphoid system, which includes the thymus and lymph nodes, follows a unique developmental trajectory. This system experiences rapid growth during early childhood, reaching its peak size well before other systems. However, during the transition into adolescence, the lymphoid tissue undergoes a process of involution, decreasing in size as maturity approaches.

258. (A) The cumulative size attained at successive ages.
A distance curve provides a visual representation of the total growth attained at any given chronological point. By plotting cumulative measurements against age, it typically forms a sigmoid or S-shaped pattern. This curve is fundamental for tracking the overall progress of growth in stature or weight, reflecting the total size reached rather than the speed of change.

259. (C) The genital system, as it remains small until puberty.
According to Scammon's specialized growth model, the genital system follows a distinct pattern compared to neural or lymphoid tissues. It remains relatively dormant and small throughout the early childhood years. Significant growth and maturation of primary and secondary sex characteristics occur only during the onset of puberty, marking a sharp contrast to the rapid early growth of the brain.

260. (A) The velocity of growth is at its absolute maximum or minimum.
An acceleration curve tracks the rate at which growth velocity changes over time. When the acceleration value reaches zero, it indicates that the speed of growth is no longer increasing or decreasing. Mathematically, this point corresponds to a peak or a trough in the velocity curve, representing either the absolute maximum or minimum rate of growth.

261. (D) Catch-up growth
Catch-up growth is a biological phenomenon where a child experiences a period of rapid height increase following the removal of a growth-retarding factor. This acceleration allows the child to return to their original, genetically determined growth trajectory. The observed growth velocity during this period typically exceeds the standard statistical norms for the child's age group as the body stabilizes.

262. (B) Canalization
Canalization is the biological principle that describes the tendency of a growth pattern to remain on its predetermined developmental path despite environmental disturbances. It acts as a buffering mechanism that helps the body return to its genetically defined growth channel after temporary interruptions. This intrinsic regulation ensures that the developmental outcome remains consistent even when stressors like illness or malnutrition occur.

263. (C) A large-for-gestational-age infant whose growth rate slows in the first year to a lower centile.
Catch-down growth occurs when an infant who initially grew at a high rate decelerates to align with their actual genetic potential. This is often seen in infants born large for their gestational age who eventually slow their growth to reach a lower, more appropriate growth centile. This adjustment process demonstrates the body's self-regulating ability to maintain a target-seeking trajectory.

264. (D) That the human body possesses a self-stabilizing mechanism to regulate its growth trajectory.
The occurrence of both catch-up and catch-down growth provides evidence for an intrinsic, target-seeking regulatory system within the human body. This system aims to maintain a specific, predetermined growth trajectory even when environmental factors cause temporary deviations. It demonstrates that growth is not just a passive process but an active, self-stabilizing mechanism that buffers development against various external perturbations.

265. (A) an adverse condition that caused growth retardation is alleviated.
Catch-up growth is triggered specifically once a period of growth retardation ends. When stressors such as malnutrition, illness, or psychosocial issues are removed, the body initiates a phase of

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(B) 2, 3 and 5
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 3, 4 and 5

28. The Tardenoisean and Azilian are cultural traditions associated with which period in Europe?
(A) Upper Palaeolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Neolithic
(D) Chalcolithic

29. The dating method based on measuring the trapped electrons in a crystalline structure by heating the sample is called:
(A) Fission track dating
(B) Radio-carbon dating
(C) Thermo-luminescence dating
(D) Potassium-argon dating

30. The analysis of fossil pollen grains to reconstruct past environments is known as:
(A) Palynology
(B) Palaeontology
(C) Geo-archaeology
(D) Seriation

31. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Dating Method)
P. Radio-carbon
Q. Dendrochronology
R. Potassium-argon
S. Thermo-luminescence
List II: (Principle/Material)
1. Tree rings
2. Decay of 14C in organic matter
3. Trapped energy in heated crystalline solids
4. Decay of 40K in volcanic rock
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

32. What is a "celt" in the context of Neolithic tool typology?
(A) A small, geometric microlithic stone tool.
(B) A ground and polished stone axe or adze head.
(C) A lithic core from which blades are struck.
(D) A bone point used for hunting and fishing.

33. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Natufian culture?
(A) Sedentary or semi-sedentary settlements.
(B) Intensive harvesting of wild cereals.
(C) Presence of microlithic tools.
(D) Developed pottery and metal industries.

34. A "burin" is an Upper Palaeolithic tool primarily used for:
(A) Scraping hides.
(B) Grinding grains.
(C) Engraving bone, antler, or wood.
(D) Chopping wood.

35. The term "pluvial" in the context of Pleistocene Africa refers to a period of:
(A) Increased rainfall and humidity.
(B) Increased glaciation.
(C) Increased aridity and desert expansion.
(D) Stable, unchanging climate.

36. "Geo-archaeology" is a sub-discipline that integrates methods from which two fields?
(A) Archaeology and Sociology
(B) Archaeology and Geology
(C) Archaeology and Linguistics
(D) Archaeology and Genetics

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37. A "tortoise core" is a distinctive feature of which lithic technology?
(A) Clactonian
(B) Acheulian
(C) Levalloisian
(D) Oldowan

38. The Maglemosean culture is a Mesolithic adaptation primarily found in which environment?
(A) The arid deserts of the Near East.
(B) The forest and lakeside environments of Northern Europe.
(C) The high Alpine regions of Europe.
(D) The Mediterranean coastlines.

39. The study of the processes that affect an archaeological deposit after its initial deposition is called:
(A) Typological analysis.
(B) Seriation.
(C) Site formation analysis.
(D) Cognitive archaeology.

79. The archaeological paradigm that emerged as a reaction to the perceived limitations of the "scientific" or "processual" approach is the:
(A) Descriptive period
(B) Interpretative period
(C) Antiquarian period
(D) Formative period

80. Fission track dating measures the age of a sample by:
(A) Counting tracks left by spontaneous fission of uranium-238.
(B) Measuring the ratio of Carbon-14 to Carbon-12 isotopes.
(C) Analyzing the radioactive decay of potassium into argon.
(D) Counting layers of electrons trapped in crystal lattices.

81. Which pair of culture and its geographical/ environmental association is most accurate?
(A) Maglemosean - Arid Near East
(B) Natufian - Northern European forests
(C) Tardenoisean - Lightly-wooded regions, often on sandy soils
(D) Azilian - Alpine glaciers

82. What is a "grind stone" in Neolithic context?
(A) A stone used for polishing celts.
(B) A stone used for processing grains.
(C) A type of circular stone bead.
(D) A stone used as a weight for a digging stick.

83. Arrange the following geological time units from the largest to the smallest.
(A) Epoch, Period, Era
(B) Period, Era, Epoch
(C) Era, Period, Epoch
(D) Epoch, Era, Period

84. The site of Jarmo in the Zagros Mountains is significant for its evidence of:
(A) The earliest monumental stone architecture.
(B) A settled agricultural community with domesticates.
(C) A major Neanderthal occupation level.
(D) A specialized Magdalenian hunting camp site.

85. Consider the following statements about Lower Palaeolithic tools:
1. Handaxes are bifacially worked core tools.
2. Cleavers have a transverse cutting edge.
3. Choppers are typically unifacially flaked pebble tools.
4. The technology is dominated by the production of microliths.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 2 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

86. Cross-dating is a relative dating technique that works by:
(A) Comparing the fluorine content of bones across sites.
(B) Using an object of known age to date a specific layer.
(C) Correlating tree-ring sequences from different specimens.
(D) Using the law of superposition for dating site levels.

87. Which of the following is NOT an evidence of Quaternary climatic change?
(A) Moraines
(B) River terraces
(C) Palynology
(D) Palaeomagnetic reversals unrelated to stratigraphy

88. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Mousterian culture is associated with Neanderthals.
Reason (R) : The toolkit shows a significant advance over the preceding Acheulian, with a greater emphasis on flake tools produced by techniques like Levallois.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

89. "Fluviatile deposits" as evidence for past environments refer to materials deposited by:
(A) Wind

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evidence of early pottery.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1, 3 and 4

50. What does the term "biface" refer to in lithic typology?

(A) A tool worked on two different types of stone.
(B) A tool with two distinct functional sharp ends.
(C) A tool flaked on its dorsal and ventral surfaces.
(D) A tool made from two separate flakes joined together.

51. "Varve clay" analysis is a dating method based on:

(A) Measuring the decay of Carbon-14 in organic matter.
(B) Analyzing changes in the Earth's magnetic orientation.
(C) Counting annual sediment layers in glacial lake beds.
(D) Counting the distinct annual growth rings of trees.

52. The Gravettian culture of the Upper Palaeolithic is particularly known for:

(A) The production of "Venus" figurines.
(B) The first use of fire.
(C) The development of agriculture.
(D) The invention of the Levallois technique.

53. Which of the following is a type of depositional evidence for Quaternary climatic changes?

(A) River terraces
(B) Sea level changes
(C) Loess
(D) Palaeontology

54. An "adze" is a Neolithic tool similar to an axe, but with the cutting edge set:

(A) Parallel to the handle.
(B) At a right angle to the handle.
(C) At the opposite end of the handle.
(D) It has no handle.

55. Which of the following best describes the "scientific period" of archaeological theory?

(A) Creating detailed classifications of artifacts without meaning.
(B) Centering on subjective experiences and symbolic structures.
(C) Using the scientific method to explain cultural processes.
(D) Collecting art objects and artifacts for museum display.

56. The Chatelperronian is considered a transitional culture between which two periods?

(A) Lower and Middle Palaeolithic
(B) Middle and Upper Palaeolithic
(C) Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic
(D) Mesolithic and Neolithic

57. Chemical dating of bones can provide a relative age estimate by measuring the amount of:

(A) Carbon-14
(B) Potassium-40
(C) Fluorine and Nitrogen
(D) Uranium

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58. Which Mesolithic culture is associated with large shell mounds known as "Køkkenmøddinger"?

(A) Kitchen Midden
(B) Azilian
(C) Tardenoisean
(D) Natufian

59. The study of fossil animals and their remains to understand past environments and ecosystems is called:

(A) Palynology
(B) Ethnography
(C) Palaeontology
(D) Seriation

60. Which of the following is an identifying characteristic of a "blade" in Upper Palaeolithic technology?

(A) It is a flake at least twice as long as its width.
(B) It is a large, bifacially worked core stone tool.
(C) It is a small, geometric tool used as a barb.
(D) It is a ground and polished stone axe tool head.

61. Match List I with List II.

119. A key difference between a handaxe and a cleaver is:
(A) The handaxe is unifacial, while the cleaver is bifacial.
(B) The handaxe is pointed, while the cleaver is broad.
(C) The handaxe is Middle Palaeolithic, the cleaver is Lower.
(D) The handaxe is stone, while the cleaver is made of bone.

120. Which early farming site is an extensive Neolithic and Chalcolithic proto-city in southern Anatolia?
(A) Jericho
(B) Jarmo
(C) Çatal Huyuk
(D) Shanidar

121. The "interpretative period" in archaeology is also known as:
(A) New Archaeology
(B) Processual Archaeology
(C) Post-Processual Archaeology
(D) Cultural-Historical Archaeology

122. Which dating method would be most suitable for providing a precise calendar date for a wooden beam from a 700-year-old European building?
(A) Radio-carbon dating
(B) Potassium-argon dating
(C) Dendrochronology
(D) Fluorine estimation

123. The Magdalenian culture is well-known for its sophisticated industry in which material?
(A) Pottery
(B) Iron
(C) Bone and Antler
(D) Copper

124. The study of deep-sea cores provides valuable palaeoenvironmental data, primarily through the analysis of:
(A) Trapped air bubbles
(B) Foraminifera shells and sediment composition
(C) Layers of volcanic ash
(D) Submerged human artifacts

125. The Solutrian culture is renowned for which specific lithic achievement?
(A) The invention of the Levallois technique.
(B) The first production of microliths.
(C) Fine, pressure-flaked 'laurel-leaf' points.
(D) The manufacture of ground stone axes.

126. Arrange the following tool technologies in correct chronological order, from oldest to most recent.
(A) Mousterian, Acheulian, Mesolithic, Aurignacian
(B) Acheulian, Mousterian, Aurignacian, Mesolithic
(C) Acheulian, Aurignacian, Mousterian, Mesolithic
(D) Mousterian, Mesolithic, Acheulian, Aurignacian

127. What defines a "pebble tool"?
(A) A small, polished stone used for ornamentation.
(B) A large, bifacially worked core stone tool.
(C) A simple tool made on a pebble with minimal flaking.
(D) A flake tool produced using the Levallois technique.

128. Consider the following statements about archaeological sub-disciplines:
1. Experimental archaeology attempts to replicate past processes.
2. Ethno-archaeology studies modern cultures to form analogies for the past.
3. Environmental archaeology reconstructs past human-ecological relationships.
4. Geo-archaeology studies the geological context of sites.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

129. The site of Jericho is particularly famous for its Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA) phase which includes:
(A) The first iron artifacts.
(B) A massive stone tower, wall, and ditch.
(C) Extensive cave paintings of hunted animals.
(D) Domestication of the horse.

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correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 4 and 5
(D) 3, 4 and 5

69. What is a "fluted core" in the context of lithic technology?
(A) A lithic core that has been grooved for hafting.
(B) A core used to strike parallel-sided blade tools.
(C) A prepared core in the Levallois lithic tradition.
(D) A lithic core that has been exhausted and discarded.

70. "Amino acid racemization" is a dating technique applicable to:
(A) Volcanic rock
(B) Pottery
(C) Once-living organic materials, like bone or shell
(D) Burnt flint

71. The Azilian culture is known for its characteristic painted pebbles and is a successor to which major Upper Palaeolithic culture?
(A) Solutrian
(B) Gravettian
(C) Magdalenian
(D) Aurignacian

72. A "ring stone" is a tool type typically associated with which period?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Middle Palaeolithic
(C) Mesolithic
(D) Neolithic

73. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The Quaternary period is the most recent period of the Cenozoic Era.
Statement II : The Tertiary period precedes the Quaternary period.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

74. "Palaeomagnetic dating" is based on the principle of:
(A) Measuring radioactive decay.
(B) Counting annual sediment layers.
(C) Analyzing shifts in the Earth's magnetic field as recorded in geological strata.
(D) Calculating the rate of obsidian hydration.

75. The site of Shanidar Cave in Iraq is famous for the discovery of Neanderthal burials, one of which was interpreted as having been buried with:
(A) A cache of gold ornaments.
(B) An elaborate set of stone tools.
(C) The first known evidence of pottery.
(D) Flowers, based on pollen analysis.

76. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of "typology" in archaeology?
(A) A chronological dating method for stratigraphic layers.
(B) The specialized study of ancient symbolic writing systems.
(C) The classification of artifacts based on shared attributes.
(D) The systematic excavation and documentation of burials.

77. Which of the following provides evidence for sea-level changes during the Quaternary?
(A) Moraines
(B) Loess deposits
(C) Raised beaches and submerged coastlines
(D) Varved clays

78. The primary distinction of a "blunted back" bladelet is that:
(A) One edge is blunted for hafting or user protection.
(B) It has become blunt through extensive prehistoric use.
(C) It represents a common lithic manufacturing defect.
(D) It is a type of scraper tool rather than a blade tool.

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40. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The interpretative period in archaeology critiques the purely objective and scientific approach of processual archaeology.
Statement II : The interpretative approach gives importance to symbolism, ideology, and individual agency in shaping the archaeological record.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

41. Which of the following is a relative dating method?
(A) Radio-carbon dating
(B) Thermo-luminescence
(C) Seriation
(D) Potassium-argon

42. Choose the correct chronological order of the following European Upper Palaeolithic cultures.
(A) Aurignacian, Gravettian, Solutrian, Magdalenian
(B) Magdalenian, Solutrian, Aurignacian, Gravettian
(C) Gravettian, Magdalenian, Aurignacian, Solutrian
(D) Solutrian, Aurignacian, Magdalenian, Gravettian

43. The "ice age" is a popular term for which geological epoch?
(A) Holocene
(B) Pliocene
(C) Pleistocene
(D) Miocene

44. Which of the following is NOT a type of core associated with the Middle Palaeolithic?
(A) Discoid core
(B) Tortoise core
(C) Fluted core
(D) Ring stone

45. Obsidian hydration dating is a method that works by measuring the:
(A) Decay of radioactive elements within obsidian.
(B) Number of fission tracks from uranium decay.
(C) Thickness of the hydration rim on the surface.
(D) Amount of light emitted when obsidian is heated.

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46. The Acheulian culture is named after the site of St. Acheul in which country?
(A) Germany
(B) France
(C) Spain
(D) England

47. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Palynology is a powerful tool for reconstructing past vegetation and climate.
Reason (R) : Pollen grains are highly resistant to decay in certain depositional environments like lake beds and bogs, preserving a record of local flora.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

48. The term "chopper-chopping tools" is most characteristic of which cultural phase?
(A) Mesolithic
(B) Lower Palaeolithic
(C) Upper Palaeolithic
(D) Middle Palaeolithic

49. Consider the following statements regarding early farming cultures of the Near East:
1. Jarmo is considered an early agricultural village.
2. Çatal Huyuk is known for its large size and dense, agglutinative architecture.
3. Jericho features a massive stone tower and wall from its pre-pottery Neolithic phase.
4. Shanidar Cave is primarily important for its

(B) Glaciers
(C) Rivers and streams
(D) Volcanic eruptions

90. The Aurignacian culture of the Upper Palaeolithic is associated with:
(A) The earliest cave paintings in Europe and elaborate bone tools.
(B) Finely made laurel-leaf points.
(C) The first appearance of pottery.
(D) Large shell middens along the coast.

91. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Archaeological Site)
P. Jericho
Q. Jarmo
R. Çatal Huyuk
S. Shanidar
List II: (Region)
1. Anatolia (Turkey)
2. Zagros Mountains (Iraq)
3. Jordan Valley
4. Baradost Mountains (Iraqi Kurdistan)
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

92. The study of the past from the perspective of symbolic meanings and ideological systems is the central tenet of:
(A) Settlement archaeology
(B) Environmental archaeology
(C) Cognitive archaeology
(D) Experimental archaeology

93. A "Clactonian" flake is characterized by:
(A) A prepared striking platform and a small bulb of percussion.
(B) Being struck from a prepared tortoise core.
(C) A high-angled platform with a prominent bulb and cone.
(D) Being long and parallel-sided, like a blade.

94. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of theoretical paradigms in archaeology?
(A) Scientific → Descriptive → Interpretative
(B) Descriptive → Scientific → Interpretative
(C) Interpretative → Scientific → Descriptive
(D) Scientific → Interpretative → Descriptive

95. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Radio-carbon dating is effective for dating materials up to several million years old.
Statement II : The half-life of Carbon-14 is approximately 5730 years, limiting its effective range to about 50,000 years.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both statements are correct.
(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Both statements are incorrect.

96. Which of the following is a key feature of the Magdalenian culture?
(A) The first prehistoric use of bifacial handaxes.
(B) The widespread use of microlithic geometric tools.
(C) A bone industry with harpoons and cave art.
(D) The construction of Neolithic megalithic tombs.

97. Glacial moraines are:
(A) Layers of sediment deposited in glacial lakes.
(B) Wind-blown silt deposits.
(C) Ridges or mounds of till deposited by a glacier.
(D) Former coastlines left elevated by isostatic rebound.

98. The Natufian culture, a late Mesolithic culture of the Levant, is considered a precursor to:
(A) The development of urban states.
(B) The Neolithic revolution and the adoption of agriculture.
(C) The first use of metal tools.
(D) The colonization of Australia.

99. Which of the following tool types is NOT associated with the Neolithic period?
(A) Celt
(B) Adze
(C) Ring stone
(D) Chopper-chopping tool

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100. Consider the following statements regarding the Neolithic of the Near East:
1. Jericho is one of the oldest continuously inhabited places on Earth.
2. Çatal Huyuk had no streets, and houses were accessed from the roof.
3. Jarmo shows evidence of domesticated wheat and barley.
4. The people of Shanidar cave were exclusively hunter-gatherers.
5. All these sites are located in Europe.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 2, 3 and 5

101. The concept that artifacts of a similar style will increase and then decrease in popularity over time is the basis for which dating method?
(A) Typology
(B) Seriation
(C) Cross-dating
(D) Dendrochronology

102. What is the primary characteristic of environmental archaeology?
(A) It focuses on the replication of ancient technologies.
(B) It studies the human-ecological interactions through time.
(C) It investigates the symbolic and ideological aspects.
(D) It analyzes the spatial patterns of site settlements.

103. The term "inter-pluvial" refers to a climatic phase in tropical regions characterized by:
(A) Increased rainfall
(B) Increased glaciation
(C) Drier conditions between rainy periods
(D) A stable, moist climate

104. Which lithic industry is characterized by large, thick flakes with prominent bulbs of percussion and is often found without associated handaxes?
(A) Clactonian
(B) Acheulian
(C) Mousterian
(D) Magdalenian

105. Choose the correct chronological sequence of the following Mesolithic cultures.
(A) Natufian, Tardenoisean, Azilian
(B) Azilian, Tardenoisean, Maglemosean
(C) There is no strict universal sequence as they are often regional traditions.
(D) Maglemosean, Natufian, Azilian

106. The main purpose of a "borer" or "awl" in a lithic toolkit was for:
(A) Scraping hides.
(B) Chopping wood.
(C) Perforating materials such as leather or bone.
(D) Grinding plant materials.

107. The transition from the descriptive to the scientific period in archaeology was heavily influenced by the rise of:
(A) Postmodern philosophy
(B) The discovery of Pompeii
(C) The development of art history
(D) Processual or "New Archaeology"

108. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Thermo-luminescence (TL) dating can be used to date pottery and burnt flint.
Reason (R) : TL dating measures the light emitted by a sample when heated, which is proportional to the time elapsed since it was last fired, as firing resets the "geological clock".
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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109. Which of the following is considered evidence of a "glacial period"?
(A) Rise in global sea levels
(B) Presence of tropical fauna in high latitudes
(C) Formation of moraines and expansion of ice sheets
(D) Increased rainfall in equatorial regions

110. Match List I with List II.

List I: (Tool Type)
P. Cleaver
Q. Burin
R. Microlith
S. Polished Celt
List II: (Primary Cultural Association)
1. Mesolithic
2. Neolithic
3. Lower Palaeolithic
4. Upper Palaeolithic
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

111. "Settlement archaeology" is most concerned with which aspect of past societies?
(A) Their religious beliefs
(B) Their tool-making techniques
(C) Their use of space and landscape organization
(D) Their genetic makeup

112. Consider the following statements about dating techniques:
1. Potassium-Argon dating is suitable for dating early hominid sites in volcanic regions.
2. Obsidian hydration provides a relative date which can be affected by temperature.
3. Varve clay analysis gives an absolute chronology based on annual deposits.
4. Amino acid racemization can be used on bone and shell.
5. Fission track dating works on organic materials like wood.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, 5

113. The Perigordian and Chatelperronian are cultures from which part of the Palaeolithic?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Middle Palaeolithic
(C) Early Upper Palaeolithic
(D) Late Upper Palaeolithic

114. A core prepared in such a way that its surface resembles the back of a tortoise is a key feature of:
(A) The Clactonian technique
(B) The Acheulian technique
(C) The Magdalenian technique
(D) The Levalloisian technique

115. The Holocene epoch is characterized by:
(A) A generally stable and warmer climate compared to the Pleistocene.
(B) The presence of massive continental ice sheets.
(C) The first appearance of hominids.
(D) A global environment dominated by megafauna like mammoths.

116. Which of the following is NOT a Mesolithic cultural tradition of Europe?
(A) Tardenoisean
(B) Maglemosean
(C) Gravettian
(D) Azilian

117. What is the primary focus of ethno-archaeology?
(A) To study ethnic diversity in ancient cities.
(B) To use living societies for archaeological analogy.
(C) To excavate sites mentioned in ethnic folklore.
(D) To trace the genetic lineage of modern groups.

118. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Loess is a type of wind-blown silt that forms extensive deposits.
Statement II : The presence of loess deposits is often interpreted as evidence for cold, dry, and windy conditions, typical of periglacial environments.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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List I: (Geological Term)
P. Quaternary
Q. Pleistocene
R. Holocene
S. Tertiary
List II: (Description)
1. The current geological epoch, post-Ice Age.
2. The geological period preceding the Quaternary.
3. The geological period comprising the Pleistocene and Holocene.
4. The epoch characterized by repeated glaciations ("Ice Age").
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

62. Oxygen isotope analysis, particularly of foraminifera in deep-sea cores, is used to reconstruct:
(A) The specific diet and nutrition of early hominins.
(B) The precise age of prehistoric volcanic eruptions.
(C) Past global ice volume and sea-surface temperatures.
(D) The geographic source of obsidian stone artifacts.

63. The site of Çatal Huyuk in Anatolia is remarkable for its:
(A) Massive stone defensive walls and central towers.
(B) Early evidence of complex iron smelting technology.
(C) Densely packed houses with roof entries and murals.
(D) Location within a deep and complex cave system.

64. Which of the following statements about lithic tool technology is incorrect?
(A) A cleaver has a broad, transverse cutting edge.
(B) A handaxe typically has a pointed or rounded tip.
(C) A scraper is primarily used for cutting and engraving.
(D) A point is a tool worked to have a sharp, penetrating tip.

65. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Dendrochronology is geographically limited in its application.
Reason (R) : It can only be used in regions where trees with distinct annual growth rings exist and where a continuous master chronology can be built into the past.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. The "interglacial" periods during the Pleistocene were characterized by:
(A) The expansion of continental ice sheets.
(B) Colder and drier global climates.
(C) Warm climates with retreating glacial ice sheets.
(D) The formation of permafrost in tropical regions.

67. Which of the following is NOT a recognized Upper Palaeolithic culture of Europe?
(A) Perigordian
(B) Solutrian
(C) Magdalenian
(D) Clactonian

68. Consider the following statements about archaeological concepts:
1. Environmental archaeology studies the interaction between past societies and their ecosystems.
2. Ethno-archaeology involves observing contemporary societies to understand the past.
3. Cognitive archaeology seeks to understand past belief systems.
4. Action archaeology is focused on the practical application of archaeological knowledge for social benefit.
5. Geo-archaeology is the study of underwater archaeological sites.
Which combination of the above statements is

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130. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The archaeological record is a direct and undistorted reflection of past behavior.
Reason (R) : Site formation processes, both natural and cultural, can significantly alter and transform the material remains left by past societies.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

131. Which of the following is NOT a tool type associated with the Upper Palaeolithic?
(A) Knife
(B) Borer
(C) Cleaver
(D) Burin

132. The Kitchen Midden culture is primarily associated with which region and subsistence strategy?
(A) The Levant, focused on early agriculture.
(B) The Russian steppes, focused on mammoth hunting.
(C) Coastal Scandinavia, focused on marine resources.
(D) The Sahara, focused on pastoralism.

133. The division of geological time into Tertiary and Quaternary is a major classification of which Era?
(A) Paleozoic
(B) Mesozoic
(C) Cenozoic
(D) Precambrian

134. "Typology", the act of classifying artifacts by type, is a foundational method for which other archaeological technique?
(A) Potassium-argon dating
(B) Seriation
(C) Fission track dating
(D) Palynology

135. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : A cleaver is a type of biface.
Statement II : A cleaver is distinguished by its broad, transverse cutting edge at the distal end, rather than a point.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

136. What is the defining characteristic of a "blade" in lithic terminology?
(A) It is bifacially worked.
(B) It is a flake that is at least twice as long as it is wide.
(C) It is made from a pebble with minimal modification.
(D) It is ground and polished.

137. Which of the following methods would be used to date a piece of pottery?
(A) Potassium-argon dating
(B) Dendrochronology
(C) Thermo-luminescence dating
(D) Fluorine estimation

138. The study of the spatial relationships between different sites and features within a given area falls under the purview of:
(A) Experimental archaeology
(B) Cognitive archaeology
(C) Settlement archaeology
(D) Geo-archaeology

139. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Cultural Period)
P. Lower Palaeolithic
Q. Middle Palaeolithic
R. Upper Palaeolithic
S. Mesolithic
List II: (Dominant Tool Technology)
1. Blade and burin industry
2. Microlithic industry
3. Prepared core and flake tool industry (e.g., Mousterian)
4. Core tool industry (e.g., Handaxes,

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Choppers)
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

140. Which of the following is evidence for past glaciations found in mountainous regions?
(A) Fluviatile deposits
(B) Loess
(C) Moraines
(D) Beach sequences

141. The Natufian culture of the Levant provides crucial evidence for:
(A) The shift to a sedentary or semi-sedentary lifestyle.
(B) The first prehistoric use of iron artifacts.
(C) The construction of pyramids in Egypt.
(D) A maritime empire in the Mediterranean sea.

142. The term "pluvial" corresponds to what phenomenon in glaciated regions?
(A) Interglacial
(B) Glacial
(C) A minor warming trend
(D) Volcanic winter

143. Which of the following sites is NOT located in the Near East?
(A) Jericho
(B) Çatal Huyuk
(C) Jarmo
(D) St. Acheul

144. The primary principle of radio-carbon dating is the measurement of the decay of:
(A) Potassium-40 to Argon-40
(B) Carbon-14 to Nitrogen-14
(C) Uranium-238 to Lead-206
(D) Rubidium-87 to Strontium-87

145. An archaeologist is replicating stone tools to understand how they were made and the type of debitage produced. This is an example of:
(A) Cognitive archaeology
(B) Ethno-archaeology
(C) Experimental archaeology
(D) Settlement archaeology

146. A "discoid core" is a type of core in which:
(A) A single large flake of predetermined shape is removed.
(B) Flakes are removed around the circumference, creating a flattened, discoidal shape.
(C) Long, parallel blades are removed from its length.
(D) It is ground into a circular shape for use as a weight.

147. Consider the following tool types:
1. Celt
2. Adze
3. Grind stone
4. Ring stone
5. Microlith

Which of these are typically associated with the Neolithic toolkit?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, 5
(C) 1, 2, 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, 5

148. The "descriptive period" of archaeology was primarily concerned with:
(A) Explaining social change.
(B) Artifact classification and chronological cultural building.
(C) Understanding the symbolic meaning of artifacts.
(D) Applying scientific laws to human behavior.

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149. The Azilian, Tardenoisean, and Maglemosean are all examples of what cultural phenomenon?
(A) Upper Palaeolithic traditions
(B) Mesolithic adaptations in Europe
(C) Neolithic farming cultures
(D) Early Bronze Age societies

150. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Sea-level changes have occurred throughout the Quaternary.
Reason (R) : During glacial periods, vast amounts of water were locked up in continental ice sheets, causing global sea levels to fall significantly.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. Which statement best defines "Prehistoric Archaeology"?
(A) The study of dinosaurs and other prehistoric animals.
(B) The study of human history before the invention of writing.
(C) The study of classical Greece and Rome.
(D) The analysis of historical documents and archives.

152. Which of the following is a key tool of the Acheulian culture?
(A) Handaxe
(B) Microlith
(C) Burin
(D) Polished celt

153. What is the fundamental principle of the Levalloisian technique?
(A) Striking a lithic core randomly to produce usable flakes.
(B) Preparing a core to remove a flake of predetermined shape.
(C) Grinding and polishing a stone surface to create an edge.
(D) Detaching very small geometric blades for composite tools.

154. The archaeological evidence from Jarmo suggests a society that was:
(A) A large, fortified city with a ruling elite.
(B) A mobile, prehistoric hunter-gatherer band group.
(C) A farming village living in mud-walled houses.
(D) A coastal settlement subsisting on marine resources.

155. A "fluted core" is particularly characteristic of technologies aimed at producing:
(A) Large bifaces
(B) Prepared flakes
(C) Blades and microblades
(D) Chopper tools

156. An archaeologist studying the symbolic meaning of the art and layout of Çatal Huyuk is practicing:
(A) Environmental archaeology
(B) Cognitive archaeology
(C) Experimental archaeology
(D) Geo-archaeology

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157. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Evidence)
P. Moraine
Q. Loess
R. Varve
S. Palynology (tree pollen dominance)
List II: (Environmental Interpretation)
1. Glacial lake environment
2. Cold, dry, windy periglacial environment
3. Forested environment
4. Direct deposit by glacial ice
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

158. The cultural period immediately preceding the Neolithic is the:
(A) Palaeolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Chalcolithic
(D) Bronze Age

159. Which of the following is NOT a relative dating method?
(A) Typology
(B) Seriation
(C) Stratigraphy
(D) Radio-carbon dating

160. The Mousterian culture is a hallmark of which archaeological period?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Middle Palaeolithic
(C) Upper Palaeolithic
(D) Mesolithic

161. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The Holocene is the geological epoch that began after the last major ice age.
Statement II : The climate of the Holocene has been completely stable without any fluctuations.

223. The Magdalenian is the final phase of which period in Europe?
(A) Middle Palaeolithic
(B) Upper Palaeolithic
(C) Mesolithic
(D) Neolithic

224. Which of the following is a polished stone tool, characteristic of the Neolithic period?
(A) A Levallois point
(B) A Chatelperronian knife
(C) An Acheulian handaxe
(D) A celt

225. "Loess" is a geological deposit formed by the accumulation of:
(A) River-borne sediment
(B) Wind-blown silt
(C) Glacial till
(D) Volcanic ash

226. Place the following European Upper Palaeolithic industries in their correct chronological order from earliest to latest.
1. Magdalenian
2. Solutrian
3. Aurignacian
4. Gravettian
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

227. A key debate surrounding the "interpretative" archaeological paradigm concerns:
(A) The proper use of quantitative statistical data.
(B) The role of objectivity and multiple interpretations.
(C) The morphological classification of stone tool types.
(D) The correct physical calibration of carbon dates.

228. The Neanderthal-associated Mousterian industry is primarily composed of:
(A) Core tools like handaxes and cleavers.
(B) Flake tools like scrapers and points.
(C) Microliths and other geometric forms.
(D) Polished stone axes and adzes.

229. Which of the following dating methods is NOT based on radiometric principles?
(A) Radio-carbon
(B) Potassium-argon
(C) Amino acid racemization
(D) Fission track

230. The intensive collection of marine molluscs during the Mesolithic in Europe led to the formation of large refuse heaps known as:
(A) Tells
(B) Moraines
(C) Kitchen Middens
(D) Terraces

231. The site of Çatal Huyuk is exceptional for its size and its well-preserved evidence of:
(A) Early writing and administration.
(B) Domestic life, ritual, and symbolism in houses.
(C) A defensive wall and tower system.
(D) Early metalworking technology.

232. What is the defining feature of a cleaver?
(A) A pointed tip for piercing.
(B) A long, narrow blade-like body.
(C) A broad, transverse cutting edge at one end.
(D) A polished surface all over the tool.

233. The study of pollen grains from archaeological contexts falls under the specialized field of:
(A) Palaeontology
(B) Geo-archaeology
(C) Palynology
(D) Dendrochronology

234. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : The Acheulian tradition is characterized by the presence of handaxes.
Statement II : The Acheulian tradition is part of the Middle Palaeolithic.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both statements are correct.
(B) Both statements are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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171. The Perigordian is an Upper Palaeolithic cultural complex found primarily in which country?
(A) Spain
(B) Russia
(C) France
(D) Germany

172. A major climatic event of the Pleistocene was the repeated waxing and waning of:
(A) Tropical rainforests
(B) Continental glaciers
(C) Desert regions
(D) Volcanic activity

173. What is the most distinctive feature of the Tardenoisean Mesolithic industry?
(A) Heavy-duty wood chopping tools.
(B) Large shell mounds.
(C) Small, geometric microliths.
(D) Elaborate bone harpoons.

174. Choose the incorrect pair.
(A) Acheulian - Handaxe
(B) Mousterian - Scraper
(C) Magdalenian - Harpoon
(D) Solutrian - Microlith

175. The site of Shanidar is important for our understanding of the burial practices and potential symbolic behavior of which hominin group?
(A) Homo erectus
(B) Australopithecus afarensis
(C) Neanderthals
(D) Early modern humans

176. Which of the following is NOT a method of absolute dating?
(A) Radio-carbon
(B) Potassium-argon
(C) Cross-dating
(D) Thermo-luminescence

177. Which sequence correctly places the archaeological periods in chronological order?
(A) Neolithic, Mesolithic, Palaeolithic
(B) Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Mesolithic
(C) Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic
(D) Mesolithic, Palaeolithic, Neolithic

178. "Beach sequences" and "river terraces" are geomorphological features that provide evidence for:
(A) Past sea level changes and base level shifts.
(B) The frequency of prehistoric volcanic eruptions.
(C) The specific paths of ancient regional trade routes.
(D) The intensity of prehistoric solar flare activity.

179. The term "lithic" in archaeology refers to artifacts made of:
(A) Bone
(B) Stone
(C) Metal
(D) Pottery

180. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Sub-discipline)
P. Ethno-archaeology
Q. Experimental archaeology
R. Environmental archaeology
S. Cognitive archaeology
List II: (Area of Focus)
1. Replicating past technologies
2. Study of past human-environment interactions
3. Study of past thought and symbolism
4. Study of living societies for archaeological analogy
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

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181. A core from which flakes have been struck from around the periphery towards the center is known as a:
(A) Fluted core
(B) Discoid core
(C) Blade core
(D) Pebble tool

182. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : Çatal Huyuk is a large Neolithic site in Anatolia characterized by agglutinated houses.
Statement II : The inhabitants of Çatal Huyuk entered their houses through doorways at street

Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both statements are correct.
(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Both statements are incorrect.

162. A stone tool intentionally blunted along one longitudinal edge for safe handling is known as a:
(A) Borer
(B) Burin
(C) Blunted back blade/knife
(D) Scraper

163. The Maglemosean culture is a Mesolithic adaptation associated with:
(A) The arid zones of the Near East.
(B) The forests and wetlands of post-glacial Northern Europe.
(C) The Mediterranean coast.
(D) The high Alps.

164. Consider the following statements about Upper Palaeolithic cultures:
1. The Aurignacian is known for early cave art.
2. The Gravettian is associated with "Venus" figurines.
3. The Solutrian is famous for its pressure-flaked points.
4. The Magdalenian saw a florescence of bone and antler work.
5. The Chatelperronian is a Lower Palaeolithic culture.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, 5

165. The study of the formation of archaeological sites, including both natural and cultural processes, is called:
(A) Taphonomy and site formation analysis.
(B) Typology and artifact classification.
(C) Seriation and relative chronology.
(D) Chronometry and absolute dating.

166. A "celt" and an "adze" are tool types most commonly found in which period?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Neolithic
(D) Upper Palaeolithic

167. Which of the following dating methods is based on a radioactive decay principle?
(A) Dendrochronology
(B) Varve clay analysis
(C) Fission track dating
(D) Seriation

168. The shift to a "scientific" paradigm in archaeology meant a greater emphasis on:
(A) Collecting beautiful artifacts for museums.
(B) Using subjective intuition to interpret the past.
(C) Formulating and testing processual hypotheses.
(D) Describing artifact types without drawing conclusions.

169. What was the primary function of a Neolithic grind stone?
(A) To sharpen stone tools.
(B) To process cereal grains into flour.
(C) To serve as a weight for a digging stick.
(D) To be used as a projectile weapon.

170. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Ethno-archaeology can provide powerful explanatory models for archaeological data.
Reason (R) : By observing how material culture is used and discarded in living societies, archaeologists can generate hypotheses about past behaviors that created the archaeological record.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) All of the above

192. What are moraines, varves, river terraces, and loess all evidence of?
(A) Quaternary climatic changes
(B) Early Neolithic farming techniques
(C) Upper Palaeolithic art styles
(D) The process of fossilization

193. The analysis of layered sediments, especially in lakes, to reconstruct past environmental and climatic history is central to which dating method?
(A) Dendrochronology
(B) Varve clay analysis
(C) Obsidian hydration
(D) Amino acid racemization

194. A "point" in a lithic assemblage is a tool primarily designed for:
(A) Scraping
(B) Chopping
(C) Piercing or as a projectile tip
(D) Engraving

195. The Azilian culture is a Mesolithic tradition found mainly in which region of Europe?
(A) Northern Germany and Denmark
(B) Southern France and Spain
(C) The Russian plains
(D) The British Isles

196. The study of the relationship between human societies and their environments through time is the focus of:
(A) Cognitive archaeology
(B) Environmental archaeology
(C) Ethno-archaeology
(D) Experimental archaeology

197. An archaeologist finds a dense scatter of small, sharp-edged flint flakes, a broken hammerstone, and a half-finished biface at a single location. What is the most likely interpretation of this find?
(A) A burial site.
(B) A food processing area.
(C) A lithic knapping station.
(D) A ceremonial deposit.

198. The main cultural innovation that distinguishes the Neolithic from the Mesolithic is:
(A) The development of art.
(B) The control of fire.
(C) The beginning of food production (agriculture and animal husbandry).
(D) The use of stone tools.

199. Which of the following methods is most suitable for dating volcanic ash layers that are millions of years old?
(A) Radio-carbon dating
(B) Dendrochronology
(C) Potassium-argon dating
(D) Thermo-luminescence

200. What is a "ring stone"?
(A) A stone used for grinding.
(B) A type of circular stone bead for adornment.
(C) A perforated stone, likely a digging stick weight.
(D) A core for producing microliths.

201. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Culture)
P. Solutrian
Q. Gravettian
R. Natufian
S. Acheulian
List II: (Key Feature/Tool)
1. Venus figurines
2. Laurel-leaf points
3. Handaxe
4. Sickle blades (microliths)
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

202. The concept of "pluvial" and "inter-pluvial" phases is used to describe Pleistocene climatic fluctuations in which part of the world?
(A) Polar regions
(B) Europe and North America
(C) Tropical and sub-tropical regions like Africa
(D) High mountain zones like the Himalayas

203. Given below are two statements.
Statement I : A chopper is a pebble tool with a unifacial working edge.

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level.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both statements are correct.
(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Both statements are incorrect.

183. The chemical dating of bones by measuring fluorine content is a form of:
(A) Radiometric dating based on isotope decay.
(B) Relative dating, as the rate of accumulation can vary locally.
(C) Absolute dating providing a calendar year.
(D) Luminescence dating based on trapped energy.

184. Which of the following tool types is a hallmark of the Mesolithic?
(A) Handaxe
(B) Cleaver
(C) Microlith
(D) Celt

185. Consider the following geological epochs:
1. Pleistocene
2. Holocene
3. Pliocene
4. Miocene

Arrange them in correct chronological order, from oldest to most recent.
(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 3, 4, 2, 1

186. The concept of an "ice age" refers to a period of long-term reduction in the temperature of Earth's surface and atmosphere, resulting in the presence or expansion of continental and polar ice sheets. This best describes the:
(A) Holocene epoch
(B) Pleistocene epoch
(C) Entire Tertiary period
(D) Mesozoic era

187. Which of the following statements correctly describes a difference between an adze and a celt/axe?
(A) An adze is made of metal, while a celt is made of stone.
(B) An adze has its edge set perpendicular to the handle.
(C) A celt is a type of pottery, while an adze is a stone tool.
(D) An adze is a Palaeolithic tool, while a celt is Neolithic.

188. "Palaeontology" is the study of:
(A) Ancient pollen
(B) Ancient soils
(C) Ancient animal and plant fossils
(D) Ancient climates

189. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Levallois technique represents a cognitive leap in stone tool manufacturing.
Reason (R) : It required the knapper to conceptualize the final flake's shape and size before starting the core preparation, indicating advanced planning and foresight.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

190. Which of the following is NOT an Upper Palaeolithic culture of Europe?
(A) Aurignacian
(B) Magdalenian
(C) Mousterian
(D) Solutrian

191. Consider the following statements about theoretical paradigms:
1. The descriptive period focused on classification.
2. The scientific period sought to explain cultural processes.
3. The interpretative period emphasizes symbolism and agency.
4. Action archaeology is a theoretical paradigm concerned with ancient warfare.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2

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213. Raised beaches are evidence for:
(A) Higher sea levels in the past, or land uplift.
(B) Increased river flow.
(C) Glacial advance.
(D) Widespread desertification.

214. Which statement about the Neolithic of the Near East is incorrect?
(A) Jericho shows early signs of communal defensive structures.
(B) All Neolithic communities in the Near East immediately abandoned hunting and gathering.
(C) Çatal Huyuk displays a highly dense, agglutinative settlement pattern.
(D) Jarmo is an example of an early farming village in the Zagros foothills.

215. The scientific period, or "New Archaeology," is most closely associated with which theoretical stance?
(A) Processualism
(B) Post-processualism
(C) Cultural-History
(D) Antiquarianism

216. A small, geometric piece of flint, often used as a barb or part of a composite tool, is called a:
(A) Handaxe
(B) Microlith
(C) Chopper
(D) Celt

217. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Dating Method)
P. Radio-carbon
Q. Potassium-argon
R. Dendrochronology
S. Thermo-luminescence
List II: (Time Range / Material)
1. Very old volcanic rocks (millions of years)
2. Organic materials up to ~50,000 years
3. Fired clay (pottery), burnt flint
4. Wood, up to several thousand years in some regions
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

218. The climatic phases of "glacial" and "interglacial" are the defining characteristic of which epoch?
(A) Holocene
(B) Pliocene
(C) Pleistocene
(D) Miocene

219. The Chatelperronian industry is significant because it is found in contexts suggesting it may have been made by:
(A) Early Homo sapiens arriving in Europe.
(B) The last Neanderthals interacting with incoming modern humans.
(C) Homo erectus.
(D) Australopithecines.

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220. Consider the following types of archaeological evidence:
1. Moraines
2. Varves
3. Sea cores
4. Palynology
5. Palaeontology
Which of these are used to reconstruct Quaternary climatic changes?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 3, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

221. The main difference between a chopper and a chopping tool lies in:
(A) The raw material used.
(B) The cultural period they belong to.
(C) The unifacial vs. bifacial nature of the working edge.
(D) Their geographic distribution.

222. An archaeologist observes a modern-day potter in a village to understand how clay is sourced and fired to better interpret shards from a nearby ancient site. This is a clear example of:
(A) Geo-archaeological research methods and site study.
(B) Cognitive archaeological theory and symbolism study.
(C) Ethno-archaeological research and cultural analogy.
(D) Action archaeological practice and community benefit.

Statement II : A chopping tool has a bifacial working edge, flaked from both sides.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

204. "Action archaeology" differs from other archaeological approaches because it:
(A) Involves more physical excavation work.
(B) Focuses exclusively on prehistoric periods.
(C) Addresses contemporary social issues through work.
(D) Relies solely on laboratory analysis.

205. The Tertiary and Quaternary are periods within which geological era?
(A) Mesozoic
(B) Paleozoic
(C) Cenozoic
(D) Precambrian

206. Consider the following list of lithic tools:
1. Cleaver
2. Burin
3. Scraper
4. Microlith
5. Celt

Which of these are flake tools or made on flakes, as opposed to being primarily core tools?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 4, 5
(D) 3, 4, 5

207. Which of the following best defines "ethno-archaeology"?
(A) The study of ethnic markers in the archaeological record.
(B) The study of living cultures for archaeological analogies.
(C) The archaeological investigation of sites mentioned in ethnic myths.
(D) The use of DNA to trace ethnic origins.

208. The chronological ordering of a group of tombs based on the changing styles of the pottery found within them is an example of:
(A) Radio-carbon dating
(B) Seriation
(C) Dendrochronology
(D) Stratigraphy

209. The Aurignacian, Gravettian, Solutrian, and Magdalenian are successive cultural phases of the:
(A) Lower Palaeolithic in Africa
(B) Middle Palaeolithic in the Levant
(C) Upper Palaeolithic in Europe
(D) Neolithic in the Near East

210. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The preservation of organic remains like pollen is highly dependent on the depositional environment.
Reason (R) : Acidic, waterlogged conditions, such as those found in peat bogs, inhibit bacterial decay, leading to excellent preservation of pollen grains.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

211. The term "lithic technology" refers to the study of:
(A) The manufacture and use of stone tools.
(B) The formation of rocks.
(C) The construction of stone monuments.
(D) The chemical composition of stones.

212. What was the main innovation of the Upper Palaeolithic compared to the Middle Palaeolithic?
(A) The first prehistoric use of lithic stone tools.
(B) The first prehistoric mastery and use of fire.
(C) Standardized blade production from prepared cores.
(D) The beginning of prehistoric burial of the dead.

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235. Which of the following sites provides the earliest evidence for large-scale communal construction in the form of a stone tower and wall?
(A) Jarmo
(B) Çatal Huyuk
(C) Shanidar
(D) Jericho

236. The shift from a mobile, hunter-gatherer subsistence to a sedentary, agricultural one first occurs in which period?
(A) Upper Palaeolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Neolithic
(D) Chalcolithic

237. Consider the following statements about lithic technology:
1. A tortoise core is associated with the Levalloisian technique.
2. A Clactonian flake has a prominent bulb of percussion.
3. A burin is a tool for engraving.
4. A fluted core is used for producing handaxes.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

238. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Natufian culture of the Levant is seen as a crucial step towards the Neolithic revolution.
Reason (R) : It shows evidence of increased sedentism and the intensive exploitation of wild cereals, which are preconditions for agriculture.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

239. The analysis of the Earth's magnetic field orientation preserved in baked clay hearths or kilns is a form of:
(A) Thermo-luminescence dating
(B) Palaeomagnetic dating
(C) Radio-carbon dating
(D) Obsidian hydration

240. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Archaeological Term)
P. Seriation
Q. Typology
R. Stratigraphy
S. Cross-dating
List II: (Definition)
1. Dating a layer using an object of known age from elsewhere.
2. The classification of objects based on their attributes.
3. Arranging artifacts in a chronological sequence based on stylistic changes.
4. The study of layers of deposition.

Choose the correct option:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

241. What is the most significant feature of the Solutrian lithic industry?
(A) The extensive use of the Levallois technique.
(B) The production of very fine, bifacially pressure-flaked points.
(C) The dominance of chopper and chopping tools.
(D) The first appearance of microliths.

242. The geological epoch characterized by post-glacial climatic conditions and the rise of human civilizations is the:
(A) Pleistocene
(B) Pliocene
(C) Holocene
(D) Tertiary

243. The "Three-Age System" (Stone, Bronze, Iron) was an early and influential example of which archaeological paradigm?
(A) Scientific Period
(B) Interpretative Period
(C) Descriptive Period
(D) Action Archaeology

244. If an archaeologist wants to understand the function of a particular type of Neolithic stone

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and was characterized by dramatic climatic oscillations. These fluctuations manifested as glacial and interglacial periods in the higher latitudes, corresponding to pluvial and inter-pluvial phases in tropical and sub-tropical regions. Glacial periods saw the expansion of massive ice sheets, leading to colder, drier global climates and lower sea levels. Conversely, interglacial periods, such as the one we are currently in, were warmer and wetter, with retreating glaciers and higher sea levels. Pluvial phases in lower latitudes were periods of increased rainfall, while inter-pluvial phases were significantly more arid. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene epoch occurred around 11,700 years ago, marking the end of the last major glacial period and the beginning of the relatively stable, warmer climate that facilitated the development of agriculture and complex societies.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. The Pleistocene and Holocene are epochs within which geological period?
(A) Tertiary
(B) Mesozoic
(C) Quaternary
(D) Paleozoic

272. In tropical regions during the Pleistocene, a period of increased rainfall and humidity would be referred to as a:
(A) glacial phase.
(B) pluvial phase.
(C) interglacial phase.
(D) inter-pluvial phase.

273. Which statement accurately describes the climatic conditions during a glacial period?
(A) Expansion of ice sheets, warmer global climate, higher sea levels
(B) Retreat of ice sheets, warmer global climate, higher sea levels
(C) Retreat of ice sheets, colder global climate, lower sea levels
(D) Expansion of ice sheets, colder global climate, lower sea levels

274. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene is significant because it marks:
(A) the end of the last major glacial period and the start of a warmer climate.
(B) the beginning of the major ice ages.
(C) the appearance of the first hominids.
(D) the division between the Tertiary and Quaternary periods.

275. An "interglacial" period in high latitudes corresponds chronologically to which climatic phase in lower latitudes?
(A) An arid, inter-pluvial phase
(B) A cool, glacial phase
(C) A wet, pluvial phase
(D) A stable, Tertiary phase

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Reconstructing Quaternary climatic changes relies on interpreting various forms of geological and biological evidence that act as climate proxies. For instance, the former presence and extent of continental ice sheets are indicated by moraines, which are accumulations of rock and debris deposited by glaciers. In glacial lakes, seasonal sediment deposition creates paired light and dark layers called varves, which can be counted to create a yearly chronology of climate. River systems provide evidence through the formation of river terraces, which are step-like benches representing former floodplain levels that were abandoned as rivers cut downwards in response to climatic or tectonic shifts. Widespread deposits of wind-blown silt, known as loess, are indicative of cold, dry, and windy conditions often associated with glacial periods. Global changes in ice volume are directly reflected in sea level changes, which are archaeologically visible as raised or submerged beach sequences. For a more continuous and detailed record, scientists analyze sea cores, which are long cylinders of sediment drilled from the ocean floor containing the fossil remains of microorganisms whose species composition and isotopic chemistry reflect past sea surface temperatures. On land, fluviatile deposits (river sediments) help reconstruct past river behavior, while palynology, the study of fossil pollen, allows for the reconstruction of past vegetation communities, which are sensitive indicators of climate. Site formation processes themselves are also deeply linked to these environmental changes.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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(D) Geo-archaeology

252. An archaeologist attempting to recreate a Neolithic pot using authentic clay sources and firing techniques is practicing a form of:
(A) experimental archaeology.
(B) settlement archaeology.
(C) action archaeology.
(D) environmental archaeology.

253. The analysis of the spatial layout of houses, storage pits, and public areas within a prehistoric village falls under the purview of:
(A) geo-archaeology.
(B) cognitive archaeology.
(C) settlement archaeology.
(D) ethno-archaeology.

254. The study of how a site became buried over time through natural processes like soil deposition and erosion is a central concern of:
(A) Environmental archaeology.
(B) Action archaeology.
(C) Experimental archaeology.
(D) Geo-archaeology.

255. Which of the following best describes the primary goal of cognitive archaeology?
(A) Replicating the physical actions of past peoples
(B) Investigating the formation of the archaeological site
(C) Understanding the ideologies and belief systems of past societies
(D) Studying the interaction between past humans and their climate

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The theoretical foundations of archaeology have undergone a profound transformation, moving through distinct intellectual phases that reflect broader trends in scientific and humanistic thought. The earliest phase can be characterized as the descriptive period, wherein the primary focus was on the collection, classification, and chronological ordering of artifacts. This antiquarian approach was essential for building the basic datasets of archaeology but often lacked a deeper inquiry into the processes behind cultural change. The subsequent scientific period, often associated with the 'New Archaeology' or processualism, marked a significant shift. It advocated for a more explicitly scientific methodology, emphasizing hypothesis testing, quantitative analysis, and the formulation of general laws to explain human behavior and cultural evolution. This paradigm viewed culture as an adaptive system and sought objective, cross-cultural explanations. In response to the perceived limitations of this approach, the interpretative period, linked with post-processualism, emerged. This later phase critiqued the scientism of processual archaeology, arguing that objectivity is elusive. It instead highlighted the importance of subjectivity, symbolism, ideology, and the unique historical context of each culture. Interpretative archaeology sees material culture as a text that can be read in multiple ways, emphasizing the roles of individual agency, power dynamics, and gender in shaping the past.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which theoretical paradigm in archaeology primarily viewed culture as an adaptive system and aimed to formulate general laws of human behavior?
(A) The descriptive period
(B) The scientific period
(C) The interpretative period
(D) The post-descriptive period

257. An archaeologist focusing on the symbolic meaning of pottery decorations and their role in reinforcing social identity is most likely working within which theoretical framework?
(A) A processual framework
(B) An antiquarian framework
(C) A descriptive framework
(D) An interpretative framework

258. The initial phase of archaeological practice, characterized by the collection and classification of artifacts without significant theoretical explanation, is known as the:
(A) descriptive period.
(B) scientific period.
(C) interpretative period.
(D) action period.

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is Çatal Hüyük in Anatolia, Turkey. It was a very large proto-city with a dense agglomeration of mud-brick houses that were accessed from the roof. The settlement lacks streets or public buildings, but the interiors of its houses are renowned for their elaborate ritual decorations, including wall paintings, plaster reliefs of bulls, and female figurines, pointing to a rich and complex symbolic life integrated with domestic space.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. Which early Neolithic site is renowned for its large, densely packed settlement of interconnected houses that were entered from the roof?
(A) Jarmo
(B) Jericho
(C) Shanidar
(D) Çatal Hüyük

297. The massive stone tower, wall, and ditch found at Jericho are significant because they indicate:
(A) an advanced level of communal organization in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic.
(B) the first use of pottery for grain storage.
(C) a society primarily focused on hunting and gathering.
(D) the earliest evidence of Neanderthal burials.

298. The site of Jarmo is considered a key example of an early farming culture primarily due to the discovery of:
(A) a large defensive stone tower.
(B) evidence for domesticated plants and animals in a village context.
(C) elaborate wall paintings and plaster reliefs.
(D) a transitional culture between Mesolithic and Neolithic.

299. While primarily famous for its Neanderthal burials, the site of Shanidar is also important for understanding the Neolithic transition because:
(A) it was the largest proto-city of its time.
(B) its upper layers provide paleoenvironmental data for the region.
(C) it contains the earliest evidence of domesticated wheat.
(D) it featured houses that were entered from the roof.

300. What feature distinguishes Çatal Hüyük's domestic spaces as centers of complex symbolic life?
(A) The elaborate wall paintings and plaster reliefs found within houses
(B) The presence of a large, centrally located temple
(C) The discovery of early writing on clay tablets
(D) The existence of separate workshops for tool production

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dating is interpretive.
(C) Relative dating is used for organic materials, while absolute dating is for inorganic materials.
(D) Relative dating is more accurate than absolute dating.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A range of absolute dating techniques allows archaeologists to assign calendar ages to artifacts and contexts, each based on different principles and suitable for specific materials and time scales. Radio-carbon dating is one of the most well-known methods, applicable to organic materials (like charcoal, bone, and shell) and effective for dating remains up to approximately 50,000 years old. It works by measuring the decay of the radioactive isotope Carbon-14. For much older contexts, particularly those related to early human evolution, the Potassium-Argon (K-Ar) method is crucial. It dates volcanic rock by measuring the ratio of radioactive potassium to the argon gas it decays into, making it suitable for dating geological strata from millions of years ago. Thermo-luminescence (TL) dating is used for materials like pottery or burnt flint that have been heated in the past. It measures the accumulated radiation dose in the material since it was last fired, effectively dating the heating event itself. Fission track dating is another method that relies on radioactive decay, specifically the spontaneous fission of Uranium-238 impurities within minerals or glasses like obsidian. The damage trails, or 'tracks', left by this process accumulate over time and can be counted under a microscope to determine age. Each method has its own range of applicability and potential sources of error, requiring careful selection and interpretation by archaeologists.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which dating method would be most appropriate for determining the age of a 2-million-year-old hominid fossil found embedded between layers of volcanic ash?
(A) Radio-carbon dating
(B) Potassium-Argon dating
(C) Thermo-luminescence dating
(D) Dendrochronology

267. Thermo-luminescence dating is most suitable for which of the following materials?
(A) Unburnt animal bone
(B) A fired ceramic vessel
(C) A piece of wood
(D) A metal arrowhead

268. The effective age limit of approximately 50,000 years is a characteristic limitation of which dating technique?
(A) Radio-carbon dating
(B) Fission track dating
(C) Potassium-Argon dating
(D) Thermo-luminescence dating

269. Fission track dating determines age by:
(A) counting the annual growth rings in volcanic glass.
(B) measuring the decay of Carbon-14 in uranium.
(C) analyzing the damage trails caused by the decay of Uranium-238.
(D) measuring light emitted from a heated mineral sample.

270. An archaeologist finds a hearth feature containing charcoal from a human occupation layer. The most direct and common method for dating the occupation of this hearth would be:
(A) potassium-argon dating on the surrounding soil.
(B) thermo-luminescence dating on the charcoal.
(C) fission track dating on the stones of the hearth.
(D) radio-carbon dating on the charcoal.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Understanding the paleoenvironment is crucial for contextualizing human evolution and cultural development. The geological timescale provides the broadest framework, with the Tertiary period preceding the Quaternary. The Quaternary period, which spans the last 2.6 million years, is of primary interest to archaeologists as it encompasses the entire history of the genus Homo. The Quaternary is divided into two main epochs: the Pleistocene and the Holocene. The Pleistocene, often colloquially known as the Ice Age, constitutes the vast majority of this period

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celt, they might create a replica and use it to chop down trees. This practice is known as:
(A) Ethno-archaeology
(B) Experimental archaeology
(C) Environmental archaeology
(D) Cognitive archaeology

245. Which of the following is NOT a primary tool type of the Lower Palaeolithic?
(A) Handaxe
(B) Cleaver
(C) Blade
(D) Chopper

246. What distinguishes a "biface"?
(A) It is made of two different types of rock.
(B) It has been worked or flaked on both of its major faces.
(C) It has two distinct functions.
(D) It belongs to the Mesolithic period.

247. The Quaternary period is part of which Era?
(A) Mesozoic
(B) Paleozoic
(C) Proterozoic
(D) Cenozoic

248. The study of site formation processes is crucial for archaeologists because:
(A) It explains the effects between deposition and discovery.
(B) It is the only way to obtain absolute dates.
(C) It reveals the symbolic meaning of artifacts.
(D) It allows for the precise classification of pottery.

249. Which of the following European Mesolithic cultures is named after the large refuse mounds of shells and other debris that characterize its sites?
(A) Azilian
(B) Tardenoisian
(C) Kitchen Midden
(D) Maglemosean

250. Which of the following statements about the Near Eastern Neolithic is correct?
(A) It saw the emergence of settled village life based on agriculture and animal husbandry.
(B) Sites like Jericho and Çatal Huyuk represent small, mobile hunter-gatherer bands.
(C) The period is defined by the first appearance of iron tools.
(D) The primary focus of the economy remained on hunting megafauna.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The discipline of prehistoric archaeology has evolved significantly, incorporating a diverse array of specialized sub-fields to achieve a more holistic understanding of the past. Beyond the mere collection and description of artifacts, modern archaeology employs specific methodologies to answer complex questions about past human behavior and societies. Ethno-archaeology, for instance, involves the study of contemporary peoples and their material culture to create analogies for interpreting the archaeological record. Experimental archaeology attempts to replicate past technologies and processes, such as the manufacturing of stone tools or the construction of ancient structures, to understand their feasibility and the skills required. Environmental archaeology focuses on the reconstruction of past landscapes and climates and how human populations interacted with and adapted to their surroundings. Similarly, settlement archaeology analyzes the spatial distribution of human activities, from individual structures to entire regional patterns, to infer social organization and land use. Geo-archaeology integrates geological and archaeological data to understand site formation processes, while cognitive archaeology delves into the challenging realm of past belief systems, ideologies, and symbolic expressions. Action archaeology represents a socially engaged approach, emphasizing collaboration with descendant communities and the contemporary relevance of archaeological research, moving beyond purely academic pursuits.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which sub-discipline of archaeology would be most directly involved in studying contemporary hunter-gatherer groups to understand the discard patterns of animal bones found at a Palaeolithic site?
(A) Experimental archaeology
(B) Ethno-archaeology
(C) Cognitive archaeology

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276. The study of fossil pollen for the purpose of reconstructing past vegetation and climate is known as:
(A) palynology.
(B) palaeontology.
(C) loess analysis.
(D) fluviatile studies.

277. An extensive deposit of fine-grained, wind-blown silt found in a region would suggest that the past environment was likely:
(A) warm and humid with dense forest cover.
(B) submerged under a shallow sea.
(C) covered by a tropical river system.
(D) cold, dry, and windy.

278. Which form of evidence provides a direct, year-by-year chronological record of climate based on seasonal sediment deposition in glacial lakes?
(A) Varves
(B) Moraines
(C) River terraces
(D) Loess

279. The analysis of sea cores is a valuable source of paleoenvironmental data primarily because:
(A) they contain direct evidence of human occupation on the sea floor.
(B) they show the exact location of ancient beach sequences.
(C) the microorganisms within them reflect past sea surface temperatures.
(D) they are composed entirely of wind-blown loess deposits.

280. Moraines, which are accumulations of debris deposited by glaciers, are direct geological evidence for:
(A) the former extent of ice sheets.
(B) sea level changes.
(C) past volcanic activity.
(D) periods of increased rainfall.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of lithic tool typology and technology reveals a long trajectory of cognitive and manual evolution among hominins. The Lower Palaeolithic is characterized by the earliest and simplest toolkits. These include pebble tools, such as choppers (worked on one side) and chopping tools (worked on two sides), which represent a basic but effective technology for smashing bones and processing materials. The hallmark of the later Lower Palaeolithic, particularly the Acheulian tradition, is the biface, a tool worked symmetrically on both faces. The most common bifaces are handaxes and cleavers, which demonstrate a significant advance in conceptualization and skill, requiring the maker to impose a preconceived form onto the raw material. The Middle Palaeolithic signals a major technological shift towards the production of flakes from carefully prepared cores. Key techniques include the Clactonian and the more sophisticated Levalloisian methods. The Levalloisian technique, in particular, is notable for its efficiency, as it involves shaping a core (often resulting in a 'tortoise core') in such a way that a flake of predetermined size and shape can be detached with a single strike. Flakes produced through these methods were then often retouched to create specialized tools like scrapers and points. Other core types from this period include discoid and fluted cores.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. The handaxe and cleaver are characteristic bifacial tools of which cultural period?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Middle Palaeolithic
(C) Upper Palaeolithic
(D) Mesolithic

282. The Levalloisian technique is considered a significant Middle Palaeolithic innovation because it:
(A) focused on producing large, heavy chopping tools.
(B) allowed for the production of flakes with a predetermined shape.
(C) was the first method for creating pebble tools.
(D) involved grinding and polishing stone to create an edge.

283. What is the primary technological distinction between the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic toolkits as described in the text?
(A) The use of stone versus bone as raw material.
(B) The introduction of pottery alongside stone

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tools.
(C) A shift from a focus on core tools to a focus on prepared flake tools.
(D) A transition from hunting tools to agricultural tools.

284. A 'tortoise core' is a distinctive artifact resulting from the application of which lithic technology?
(A) Levalloisian
(B) Clactonian
(C) Acheulian
(D) Oldowan

285. A simple stone tool made from a pebble and flaked on only one side to create a cutting edge is best defined as a:
(A) chopper.
(B) cleaver.
(C) handaxe.
(D) point.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The lithic trajectory continues its refinement into the Upper Palaeolithic, a period defined by a proliferation of blade-based technologies. A blade is a long, narrow flake, typically at least twice as long as it is wide, struck from a prepared core. This technology was highly efficient, maximizing the amount of cutting edge produced from a given amount of raw material. These blades were then modified into a diverse and specialized toolkit, including knives, end-scrapers, points, and tools with blunted backs for easier handling. A key diagnostic tool of this period is the burin, a chisel-like implement used for engraving bone, antler, ivory, and wood. This innovation is closely linked to the flourishing of portable and parietal art in the Upper Palaeolithic. Following the end of the Ice Age, the Mesolithic period is marked by a notable technological shift towards the production of microliths. These were very small, geometrically shaped stone components, such as triangles and trapezes, which were hafted onto wood or bone handles to create composite tools like barbed arrows and sickles. This trend of miniaturization reflects an adaptation to new post-glacial environments and faunas. Finally, the Neolithic period, associated with the advent of farming, introduced new lithic technologies related to agriculture and woodworking. These include ground and polished stone tools like celts and adzes for clearing forests, and grinding stones (e.g., grind stone, ring stone) for processing cultivated grains.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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286. The production of small, geometric stone components designed to be hafted into composite tools is the defining technological characteristic of which period?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Upper Palaeolithic
(C) Neolithic
(D) Mesolithic

287. A burin is a specialized tool most characteristic of the Upper Palaeolithic, primarily used for:
(A) grinding grain.
(B) engraving bone and antler.
(C) chopping down trees.
(D) scraping animal hides.

288. The primary technological innovation that defines the beginning of the Upper Palaeolithic is the widespread production of:
(A) blades from prepared cores.
(B) bifacial handaxes.
(C) ground stone celts.
(D) chopper and chopping tools.

289. The appearance of tools like the celt, adze, and grinding stone in the archaeological record is most directly associated with:
(A) the big-game hunting of the Upper Palaeolithic.
(B) the specialized fishing of the Mesolithic.
(C) the development of agriculture in the Neolithic.
(D) the core-tool traditions of the Lower Palaeolithic.

290. Which sequence correctly represents the dominant lithic technology trend through time?
(A) Core tools → Blades → Microliths
(B) Microliths → Blades → Core tools
(C) Blades → Core tools → Ground stone
(D) Microliths → Ground stone → Blades

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The prehistoric sequence in Europe is defined by a

succession of distinct lithic cultures, each with its own characteristic toolkits and technological styles. The Lower Palaeolithic is broadly represented by the Acheulian culture, renowned for its production of bifacial handaxes and cleavers. This was followed by the Middle Palaeolithic, dominated by the Mousterian culture, which is strongly associated with Neanderthals and characterized by flake-tool industries based on prepared-core techniques like Levallois. The Upper Palaeolithic witnessed an explosion of cultural diversity and rapid technological change. This period includes a complex sequence of cultures, beginning with the Perigordian and Chatelperronian, which show a transition from Middle Palaeolithic traditions. These are followed by the Aurignacian, Gravettian, Solutrian, and Magdalenian cultures. The Solutrian is particularly noted for its exceptionally fine, pressure-flaked bifacial points, while the Magdalenian is famous for its extensive use of bone and antler tools and magnificent cave art. After the end of the Ice Age, the Mesolithic period saw diverse adaptations to new forested environments. These are represented by cultures such as the Azilian and Tardenoisean, known for their microlithic technologies, the Maglemosean of Northern Europe adapted to forest and waterside settings, and the coastal Kitchen Midden (or shell mound) cultures of Scandinavia. In the Near East, the late Mesolithic Natufian culture shows early signs of sedentism preceding agriculture.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. The Mousterian culture, characterized by prepared-core flake tools, is associated with which archaeological period?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Upper Palaeolithic
(C) Middle Palaeolithic
(D) Mesolithic

292. Which of the following cultures is NOT part of the Upper Palaeolithic sequence in Europe?
(A) Acheulian
(B) Aurignacian
(C) Magdalenian
(D) Solutrian

293. The Azilian, Tardenoisean, and Maglemosean are all examples of cultures from which period?
(A) Neolithic
(B) Upper Palaeolithic
(C) Middle Palaeolithic
(D) Mesolithic

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294. The Solutrian culture is particularly distinguished within the Upper Palaeolithic for its:
(A) exceptionally skillful pressure-flaking of points.
(B) development of the first bifacial handaxes.
(C) creation of large shell mounds or kitchen middens.
(D) transition towards a sedentary lifestyle in the Near East.

295. According to the text, the Natufian culture is significant as a late Mesolithic society showing early evidence of:
(A) extensive cave art.
(B) the use of handaxes.
(C) sedentism before the development of farming.
(D) adaptation to glacial conditions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The transition from foraging to farming, or the Neolithic Revolution, first occurred in the Near East, and several key archaeological sites provide a window into this critical transformation. The site of Jericho, located in the Jordan Valley, is famous for its early and substantial settlement, dating back to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic. It features a massive stone wall, a ditch, and a large stone tower, suggesting a high degree of social organization and the need for communal defense or flood control long before the advent of pottery. Another pivotal site is Jarmo in the Zagros Mountains, which represents one of the earliest agricultural communities. Excavations at Jarmo unearthed evidence of domesticated wheat and barley, along with domesticated goats and sheep, in the context of a permanent village of multi-roomed mud-brick houses. In contrast, the cave site of Shanidar, also in the Zagros Mountains, is primarily known for its remarkable Neanderthal burials from a much earlier period, but its upper layers also provide crucial environmental data for the region during the transition to the Neolithic. Perhaps the most visually stunning Neolithic site

259. According to the text, what is a primary critique that the interpretative period leveled against the scientific period in archaeology?
(A) Its lack of focus on artifact classification
(B) Its overemphasis on the uniqueness of each culture
(C) Its claim of objectivity and neglect of symbolic meaning
(D) Its failure to use quantitative analysis

260. The shift from a descriptive to a scientific approach in archaeology involved a greater emphasis on:
(A) testing hypotheses and seeking objective explanations.
(B) acknowledging the subjectivity of the researcher.
(C) collaborating with descendant communities.
(D) appreciating artifacts for their aesthetic value alone.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Archaeological dating is fundamental to constructing chronologies of the past, and methods are broadly categorized as either relative or absolute. Relative dating techniques determine the age of an artifact or site in relation to other artifacts or sites, without assigning a specific calendar year. Typology, a foundational method, involves ordering artifacts based on changes in their stylistic attributes over time. Seriation is a more quantitative extension of this, arranging assemblages of artifacts in a succession or series based on the changing frequencies of different types. Cross-dating establishes a chronological link between sites by identifying the presence of similar, well-dated artifact types. Other methods, like fluorine estimation, are based on chemical processes; since bones absorb fluorine from groundwater at a steady rate, bones buried at the same time in the same deposit should have similar fluorine content. In contrast, absolute dating methods provide a chronological age in calendar years, often with a statistical range of error. These techniques rely on physical or chemical processes that occur at a known rate. For instance, dendrochronology counts the annual growth rings of trees, while radio-carbon dating measures the decay of the unstable isotope Carbon-14 in organic materials. Varve clay analysis involves counting paired layers of sediment deposited annually in glacial lakes, providing a year-by-year record of deposition.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. Which of the following is an example of an absolute dating method?
(A) Typology
(B) Seriation
(C) Fluorine estimation
(D) Dendrochronology

262. An archaeologist arranges a series of pottery assemblages from different stratigraphic layers into a chronological sequence based on the rise and fall in popularity of certain decorative motifs. This technique is best described as:
(A) cross-dating.
(B) seriation.
(C) fluorine estimation.
(D) varve clay analysis.

263. The principle behind fluorine estimation as a relative dating tool is that:
(A) all organic materials lose fluorine at a constant universal rate.
(B) tree rings absorb different amounts of fluorine depending on the season.
(C) bones buried together in the same context absorb fluorine at a comparable rate.
(D) volcanic rock releases fluorine, which can be measured to date an eruption.

264. Cross-dating is a relative dating technique that works by:
(A) measuring the radioactive decay of an artifact found at two different sites.
(B) comparing the chemical composition of bones from different locations.
(C) counting the annual sediment layers that link two separate lake beds.
(D) identifying a specific, well-dated artifact type at an undated site.

265. What is the fundamental difference between relative and absolute dating as described in the paragraph?
(A) Relative dating provides a sequence, while absolute dating provides a calendar year.
(B) Relative dating is scientific, while absolute

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ANSWERS

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1. (B) Ethno-archaeology
Ethno-archaeology bridges the gap between material remains and human behavior by observing contemporary groups. By studying how modern people manufacture, use, and discard objects, researchers develop analogies to interpret ancient artifacts. This approach provides a dynamic perspective on static archaeological records, helping to reconstruct social structures, subsistence strategies, and cultural practices from a behavioral and ethnographic standpoint.

2. (A) Descriptive period
The descriptive period in archaeological history prioritized the systematic collection and categorization of material remains. Researchers focused on creating detailed inventories and morphological classifications of artifacts to establish cultural sequences. This phase lacked the explanatory depth of later theoretical movements, primarily serving to document the physical record and provide a basic chronological framework for early prehistoric and antiquarian studies.

3. (C) It is bifacially worked to create a sharp cutting edge.
A biface is a fundamental stone tool produced during the Lower Palaeolithic, characterized by flakes removed from both sides of a core. This process creates a symmetrical object with a continuous sharp edge along its perimeter. Commonly exemplified by handaxes and cleavers, these tools served multiple purposes, including cutting, scraping, and digging, reflecting significant early cognitive planning and manual dexterity.

4. (D) The entire Pleistocene epoch was a uniformly cold, single ice age period.
The Pleistocene was a dynamic epoch defined by significant climatic fluctuations rather than a constant state of freezing. It consisted of alternating glacial periods, where ice sheets expanded, and interglacial phases, which experienced warmer temperatures. In tropical regions, these shifts corresponded to pluvial and inter-pluvial cycles, indicating a complex global pattern of environmental change throughout this significant geological interval.

5. (C) Dendrochronology
Dendrochronology utilizes the annual growth patterns of trees to determine precise ages for wooden remains. Since trees produce distinct rings each year based on local environmental conditions, a master sequence can be established. By matching the ring patterns of archaeological timber with these known sequences, researchers can pinpoint the exact calendar year a tree was harvested for ancient building construction.

6. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Levalloisian technique represents a major technological advancement where the knapper carefully prepares a stone core to control the final flake's shape. This method results in a distinctive core with multiple flake scars, often resembling a tortoise shell. Such preparation allows for the production of standardized, sharp flakes, demonstrating heightened cognitive ability and foresight in Middle Palaeolithic tool manufacturing.

7. (D) Cleaver
Cleavers are large, heavy-duty bifacial tools primarily associated with the Acheulian tradition of the Lower Palaeolithic. They feature a broad, transverse cutting edge used for butchery and woodworking. In contrast, the Upper Palaeolithic toolkit is characterized by specialized blade industries, including burins and borers, reflecting a shift toward lighter, more refined equipment and diverse organic material utilization and craftsmanship.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Potassium-argon dating is an absolute chronological method measuring the radioactive decay of potassium-40 into argon-40 within volcanic minerals. Because the half-life of potassium-40 is approximately 1.25 billion years, this technique is exceptionally effective for dating

The "ice age" is a popular term for the Pleistocene epoch, which began approximately 2.6 million years ago. This geological interval was characterized by repeated cycles of global cooling and the expansion of continental ice sheets. These climatic shifts profoundly influenced sea levels, vegetation patterns, and the evolution and migration of human ancestors, ending only with the transition to the warmer Holocene.

44. (D) Ring stone
Middle Palaeolithic lithic technology is defined by the production of flakes from prepared cores, such as discoid and tortoise cores. These techniques allowed for greater control over the final tool's shape and size. In contrast, ring stones are perforated stone artifacts typically used as digging stick weights or ornaments during the later Neolithic period, and are not part of the flake-based industry.

45. (C) Thickness of the hydration rim on the surface.
Obsidian hydration dating is a chronometric method based on the absorption of water by freshly flaked volcanic glass. When obsidian is fractured, a hydration rim begins to form on the exposed surface, increasing in thickness over time. By measuring the width of this microscopic layer, researchers can estimate the elapsed time since the tool was manufactured or modified by prehistoric humans.

46. (B) France
The Acheulian culture is named after the type site of Saint-Acheul, located in the Somme Valley of northern France. This Lower Palaeolithic tradition is characterized by the production of bifacial handaxes and cleavers. Spanning over a million years, the Acheulian represents a widespread and long-lived technological tradition that reflects significant advances in stone tool manufacturing across Africa, Europe, and Asia.

47. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Palynology is a powerful tool for reconstructing past vegetation and climate because pollen grains are exceptionally durable. In anaerobic conditions found in lake beds or peat bogs, these microscopic grains resist decomposition for thousands of years. By identifying the plant species present in different sedimentary layers, researchers can track environmental changes and human impacts on local flora throughout prehistoric times.

48. (B) Lower Palaeolithic
The term "chopper-chopping tools" refers to the simplest lithic technology characteristic of the Lower Palaeolithic. These core tools were made by removing a few flakes from a pebble to create a functional cutting edge. They represent the earliest stage of human technological development, precedes more complex traditions like the Acheulian, and reflect the fundamental subsistence needs of early hominin groups.

49. (C) 1, 2 and 3
Early farming cultures in the Near East are identified by several landmark sites. Jarmo represents an early agricultural village, while Çatal Huyuk is famous for its large, dense settlement and agglutinative architecture. Jericho features impressive communal stone structures from its pre-pottery Neolithic phases. Conversely, Shanidar Cave is primarily important for its earlier Palaeolithic hominin burials rather than evidence of early pottery.

50. (C) A tool flaked on its dorsal and ventral surfaces.
A biface is a lithic tool that has been worked on both of its primary faces, known as the dorsal and ventral surfaces. This process of flaking both sides creates a symmetrical object with a sharp, continuous edge. Common examples of bifaces include the handaxes and cleavers of the Acheulian tradition, which served as versatile implements for various prehistoric tasks.

51. (C) Counting annual sediment layers in glacial lake beds.
Varve clay analysis is a high-resolution dating method based on counting annual layers of sediment deposited in glacial lakes. Each varve represents one year, with a lighter layer formed during summer melting and a darker layer from winter settlement. By correlating these sequences, researchers can build precise chronologies for the retreat of glaciers and associated environmental changes during the late Quaternary.

52. (A) The production of "Venus" figurines.
The Gravettian culture is a prominent phase of the European Upper Palaeolithic particularly

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17. (B) Fluorine estimation for relative dating
Fluorine estimation is a relative dating method based on the gradual absorption of fluorine from groundwater into buried bone. Since the amount of fluorine increases over time, bones found at the same site can be compared to determine their relative ages. This technique is particularly useful for detecting intrusive remains or confirming that fossils in a single deposit are contemporaneous.

18. (A) A chopper is unifacially flaked, while a chopping tool is bifacially flaked.
The distinction between these two Lower Palaeolithic core tools is based on the method of flake removal. A chopper features a unifacial edge, where flakes are struck from only one surface of a pebble. Conversely, a chopping tool has a bifacial edge, created by removing flakes from two intersecting surfaces, resulting in a more robust and jagged cutting line.

19. (C) Solutrian
The Solutrian culture is a distinct phase of the European Upper Palaeolithic renowned for its exceptional lithic craftsmanship. Its hallmark tools are thin, symmetrical, and bifacially pressure-flaked points, often shaped like laurel or willow leaves. These sophisticated artifacts demonstrate advanced technical skills in stone working and represent a peak in lithic refinement before the shift toward microlithic technologies in later periods.

20. (D) The practice of archaeology for contemporary social benefit.
Action archaeology involves the application of archaeological research and methodologies to address contemporary social, environmental, or economic challenges. Unlike purely academic study, this approach seeks to provide tangible benefits to modern descendant communities or society at large. It emphasizes the relevance of the past in solving current problems, ranging from sustainable land management to the preservation of diverse cultural heritage.

21. (C) Quaternary
The Quaternary period is the most recent division of geological time within the Cenozoic Era. It is divided into two distinct epochs: the Pleistocene, characterized by repeated glaciations, and the Holocene, which represents the current post-glacial interval. This period is of paramount importance to archaeologists as it encompasses the entire duration of human evolution, migration, and cultural development.

22. (B) Mesolithic
Microliths are small, geometric stone tools that define the Mesolithic period. These tiny blades were typically retouched into various shapes and hafted onto wooden or bone handles to create composite tools like harpoons, arrows, and sickles. This technological innovation allowed hunter-gatherer societies to adapt more efficiently to the diverse forested and coastal environments that emerged after the last glaciation.

23. (C) River terraces
River terraces are geomorphological features that provide direct evidence for Quaternary climatic fluctuations and changing sea levels. They represent former floodplains abandoned as rivers cut deeper into their valleys during periods of environmental shift. By analyzing the sequence and composition of these terraces, researchers can reconstruct past changes in precipitation, glacial meltwater discharge, and the overall stability of ancient landscapes.

24. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The transition to the scientific period, or processual archaeology, represented a fundamental shift from simple documentation to explanatory research. This movement adopted the scientific method, emphasizing hypothesis testing and the search for general laws governing human behavior. By incorporating techniques from diverse disciplines, archaeologists moved beyond describing what happened in the past to explaining why cultural changes occurred.

25. (C) Interpretative period
The interpretative period, often associated with post-processual archaeology, emphasizes the role of individual agency and the subjective nature of human culture. This theoretical shift moved away from purely scientific explanations toward understanding symbolic meanings and social structures. It highlights how the archaeological record is shaped by ideological beliefs and personal motivations rather than

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geological strata millions of years old. It provides essential timestamps for early hominin fossil sites located within or between layers of ancient volcanic ash.

9. (C) The spatial distribution of human activities across a landscape.
Settlement archaeology investigates the spatial organization of human activities at various scales, from individual households to entire regional landscapes. By examining where people lived and how they organized their communities, researchers can infer social hierarchies, economic networks, and population movements. This field emphasizes the relationship between the physical environment and the structural layout of past human habitations and activities.

10. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Archaeological cultures are defined by specific tool technologies that represent distinct developmental stages. Handaxes are the signature of the Acheulian, while polished stone celts appear during the Neolithic revolution. The Magdalenian phase is renowned for intricate bone harpoons and portable art. Mapping these specific artifacts to their respective timeframes allows researchers to categorize and compare diverse prehistoric social groups.

11. (D) To replicate ancient technologies for understanding use.
Experimental archaeology involves the practical replication of ancient objects, structures, or processes to test hypotheses about past human behavior. By recreating stone tools or ancient buildings, researchers gain insights into the skills required, the time involved, and the potential functions of artifacts. This hands-on approach helps bridge the gap between static material remains and the dynamic actions of prehistoric people.

12. (B) 2, 3 and 4
Relative and absolute dating methods provide the chronological structure for archaeological research. Seriation orders artifacts by style, while cross-dating synchronizes sites using objects of known age. Dendrochronology offers precise calendar dates through tree-ring analysis. However, typology is a relative dating method based on attribute classification rather than absolute time, making it distinct from radiometric or other chronometric dating techniques.

13. (C) Holocene
The Holocene epoch corresponds to the current geological timeframe which saw the development of settled agriculture and complex societies. In the context of archaeological history, early research during this era established the foundations for systematic data collection and morphological description. This period emphasized empirical observation, laying the groundwork for more interpretive theories regarding human adaptation to post-glacial environmental conditions.

14. (D) Scraper
The Mousterian industry is primarily associated with Neanderthals and is characterized by a sophisticated flake-tool technology. Scrapers are the most frequent tool type in this assemblage, manufactured using specialized techniques like Levallois. These implements were used for tasks such as processing animal hides and woodworking, representing a significant technological refinement over the earlier core-tool traditions of the Lower Palaeolithic.

15. (A) The thought ways and symbolic structures of past societies.
Cognitive archaeology focuses on the ways past societies thought and how their mental processes shaped the material world. It investigates ancient belief systems, symbolism, and ideological structures through the analysis of art, burial practices, and site layouts. By studying these non-material aspects of culture, researchers attempt to understand the development of human consciousness and the evolution of social organization.

16. (B) Shanidar - The first discovery of polished stone celts.
Shanidar Cave is famously associated with Neanderthal remains and early evidence of symbolic burial practices, rather than polished stone technologies. Polished stone celts are diagnostic tools of the Neolithic period, reflecting the transition to settled farming and forest clearance. Sites like Jericho, Jarmo, and Çatal Huyuk correctly represent various aspects of early agricultural development and complex village architecture in prehistory.

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artistic expression of hunter-gatherer societies during the later stages of the Pleistocene.

35. (A) Increased rainfall and humidity.
In the context of Pleistocene Africa, a pluvial refers to a climatic phase characterized by significantly higher rainfall and humidity compared to the present. These periods often coincided with glacial advances in higher latitudes. Pluvial phases led to the expansion of lakes and rivers in now-arid regions, profoundly influencing the distribution of flora, fauna, and early human populations across the continent.

36. (B) Archaeology and Geology
Geo-archaeology is an interdisciplinary field that applies the concepts and methods of the geosciences to archaeological research. It focuses on understanding the physical context of archaeological sites, including landform evolution, sediment deposition, and site formation processes. By integrating geological data, researchers can better interpret the relationship between past human activities and the dynamic natural environments in which they occurred.

37. (C) Levalloisian
A tortoise core is the signature technological feature of the Levalloisian tradition, named for its resemblance to a tortoise shell. This method involves the careful preparation of a core's surface to control the dimensions and shape of the resulting flake. This innovation represents a significant cognitive leap, as it required the knapper to visualize the final tool before the striking process began.

38. (B) The forest and lakeside environments of Northern Europe.
The Maglemosean culture is a prominent Mesolithic tradition found across Northern Europe during the early post-glacial period. It is specifically associated with inland adaptations to expanding forests and productive lakeside environments. Maglemosean sites often yield characteristic microliths, bone tools, and evidence of fishing and hunting, reflecting a specialized subsistence strategy focused on the diverse resources of these newly emerged temperate landscapes.

39. (C) Site formation analysis.
Site formation analysis, also known as taphonomy, is the study of the processes that affect archaeological remains from the time of deposition until their eventual discovery. These include both natural factors, such as erosion and decay, and cultural factors, such as later construction or looting. Understanding these processes is essential for accurately interpreting the archaeological record and distinguishing between human behavior and environmental effects.

40. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The interpretative period in archaeology critiques the purely objective and scientific approach of processualism by emphasizing the complexity of human culture. This paradigm argues that the material record cannot be understood through functionalism alone. Instead, it highlights the importance of symbolism, ideology, and individual agency, suggesting that archaeological interpretations are influenced by the social and political contexts of the researchers.

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41. (C) Seriation
Seriation is a relative dating method that orders artifacts in a chronological sequence based on changes in their stylistic attributes over time. This technique assumes that specific styles or types increase and then decrease in popularity. Unlike absolute methods like radio-carbon or potassium-argon dating, seriation provides the relative order of objects or sites rather than a specific date in calendar years.

42. (A) Aurignacian, Gravettian, Solutrian, Magdalenian
The Upper Palaeolithic in Europe consists of several distinct cultural phases reflecting technological and artistic evolution. The Aurignacian represents the initial spread of modern humans, followed by the Gravettian known for various figurines. The Solutrian introduced exceptionally fine lithic points, while the Magdalenian marked the final florescence of reindeer hunting and cave art. This sequence provides a chronological structure for Western Eurasian prehistory.

43. (C) Pleistocene

secondary retouch. This modification serves two primary purposes: protecting the user's hand during use and facilitating secure hafting into a bone or wooden handle. This technique is highly characteristic of Mesolithic and Upper Palaeolithic microlithic industries, reflecting a more efficient approach to tool manufacture.

79. (B) Interpretative period
The interpretative period emerged as a reaction to the perceived limitations of processual archaeology, which prioritized scientific models and functional explanations. Advocates for this new paradigm argued that social and symbolic meanings were central to human behavior. This approach shifted the focus toward understanding the past through the lens of ideology, agency, and the subjective experiences of ancient individuals.

80. (A) Counting tracks left by spontaneous fission of uranium-238.
Fission track dating is a radiometric technique used primarily on minerals and glasses containing uranium-238. Over time, the spontaneous fission of uranium atoms leaves microscopic damage trails, or tracks, in the crystal structure. By counting the density of these tracks and measuring the uranium content, scientists can determine the age of volcanic materials, such as obsidian or volcanic ash layers.

81. (C) Tardenoisean - Lightly-wooded regions, often on sandy soils
The Tardenoisean is a Mesolithic cultural tradition in Europe identified by its distinctive geometric microliths and inland settlement patterns. These groups typically occupied lightly-wooded regions and areas with sandy soils, reflecting an adaptation to post-glacial environmental shifts. This tradition is distinct from coastal adaptations like the Kitchen Midden culture or the forest-dwelling Maglemosean, highlighting the regional diversity of Mesolithic hunter-gatherer strategies.

82. (B) A stone used for processing grains.
A grind stone is a essential Neolithic tool used for the mechanical processing of cereal grains into flour. This technology represents a crucial aspect of the Neolithic revolution, as it facilitated the consumption of domesticated crops. Typically consisting of a large lower stone and a smaller upper stone, grind stones reflect the transition to a sedentary lifestyle centered on food production.

83. (C) Era, Period, Epoch
The geological time scale is organized into hierarchical units based on major planetary events. An Era is the largest unit, which is subdivided into Periods, and these are further divided into Epochs. For example, the Cenozoic Era contains the Quaternary Period, which includes the Pleistocene and Holocene Epochs. This structure provides a universal framework for dating the Earth's long history.

84. (B) A settled agricultural community with domesticates.
Jarmo is a landmark archaeological site in the Zagros Mountains of Iraq, providing some of the earliest evidence for the transition to farming. It represents a permanently settled village community where residents lived in mud-walled houses. The recovery of domesticated wheat, barley, and animal remains clearly demonstrates the adoption of agriculture and animal husbandry during the early Neolithic period.

85. (A) 1, 2 and 3
The Lower Palaeolithic toolkit is dominated by heavy-duty core tools manufactured through percussion flaking. Signature implements include bifacial handaxes, broad-edged cleavers, and simpler unifacial choppers made from river pebbles. These tools represent the earliest stage of human technological development, focusing on robust edges for butchery and plant processing. Microlithic technology only became a defining characteristic much later, during the subsequent Mesolithic.

86. (B) Using an object of known age to date a specific layer.
Cross-dating is a relative dating technique that relies on identifying artifacts of a known absolute age in different archaeological contexts. By finding a specific tool or pottery type with a established date in an undated layer, researchers can infer that the entire layer belongs to the same general period. This method is essential for synchronizing chronologies across different regions and sites.

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famous for its prolific production of portable art. Most notably, this period saw the creation of various female figurines, often referred to as "Venus" statuettes, made from stone, bone, or clay. These objects provide critical insights into the symbolic life, ideological beliefs, and artistic capabilities of ancient societies.

53. (C) Loess
Loess is a type of depositional evidence for Quaternary climatic change consisting of fine, wind-blown silt. It typically forms extensive deposits during cold, dry, and windy glacial periods when vegetation cover is sparse. By analyzing the thickness and composition of loess layers, scientists can reconstruct past wind patterns and aridity, providing insights into the environmental conditions of periglacial zones.

54. (B) At a right angle to the handle.
An adze is a Neolithic ground stone tool similar to an axe but distinguished by the orientation of its cutting edge. While an axe edge is aligned parallel to the handle, an adze edge is set at a right angle. This orientation makes the adze particularly effective for woodworking tasks such as hollowing out logs to create canoes or smoothing timber surfaces.

55. (C) Using the scientific method to explain cultural processes.
The scientific period, often associated with processual archaeology, emphasized the use of the scientific method to explain cultural change. Researchers moved away from simple description toward formulating and testing hypotheses about past human behavior. This approach incorporated quantitative data and models from other sciences to understand the underlying processes that drive social and technological evolution in the archaeological record.

56. (B) Middle and Upper Palaeolithic
The Chatelperronian is a transitional cultural industry in Western Europe that appears at the boundary between the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic. It combines traditional flake-tool technologies with new blade-based implements and personal ornaments. This industry is historically significant because it is often associated with the late Neanderthal populations who were interacting with incoming modern humans during this critical evolutionary period.

57. (C) Fluorine and Nitrogen
Chemical dating of bone provides relative age estimates by measuring the loss of nitrogen and the accumulation of fluorine from groundwater. As buried bone ages, its collagen content decreases, reducing nitrogen levels, while it simultaneously absorbs fluorine. By comparing these concentrations among bones at the same site, researchers can identify intrusive remains or establish the relative chronological sequence of different skeletal finds.

58. (A) Kitchen Midden
The Kitchen Midden culture, also known as the Ertebølle culture, is a Mesolithic tradition in Northern Europe characterized by massive shell mounds. These mounds, or "Køkkenmøddinger," consist of discarded shells from marine resources, along with fish bones and artifacts. They reflect a specialized coastal adaptation and a relatively sedentary lifestyle focused on the intensive exploitation of rich marine and estuarine ecosystems.

59. (C) Palaeontology
Palaeontology is the scientific study of fossilized animal and plant remains to understand the history of life on Earth. In an archaeological context, it helps reconstruct past environments and ecosystems by identifying the species that coexisted with human populations. By analyzing faunal remains, researchers can infer past climates, available food resources, and the nature of human-animal interactions throughout prehistoric times.

60. (A) It is a flake at least twice as long as its width.
In Upper Palaeolithic technology, a blade is specifically defined as a lithic flake that is at least twice as long as its width. These implements were struck from prepared cores using specialized techniques to ensure parallel sides and a consistent thickness. Blades served as standardized blanks that could be further modified into various specialized tools like knives, scrapers, and burins.

61. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

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just environmental constraints or functional necessities.

26. (A) Jericho
Jericho is one of the most significant early Neolithic sites in the Near East, famous for its massive stone wall and tower. It provides crucial evidence for the transition to settled life and early agricultural practices. The discovery of plastered human skulls suggests complex symbolic behaviors and an ancestral "skull cult," reflecting the ideological developments accompanying the rise of sedentary communities.

27. (C) 1, 2 and 4
Middle Palaeolithic technology is defined by a transition toward sophisticated flake-tool production using prepared core methods. Innovations like the Levalloisian and discoid core techniques allowed knappers to strike flakes of consistent size and shape from a single stone. This period prioritized standardized flake production for various specialized implements, moving away from the dominance of heavy core tools like handaxes and cleavers.

28. (B) Mesolithic
The Tardenoisean and Azilian are significant Mesolithic cultural traditions in Europe that emerged after the final retreat of the Pleistocene glaciers. These cultures are identified by their distinctive microlithic industries, which include small geometric tools and painted pebbles. They represent specialized regional adaptations to the changing post-glacial environments of Western and Central Europe before the adoption of Neolithic farming.

29. (C) Thermo-luminescence dating
Thermo-luminescence dating is an absolute chronometric method used primarily for materials that were heated in the past, such as pottery or burnt flint. It measures the energy from radioactive decay trapped within the crystalline structure of the sample. When the material is reheated in a laboratory, this energy is released as light, allowing researchers to calculate the elapsed time.

30. (A) Palynology
Palynology is the study of fossilized pollen and spores to reconstruct past vegetation and environmental conditions. Because pollen grains are highly resistant to decay in acidic or waterlogged environments, they preserve a detailed record of local flora over millennia. By analyzing shifts in pollen assemblages, researchers can infer past changes in climate, forest cover, and human impact on landscapes.

31. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Absolute dating methods utilize diverse physical and chemical properties to establish precise chronological frameworks. Radio-carbon dating measures the decay of carbon-14 in organic materials, while dendrochronology uses tree-ring sequences. Potassium-argon dating is essential for older volcanic strata by tracking isotope transitions. Thermo-luminescence determines the time since an object was last heated, making it ideal for ancient pottery and burnt lithics.

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32. (B) A ground and polished stone axe or adze head.
In the context of Neolithic tool typology, a celt is a stone tool head that has been shaped by grinding and polishing rather than just flaking. These tools were typically used as axes or adzes for woodworking and forest clearance, which were essential activities for early agricultural societies. The polished surface reduced friction and increased the overall durability of the implement.

33. (D) Developed pottery and metal industries.
The Natufian culture represents a final Mesolithic transition in the Levant, characterized by semi-sedentary settlements and intensive wild cereal harvesting before the advent of full-scale farming. While these groups possessed microlithic tools and ground stone implements, they did not yet develop pottery or metalworking industries. Such technological advancements emerged much later during the Neolithic and subsequent metal-using periods of history.

34. (C) Engraving bone, antler, or wood.
A burin is a specialized lithic tool characterized by a sturdy, sharp-angled point created by the removal of a small flake. This diagnostic Upper Palaeolithic implement was primarily designed for incising and engraving hard organic materials like bone, antler, and wood. Its presence reflects the increasing technological sophistication and

was to maximize the cutting edge available from a single piece of raw material. The resulting flakes are standardized and versatile for creating diverse tool types.

70. (C) Once-living organic materials, like bone or shell
Amino acid racemization is a dating technique based on the natural conversion of L-amino acids to D-amino acids after an organism dies. This process occurs at a predictable rate in organic materials like bone, shell, and teeth. By measuring the ratio of these amino acids, researchers can estimate the time elapsed since death, provided the environmental temperature history is known.

71. (C) Magdalenian
The Azilian culture is a Mesolithic tradition in Western Europe that immediately followed the final phase of the Upper Palaeolithic. It is considered a successor to the Magdalenian culture, reflecting a transition as the climate warmed. The Azilian is identified by a shift away from elaborate bone art toward simpler technologies, most famously represented by its distinctive flat, painted river pebbles.

72. (D) Neolithic
A ring stone is a perforated stone artifact typically associated with the Neolithic period. These stones are thought to have served several practical functions, most commonly as weights for wooden digging sticks to increase their effectiveness in breaking soil for early agriculture. Their presence in the archaeological record marks the development of specialized equipment for sedentary farming and more complex labor tasks.

73. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Quaternary is the most recent geological period of the Cenozoic Era, beginning approximately 2.6 million years ago and continuing to the present. It is preceded by the Tertiary period, which spans the earlier portion of the era. This sequence is fundamental for geological and archaeological studies, as the Quaternary encompasses the critical timeframe of modern human evolutionary development.

74. (C) Analyzing shifts in the Earth's magnetic field as recorded in geological strata.
Palaeomagnetic dating relies on the fact that the Earth's magnetic field has reversed polarity numerous times throughout history. When magnetic minerals in rocks or baked clay cool, they align with the current field, creating a permanent record. By matching these recorded alignments with a global master sequence of magnetic reversals, researchers can establish absolute dates for ancient geological and archaeological deposits.

75. (D) Flowers, based on pollen analysis.
The site of Shanidar Cave in Iraq gained international attention for a Neanderthal burial containing high concentrations of flower pollen. This find was originally interpreted as evidence for the deliberate placement of medicinal plants with the deceased, suggesting a complex emotional and symbolic life. While debated, the "flower burial" remains a central case study in the discussion of Neanderthal cognitive and ritual behavior.

76. (C) The classification of artifacts based on shared attributes.
Typology is a fundamental archaeological method that involves grouping artifacts into distinct categories based on their shared physical or functional characteristics. By identifying these patterns, researchers can define cultural groups and track technological changes over time. Typology serves as the basis for creating relative chronologies and understanding the distribution and evolution of specific tool forms across different regions and periods.

77. (C) Raised beaches and submerged coastlines
Raised beaches and submerged coastlines provide direct geological evidence for sea-level fluctuations during the Quaternary period. These features represent former shorelines that were abandoned or inundated as global water levels shifted due to glacial cycles. Analyzing their current elevation relative to present sea levels helps scientists reconstruct the timing of glacial melt and the associated land movements across different coastal regions.

78. (A) One edge is blunted for hafting or user protection.
A blunted back bladelet is a lithic tool where one edge has been intentionally dulled through

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Geological time is organized into hierarchical units that reflect major planetary and environmental changes. The Quaternary period includes the Pleistocene epoch, known for its glacial cycles, and the current post-glacial Holocene epoch. The Tertiary period precedes the Quaternary. Understanding these divisions is essential for archaeologists to place human cultural and evolutionary milestones within the correct geological and environmental context.

62. (C) Past global ice volume and sea-surface temperatures.
Oxygen isotope analysis of foraminifera shells in deep-sea cores is a primary method for reconstructing past global climates. The ratio of oxygen isotopes in these shells reflects the temperature of the water and the volume of water locked in continental ice sheets. This data allows scientists to map the alternating glacial and interglacial cycles of the Pleistocene with great precision.

63. (C) Densely packed houses with roof entries and murals.
The site of Çatal Huyuk in Anatolia is renowned for its unique Neolithic urban layout, featuring densely packed houses without streets. Inhabitants accessed their homes through openings in the roofs, which also served as the primary source of ventilation. The interiors were decorated with elaborate wall murals and reliefs, providing exceptional evidence for the complex social and symbolic life of this community.

64. (C) A scraper is primarily used for cutting and engraving.
Scrapers are specialized lithic tools characterized by a steeply flaked edge designed for processing animal hides, cleaning wood, or removing meat from bone. They are distinct from engraving tools like burins, which have sharp corners for incising hard materials. While handaxes and cleavers serve heavy-duty cutting functions, the scraper's morphology is specifically optimized for lateral scraping rather than deep engraving.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dendrochronology is geographically limited because it requires specific environmental conditions where trees produce distinct, annual growth rings. Furthermore, a continuous master chronology must be established by overlapping ring patterns from living trees, historic timbers, and ancient wood. In regions without seasonal growth cycles or sufficient preserved wood, this precise dating method cannot be applied to archaeological sites.

66. (C) Warm climates with retreating glacial ice sheets.
Interglacial periods during the Pleistocene were intervals of significantly warmer global temperatures that occurred between glacial advances. During these phases, continental ice sheets retreated toward the poles, and global sea levels rose as meltwater returned to the oceans. These warmer conditions allowed temperate flora and fauna to expand into higher latitudes, creating new opportunities for human migration and adaptation.

67. (D) Clactonian
The Clactonian is a Lower Palaeolithic flake industry characterized by large, thick flakes with prominent bulbs of percussion, primarily found in England. In contrast, the Perigordian, Solutrian, and Magdalenian are all recognized cultural phases of the European Upper Palaeolithic. These later traditions are defined by more sophisticated blade technologies, bone industries, and portable art, reflecting a significant technological advancement.

68. (B) 1, 3 and 4
Modern archaeology comprises various sub-fields that investigate different facets of the human past. Environmental archaeology explores the co-evolution of societies and their ecosystems, while cognitive archaeology focuses on ancient belief systems and symbolism. Action archaeology applies these findings to modern societal needs. Together, these disciplines provide a holistic understanding of how past human behavior was influenced by ideological, ecological, and social factors.

69. (B) core used to strike parallel-sided blade tools.
A fluted core is a specialized lithic core prepared to facilitate the systematic removal of long, narrow, and parallel-sided blades. This technology is highly characteristic of the Upper Palaeolithic and later periods, where the goal

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87. (D) Palaeomagnetic reversals unrelated to stratigraphy
Evidence for Quaternary climatic change is found in various geological and biological indicators. Moraines mark glacial movements, river terraces show changing precipitation and sea levels, and palynology records shifts in vegetation. While palaeomagnetic reversals are useful for dating, they are only relevant to climatic studies when correlated with stratigraphic layers that contain environmental proxies, as the reversals themselves are geomagnetic events.

88. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Mousterian culture is closely associated with Neanderthals and represents a significant technological shift from the earlier Acheulian. It is characterized by a sophisticated flake industry, including the widespread use of the Levalloisian technique. While the technological advancement is a fact, it does not explain why the culture is associated with Neanderthals; that connection is based on skeletal remains.

89. (C) Rivers and streams
Fluviatile deposits consist of sediments such as gravel, sand, and silt that have been transported and deposited by rivers and streams. In archaeology, these deposits are essential for understanding past environments, as their composition and layering reflect changes in water flow and precipitation. They often contain artifacts and fossils, providing a chronological context for early human activities within ancient river valleys.

90. (A) The earliest cave paintings in Europe and elaborate bone tools.
The Aurignacian culture marks the beginning of the Upper Palaeolithic in Europe and is associated with the arrival of early modern humans. This period is famous for a significant increase in symbolic behavior, including the earliest known cave art and personal ornaments. Technological innovations included sophisticated blade production and the widespread use of bone and antler to create diverse and specialized tools.

91. (C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Key Neolithic and Palaeolithic sites are distributed across the Near East, each representing different developmental stages. Jericho is located in the Jordan Valley, while Jarmo lies in the Zagros foothills of Iraq. Çatal Huyuk is a massive settlement in Anatolia, Turkey. Shanidar Cave, situated in the Baradost Mountains, provides critical evidence for earlier Neanderthal occupations, illustrating the region's long human history.

92. (C) Cognitive archaeology
Cognitive archaeology focuses on the ways past societies thought and how their mental processes shaped the material world. It investigates ancient belief systems, symbolism, and ideological structures through the analysis of art, burial practices, and site layouts. By studying these non-material aspects of culture, researchers attempt to understand the development of human consciousness and the evolution of social organization.

93. (C) A high-angled platform with a prominent bulb and cone.
A Clactonian flake is a diagnostic artifact of the Lower Palaeolithic flake industry found in Britain. These flakes are typically large and thick, featuring a wide, high-angled striking platform and a very prominent bulb of percussion. These characteristics result from hard-hammer percussion, where a stone hammer is struck directly against a core, reflecting a simple yet effective tool-making tradition.

94. (B) Descriptive → Scientific → Interpretative
Archaeological theory has progressed through three primary stages, beginning with the descriptive period focused on artifact classification. This was followed by the scientific period, or processual archaeology, which sought to explain cultural changes through the scientific method. Finally, the interpretative period emerged, prioritizing symbolic meanings and individual agency. This evolution reflects the discipline's shifting focus from simple documentation to complex explanation.

95. (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Radio-carbon dating is limited to organic materials younger than approximately 50,000 years due to the relatively short half-life of Carbon-14. This method cannot date materials millions of years

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old, which require other radiometric techniques like potassium-argon dating. Understanding these specific ranges is crucial for archaeologists when selecting the appropriate chronometric method for different prehistoric sites and organic material types.

96. (C) A bone industry with harpoons and cave art.
The Magdalenian culture represents the final florescence of the European Upper Palaeolithic. It is particularly renowned for its sophisticated bone and antler industry, which includes the production of specialized harpoons and projectile points. This period also saw a peak in prehistoric artistic expression, characterized by elaborate cave paintings and decorated portable objects, reflecting a highly developed symbolic and ritual life.

97. (C) Ridges or mounds of till deposited by a glacier.
Moraines are geological landforms consisting of accumulated rock debris, or till, that has been transported and deposited by a glacier. They typically appear as distinct ridges or mounds at the edges or terminus of a former ice sheet. By studying moraines, geologists and archaeologists can reconstruct the extent and movement of past glaciations and their impact on prehistoric landscapes.

98. (B) The Neolithic revolution and the adoption of agriculture.
The Natufian culture of the Levant is widely recognized as a crucial precursor to the Neolithic revolution. By establishing semi-permanent settlements and intensively harvesting wild cereals, these groups developed the social and economic foundations necessary for domestication. Their shift toward a more sedentary lifestyle provided the essential preconditions for the subsequent adoption of farming and animal husbandry in the Near East.

99. (D) Chopper-chopping tool
Chopper-chopping tools are simple core implements characteristic of the Lower Palaeolithic and represent the earliest human stone technologies. In contrast, the Neolithic period is defined by more specialized and refined tool types, such as polished stone celts, adzes, and ring stones. These later implements reflect the technological advancements associated with forest clearance, woodworking, and the transition to an agricultural economy.

100. (A) 1, 2 and 3
The Neolithic revolution in the Near East is represented by transformative sites such as Jericho, one of the world's oldest settlements. Çatal Huyuk demonstrates advanced architectural planning with its roof-accessed housing, while Jarmo provides early evidence for the domestication of cereals. Although Shanidar contains important hominin remains, it is a Palaeolithic cave site, and all these locations are geographically situated in Southwest Asia.

101. (B) Seriation
Seriation is a relative dating method based on the principle that the popularity of artifact styles follows a predictable "battleship-shaped" curve. As a style is introduced, it gradually increases in frequency, reaches a peak, and then declines as newer styles emerge. By analyzing these fluctuations across different assemblages, archaeologists can arrange artifacts or sites in their correct chronological order.

102. (B) It studies the human-ecological interactions through time.
Environmental archaeology investigates the long-term relationship between human societies and their natural surroundings. This field integrates data from biology, geology, and chemistry to reconstruct past landscapes and climates. By examining how humans adapted to environmental changes and how they, in turn, modified their ecosystems, researchers gain a deeper understanding of the ecological foundations of cultural development throughout prehistory.

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103. (C) Drier conditions between rainy periods.
In tropical and sub-tropical regions, an inter-pluvial refers to a climatic phase characterized by significantly drier and more arid conditions. These intervals occurred between the wetter pluvial periods during the Pleistocene. Inter-pluvials often led to the retreat of forests and the expansion of deserts, profoundly affecting the distribution of water resources and the movement of early human and animal populations.

104. (A) Clactonian

The Clactonian is a Lower Palaeolithic flake industry characterized by large, thick flakes with prominent bulbs of percussion and high-angled striking platforms. These flakes were struck from simple cores using direct hard-hammer percussion. Unlike the contemporaneous Acheulian tradition, Clactonian assemblages typically lack bifacial handaxes, representing a distinct technological tradition that prioritized the production of large, sharp flakes for immediate use.

105. (C) There is no strict universal sequence as they are often regional traditions.
Mesolithic cultures such as the Natufian, Tardenoisean, and Azilian represent specialized adaptations to diverse regional environments. Because these traditions developed independently in response to local ecological shifts after the last glaciation, they do not follow a single, universal chronological sequence. Instead, they reflect the varied ways that human groups across different parts of Europe and the Near East transitioned toward sedentary life.

106. (C) Perforating materials such as leather or bone.
Borers and awls are specialized lithic tools designed with a sharp, sturdy point created by secondary retouch. Their primary function in ancient toolkits was to perforate tough materials such as leather, animal hides, or bone for sewing and assembly. These implements were essential for manufacturing clothing and composite tools, reflecting the increasing complexity of human craftsmanship and material manipulation during prehistory.

107. (D) Processual or "New Archaeology"
The shift toward the scientific period in archaeology was driven by the rise of processualism, also known as "New Archaeology." This paradigm emphasized the use of scientific methodologies, quantitative analysis, and the testing of explicit hypotheses. By moving beyond simple description, processual archaeologists sought to uncover the underlying social and environmental processes that drive cultural evolution and change over time.

108. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Thermo-luminescence (TL) dating is a vital absolute chronometric method for materials that have been significantly heated. Heating resets the "geological clock" by releasing previously trapped electrons. Over time, new electrons accumulate at a predictable rate. By measuring the light emitted when the sample is reheated in a lab, researchers can calculate the time elapsed since the original firing of pottery or flint.

109. (C) Formation of moraines and expansion of ice sheets
A glacial period is defined by a significant global cooling trend that results in the massive expansion of continental ice sheets. Physical evidence for these periods includes the formation of moraines, which are ridges of rock debris deposited by moving ice. During these intervals, sea levels fall as water is locked in ice, and vegetation patterns shift toward tundra or steppe environments.

110. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different tool types serve as diagnostic markers for specific archaeological periods. Cleavers are heavy bifacial tools from the Lower Palaeolithic, while burins are specialized engraving implements of the Upper Palaeolithic. Microliths define the Mesolithic era with their small, geometric forms. Polished stone celts represent the Neolithic, reflecting the technological advancements in woodworking and agriculture that characterized the transition to settled farming.

111. (C) Their use of space and landscape organization
Settlement archaeology focuses on how past human populations organized themselves across the landscape. By examining the location, layout, and size of sites, researchers can infer social structures, economic networks, and environmental adaptations. This approach considers space as a critical dimension of human behavior, revealing how societies interacted with their surroundings and organized their communities at various scales over time.

112. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Various absolute and relative dating techniques provide the chronological foundation for archaeological research. Potassium-argon dating is vital for early volcanic sites, while varve analysis offers annual precision in glacial

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contexts. Obsidian hydration and amino acid racemization provide specialized methods for stone and organic remains. Fission track dating, however, is applied to minerals and volcanic glass rather than wood, which requires radio-carbon dating.

113. (C) Early Upper Palaeolithic
The Perigordian and Chatelperronian are significant cultural complexes that belong to the early stages of the Upper Palaeolithic in Europe. These industries represent the transition away from Middle Palaeolithic technologies toward more sophisticated blade-based tools and symbolic objects. The Chatelperronian, in particular, is often associated with the late Neanderthals who were contemporary with the earliest modern humans entering Western Eurasia.

114. (D) The Levalloisian technique
A tortoise core is a specialized stone core prepared using the Levalloisian technique. The knapper carefully shapes the core so that its surface resembles the back of a tortoise. This preparation allows for the removal of a single, large flake of a predetermined shape and size. This method demonstrates significant cognitive planning and technological control in Middle Palaeolithic tool manufacturing.

115. (A) A generally stable and warmer climate compared to the Pleistocene.
The Holocene epoch represents the current geological interval, which began approximately 11,700 years ago following the end of the last major ice age. It is characterized by a relatively stable and warmer global climate compared to the fluctuating conditions of the Pleistocene. This stability facilitated the transition to agriculture, the development of permanent settlements, and the rise of complex human civilizations.

116. (C) Gravettian
The Tardenoisean, Maglemosean, and Azilian are all recognized Mesolithic cultural traditions in Europe, each representing distinct post-glacial adaptations. In contrast, the Gravettian is a prominent culture of the earlier Upper Palaeolithic period. Known for its sophisticated blade industry and portable art, including Venus figurines, the Gravettian belongs to a different technological and environmental context than the subsequent Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups.

117. (B) To use living societies for archaeological analogy.
Ethno-archaeology is a research strategy that involves studying contemporary human societies to generate analogies for interpreting the archaeological record. By observing how living people use and discard material culture, archaeologists can formulate hypotheses about the social, economic, and symbolic behaviors of past groups. This approach provides a dynamic perspective that helps bridge the gap between static artifacts and human actions.

118. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Loess is a sediment consisting of fine, wind-blown silt that can form massive deposits over large areas. Geologically, loess is typically associated with cold, dry glacial periods when lack of vegetation allowed wind to transport silt from glacial outwash plains. Therefore, the presence of loess layers is a reliable indicator of periglacial environmental conditions and past periods of increased aridity.

119. (B) The handaxe is pointed, while the cleaver is broad.
Handaxes and cleavers are both significant bifacial tools of the Acheulian tradition, but they are distinguished by their distal ends. A handaxe typically features a pointed or rounded tip, making it a versatile tool for piercing and cutting. A cleaver, however, is identified by a broad, transverse cutting edge, similar to a modern axe head, making it ideal for butchery.

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120. (C) Çatal Huyuk
Çatal Huyuk is a renowned Neolithic and Chalcolithic site in southern Anatolia, often described as a proto-city due to its large size and dense population. The settlement is unique for its agglutinative architecture, where houses were built directly against one another and entered via roofs. This site provides exceptional evidence for the social complexity, ritual life, and domestic organization of early farming communities.

121. (C) Post-Processual Archaeology

The interpretative period in archaeology is commonly known as Post-Processual Archaeology. This paradigm emerged as a critique of processualism's focus on scientific objectivity and environmental determinism. Post-processualists emphasize the importance of subjective experience, individual agency, and the symbolic meanings of material culture. This approach suggests that artifacts are active participants in social life rather than just passive reflections of functional needs.

122. (C) Dendrochronology
Dendrochronology is the most suitable method for providing precise calendar dates for historic wooden structures. By matching the growth ring patterns in the beam to a established regional master chronology, researchers can determine the exact year the tree was cut down. This level of precision is unmatched by other dating methods like radio-carbon, which provides a range of years rather than a single date.

123. (C) Bone and Antler
The Magdalenian culture represents the final stage of the European Upper Palaeolithic and is famous for its highly developed industry using organic materials. Harpoons, needles, and spear throwers were skillfully crafted from bone and antler, often featuring intricate engravings. This technological florescence reflects a specialized adaptation to the hunting of reindeer and other cold-climate fauna during the final millennia of the Pleistocene.

124. (B) Foraminifera shells and sediment composition
The study of deep-sea cores provides a global record of past climates by analyzing the chemical and physical properties of marine sediments. Specifically, the oxygen isotope ratios preserved in the calcium carbonate shells of microscopic foraminifera reflect changes in global temperature and ice volume. This data allows scientists to reconstruct the alternating glacial and interglacial cycles that defined the Quaternary period.

125. (C) Fine, pressure-flaked 'laurel-leaf' points.
The Solutrian culture is renowned for its exceptional lithic craftsmanship, particularly the production of very thin, symmetrical 'laurel-leaf' points. These tools were manufactured using advanced pressure-flaking techniques, resulting in bifacial artifacts of great beauty and functional efficiency. The Solutrian tradition represents a peak in stone tool refinement during the Upper Palaeolithic, showcasing the artistic and technical capabilities of ancient hunter-gatherers.

126. (B) Acheulian, Mousterian, Aurignacian, Mesolithic
Human technological evolution is tracked through successive lithic industries that became increasingly complex over time. The Acheulian represents the early core-tool tradition, followed by the Middle Palaeolithic Mousterian flake industry. The Aurignacian introduced advanced blade technologies at the start of the Upper Palaeolithic, while the Mesolithic is defined by the widespread use of small, geometric microliths for composite tools used in diverse environments.

127. (C) A simple tool made on a pebble with minimal flaking.
A pebble tool is one of the most basic forms of prehistoric lithic technology, typically made by removing a few flakes from a rounded river pebble. This process creates a functional cutting edge while retaining much of the stone's original natural cortex. Pebble tools, such as choppers, represent the earliest stage of human tool-making and are found in numerous Lower Palaeolithic contexts.

128. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Archaeology is supported by several specialized sub-disciplines that each explore different facets of the past. Experimental archaeology replicates ancient processes, while ethno-archaeology uses modern cultures as analogies. Environmental archaeology reconstructs human-ecological relationships, and geo-archaeology examines the geological context of sites. Together, these fields provide a comprehensive and multidisciplinary framework for understanding the complex history of human development and adaptation.

129. (B) A massive stone tower, wall, and ditch.
The Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA) phase at Jericho is famous for its early and impressive communal architecture. This include a massive stone wall, a circular tower over eight meters tall, and an accompanying ditch. These features represent some of the earliest evidence for large-

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work. Conversely, the Chatelperronian is an early Upper Palaeolithic industry, not a Lower Palaeolithic one.

165. (A) Taphonomy and site formation analysis.
Site formation analysis, also known as taphonomy, investigates the natural and cultural processes that create and modify archaeological sites over time. This includes studying how artifacts were deposited, buried, and subsequently affected by erosion, decay, or later human activities. Understanding these processes is essential for accurately interpreting the archaeological record and distinguishing between original human behavior and later environmental transformations.

166. (C) Neolithic
Celts and adzes are characteristic stone tool types of the Neolithic period, representing a significant technological shift from earlier flaked tools. These implements were shaped by grinding and polishing, resulting in durable edges suitable for heavy woodworking and forest clearance. This technological advancement was essential for early agricultural societies as they cleared land for crops and built more permanent timber-framed houses and settlements.

167. (C) Fission track dating
Fission track dating is a radiometric method based on the spontaneous fission of uranium-238 atoms within minerals and glasses. Each fission event leaves a microscopic damage trail, or track, in the crystal structure. By counting the density of these tracks and measuring the uranium content, scientists can calculate the elapsed time since the material last cooled, providing absolute dates for volcanic ash.

168. (C) Formulating and testing processual hypotheses.
The shift to a scientific paradigm, known as "New Archaeology" or processualism, transformed the discipline by emphasizing explanation over simple description. This approach adopted the scientific method, where researchers formulate explicit hypotheses about past social and environmental processes and then test them using quantitative data. This movement sought to uncover the general laws governing human behavior and cultural evolution throughout the past.

169. (B) To process cereal grains into flour.
A grind stone was a fundamental technological component of the Neolithic revolution. Its primary function was the mechanical processing of domesticated cereal grains into flour for consumption. Consisting of a large lower stone and a smaller upper stone, these tools represent the shift toward a sedentary, agricultural economy. The presence of grind stones in the archaeological record provides evidence for early food processing.

170. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ethno-archaeology provides powerful explanatory models by using observations of living societies as analogies for the past. By studying how modern groups manufacture, use, and discard objects, archaeologists can develop hypotheses about the behaviors that created similar patterns in the archaeological record. This approach allows researchers to move beyond static material remains and explore the dynamic social and economic processes of ancient cultures.

171. (C) France
The Perigordian is a major Upper Palaeolithic cultural complex found primarily in the Dordogne region of France. It is divided into several phases, encompassing the earlier Chatelperronian and the later Gravettian traditions. This cultural sequence is essential for understanding the technological and artistic developments of early modern humans in Western Europe as they adapted to the changing environments of the late Pleistocene.

172. (B) Continental glaciers
The Pleistocene epoch was defined by repeated cycles of global cooling and warming, which resulted in the expansion and retreat of massive continental glaciers. During glacial phases, these ice sheets covered vast areas of the Northern Hemisphere, profoundly affecting climate, sea levels, and vegetation. These shifts forced human and animal populations to migrate and adapt to changing environments, shaping the course of prehistoric history.

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can infer social structures, economic networks, and how ancient societies organized their communities in response to environmental and social factors.

139. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Different cultural periods are defined by their dominant lithic technologies. The Lower Palaeolithic is characterized by core tools like handaxes and choppers. The Middle Palaeolithic transitioned to prepared core and flake industries, such as the Mousterian. The Upper Palaeolithic saw the rise of specialized blade and burin industries, while the Mesolithic is identified by the widespread use of geometric microliths.

140. (C) Moraines
Moraines are distinctive geological features that provide direct evidence for past glaciations in mountainous and continental regions. They consist of ridges or mounds of rock debris, known as till, that were pushed and deposited by the advancing and retreating movements of glaciers. Studying the location and composition of moraines allows geologists and archaeologists to reconstruct the extent and timing of Quaternary ice sheets.

141. (A) The shift to a sedentary or semi-sedentary lifestyle.
The Natufian culture of the Levant is highly significant because it provides some of the earliest evidence for the transition toward a sedentary lifestyle. Before the widespread adoption of farming, Natufian groups lived in stone-based settlements and intensively harvested wild grains. This shift in residential patterns and subsistence strategies laid the essential social and economic foundations for the subsequent Neolithic revolution.

142. (B) Glacial
In the context of Pleistocene climatic studies, the term "pluvial" refers to periods of increased rainfall and humidity in tropical and sub-tropical regions. These pluvial phases are often correlated with the "glacial" periods of higher latitudes, when continental ice sheets were expanding. Both phenomena represent significant global environmental shifts driven by the same cycles of cooling and changing atmospheric circulation patterns.

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143. (D) St. Acheul
Jericho, Çatal Huyuk, and Jarmo are all famous archaeological sites located in the Near East, each representing different stages of early agricultural and settlement development. In contrast, Saint-Acheul is a type site for the Acheulian tradition located in northern France. It is famous for its Lower Palaeolithic handaxes and belongs to a much earlier technological and geographic context than the Neolithic Near East.

144. (B) Carbon-14 to Nitrogen-14
Radio-carbon dating is based on the radioactive decay of Carbon-14 into Nitrogen-14. All living organisms absorb Carbon-14 from the atmosphere, but this process stops at death. The isotope then decays at a known, constant rate, with a half-life of approximately 5,730 years. By measuring the remaining Carbon-14 in an organic sample, researchers can calculate the time elapsed since the organism died.

145. (C) Experimental archaeology
Experimental archaeology involves the practical replication of ancient tools and processes to gain a deeper understanding of past human behavior. By manufacturing stone tools, researchers can identify the specific techniques used, the time required, and the distinctive patterns of debris produced. This approach allows archaeologists to test hypotheses and interpret the archaeological record more accurately by comparing ancient artifacts with modern replicas.

146. (B) Flakes are removed around the circumference, creating a flattened, discoidal shape.
A discoid core is a type of lithic core characteristic of the Middle Palaeolithic. It is prepared by removing flakes from around its circumference toward the center on one or both faces. This process results in a flattened, disc-like shape. This method allows for the efficient production of multiple flakes of relatively consistent size and shape from a single piece of raw material.

147. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The Neolithic toolkit is defined by tools associated with settled farming and woodworking. Celts and adzes are ground and polished stone axes used for forest clearance, while grind stones were essential for processing cereal crops. Ring stones served as weights for digging sticks used in early

cultivation. Conversely, microliths are diagnostic of the preceding Mesolithic period, although some small blade technologies continued into the Neolithic.

148. (B) Artifact classification and chronological cultural building.
The descriptive period of archaeology, which dominated the 19th and early 20th centuries, was primarily focused on organizing the growing amount of prehistoric data. Researchers emphasized the morphological classification of artifacts and the creation of regional cultural sequences. This phase was essential for establishing the basic chronological and geographic frameworks that allowed later archaeologists to move toward more explanatory and theoretical research paradigms.

149. (B) Mesolithic adaptations in Europe
The Azilian, Tardenoisean, and Maglemosean represent distinct Mesolithic cultural traditions that emerged in Europe following the retreat of the Pleistocene glaciers. These cultures reflect regional adaptations to newly available environments, such as expanding forests and coastal zones. They are identified by their characteristic microlithic industries and diverse subsistence strategies, marking the transition between Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherers and the first Neolithic farmers.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Global sea levels fluctuated significantly throughout the Quaternary in direct response to glacial cycles. During glacial periods, immense volumes of water were evaporated from the oceans and deposited as ice in continental sheets, causing sea levels to drop by over 100 meters. Conversely, during warmer interglacial periods, the melting of these ice sheets returned water to the basins, leading to rising sea levels.

151. (B) The study of human history before the invention of writing.
Prehistoric archaeology is the sub-discipline of archaeology that investigates the human past during the vast timeframe before the emergence of written records. This period spans millions of years, from the earliest stone tool users to the development of complex societies. Because there are no written documents, researchers rely entirely on the analysis of material remains, such as artifacts, structures, and biological evidence.

152. (A) Handaxe
The handaxe is the signature tool of the Acheulian culture, which flourished during the Lower Palaeolithic. These bifacial implements were shaped from a stone core into a symmetrical form with a pointed or rounded tip. Handaxes were versatile "Swiss Army knives" of prehistory, used for butchery, woodworking, and digging, and their production represents a significant technological and cognitive milestone for human ancestors.

153. (B) Preparing a core to remove a flake of predetermined shape.
The Levalloisian technique is a sophisticated lithic manufacturing method where the knapper meticulously prepares a stone core before striking. By shaping the surface of the core, the knapper can predetermine the size and shape of the final flake to be removed. This innovation represents a major cognitive advance, as it required significant foresight and planning compared to earlier, more random flake removal methods.

154. (C) A farming village living in mud-walled houses.
Archaeological excavations at Jarmo in the Zagros Mountains have revealed a settled Neolithic community. The evidence shows that inhabitants lived in multi-roomed houses built of mud walls. The presence of domesticated crops and animal remains, along with ground stone tools for food processing, confirms that Jarmo was an early agricultural village, representing the transition from mobile hunting to sedentary farming life.

155. (C) Blades and microblades
A fluted core is a lithic core specifically prepared to produce multiple long, narrow, and parallel-sided blades or microblades. The surface of the core is prepared with parallel ridges that guide the fracture when a blade is struck off. This specialized technology is a hallmark of the Upper Palaeolithic and later industries, allowing for the efficient and standardized production of versatile cutting implements.

156. (B) Cognitive archaeology

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Cognitive archaeology focuses on the ways past societies thought and how their mental processes shaped the material world. It investigates ancient belief systems, symbolism, and ideological structures through the analysis of art, burial practices, and site layouts. By studying these non-material aspects of culture, researchers attempt to understand the development of human consciousness and the evolution of social organization at ancient sites.

157. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Environmental proxies are critical for reconstructing past climates and landscapes. Moraines are physical ridges deposited directly by moving glaciers, while loess represents wind-blown silt from cold, periglacial zones. Varves provide annual sediment records from glacial lakes, and the dominance of specific tree pollens in palynological studies indicates a forested environment. Together, these indicators allow researchers to map the dramatic environmental shifts of the Quaternary.

158. (B) Mesolithic
The Mesolithic is the cultural period that immediately precedes the Neolithic. It began at the end of the last ice age and is characterized by the adaptation of hunter-gatherer groups to post-glacial environments. This era is defined by the widespread use of microlithic tools and a shift toward diverse subsistence strategies, serving as a transitional phase between the mobile Palaeolithic and the sedentary Neolithic.

159. (D) Radio-carbon dating
Absolute dating methods, such as radio-carbon dating, provide a specific age estimate in calendar years or radiocarbon years. In contrast, relative dating methods like typology, seriation, and stratigraphy can only determine whether an object or layer is older or younger than another. These relative methods establish a chronological sequence but do not provide the actual elapsed time since the event occurred.

160. (B) Middle Palaeolithic
The Mousterian culture is the defining archaeological tradition of the Middle Palaeolithic, spanning from approximately 300,000 to 30,000 years ago. It is primarily associated with Neanderthals and is characterized by a sophisticated flake-tool industry. Using techniques like Levallois, knappers produced a wide variety of specialized tools, including scrapers and points, reflecting a significant increase in technological diversity and planning.

161. (B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The Holocene epoch began approximately 11,700 years ago after the final major glaciation of the Pleistocene. While the Holocene has been generally warmer and more stable than the preceding epoch, its climate has not been completely unchanging. There have been significant fluctuations, such as the "8.2 kiloyear event" and the "Little Ice Age," which have influenced human agricultural and social development throughout history.

162. (C) Blunted back blade/knife
A blunted back blade or knife is a lithic tool where one longitudinal edge has been intentionally dulled through steep retouch. This modification makes the tool safer to hold in the hand or facilitates its insertion into a handle. This feature is highly characteristic of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic industries, reflecting an increasing focus on the production of versatile and composite stone tools.

163. (B) The forests and wetlands of post-glacial Northern Europe.
The Maglemosean culture is a Mesolithic tradition that flourished across Northern Europe during the early post-glacial period. It is specifically identified by its adaptation to newly expanding forests and productive wetland and lakeside environments. Maglemosean sites often yield characteristic microliths, bone tools, and fishing equipment, reflecting a specialized subsistence strategy focused on the diverse resources available in these temperate landscapes.

164. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The European Upper Palaeolithic is defined by a sequence of cultures each known for unique technological and artistic achievements. The Aurignacian introduced early cave art, while the Gravettian produced famous Venus figurines. The Solutrian reached a peak in lithic craftsmanship with pressure-flaked points, and the Magdalenian is renowned for elaborate bone

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scale cooperative construction and defensive planning in human history, reflecting the social complexity of this ancient settlement.

130. (D) A is false but R is true.
The archaeological record is not a static or direct reflection of past human behavior because it undergoes constant modification. Site formation processes, including natural erosion, decay, and later human activities, distort the original deposition of material remains. Understanding these transformations is essential for accurately interpreting the past, as researchers must distinguish between behaviors that created the site and factors that subsequently altered it.

131. (C) Cleaver
The Upper Palaeolithic toolkit is characterized by specialized flake and blade tools such as knives, borers, and burins. These implements were often modified through secondary retouch to perform specific tasks like engraving or piercing. In contrast, the cleaver is a heavy-duty bifacial core tool with a broad transverse edge, primarily associated with the much earlier Acheulian tradition of the Lower Palaeolithic.

132. (C) Coastal Scandinavia, focused on marine resources.
The Kitchen Midden culture, or Ertebølle culture, flourished along the coastlines of Southern Scandinavia during the Mesolithic. Its sites are identified by massive mounds of discarded shells, fish bones, and marine debris. These mounds reflect a specialized adaptation to rich coastal environments, where populations relied heavily on marine resources, leading to a more sedentary lifestyle before the eventual adoption of agriculture.

133. (C) Cenozoic
The Cenozoic Era is the most recent of the three major geological eras and is often referred to as the "Age of Mammals." It is divided into two primary periods: the Tertiary and the Quaternary. The Quaternary period is of particular interest to archaeologists as it encompasses the entire duration of human evolutionary and cultural development, including the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs.

134. (B) Seriation
Typology involves classifying artifacts based on their shared physical and functional attributes. This method is foundational for seriation, which arranges these classified artifacts into a chronological sequence based on changes in their stylistic popularity over time. By combining typology with seriation, archaeologists can define cultural phases and establish relative dates for sites and assemblages within a regional framework.

135. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
A cleaver is a distinctive type of biface characteristic of the Acheulian tradition. Unlike a handaxe, which usually has a pointed distal end, a cleaver is identified by its broad, transverse cutting edge. This specific morphology makes it particularly effective for tasks such as butchery and woodworking. Cleavers represent a specialized tool form that reflects advanced technological planning and manual skill in the Lower Palaeolithic.

136. (B) It is a flake that is at least twice as long as it is wide.
In lithic terminology, a blade is specifically defined by its proportions, being a flake that is at least twice as long as its width. Blades are typically produced from prepared cores and feature parallel sides. This technological development allowed for the efficient use of raw material and provided standardized blanks that could be modified into a wide variety of specialized tools.

137. (C) Thermo-luminescence dating
Thermo-luminescence (TL) dating is the primary absolute method for dating ancient pottery. This technique measures the trapped electrons within the ceramic's crystalline minerals that have accumulated since the vessel was originally fired. When a pottery shard is heated in a laboratory, it releases this energy as light, allowing researchers to calculate the time elapsed since its manufacture, providing a precise date.

138. (C) Settlement archaeology
Settlement archaeology focuses on the spatial organization of past human activities at various scales. It investigates how different sites, features, and structures were distributed across a landscape and how they related to one another. By analyzing these spatial patterns, researchers

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173. (C) Small, geometric microliths.
The Tardenoisean is a widespread Mesolithic cultural tradition in Europe identified by its distinctive lithic industry. Its hallmark is the production of very small, geometric microliths, such as triangles and trapezoids, which were hafted onto wooden or bone shafts to create composite tools. This technology reflects a specialized adaptation to post-glacial environments, focusing on efficient use of raw material for diverse hunting and gathering tasks.

174. (D) Solutrian - Microlith
Archaeological cultures are typically defined by their signature tool types. The Acheulian is known for handaxes, the Mousterian for scrapers, and the Magdalenian for bone harpoons. However, the Solutrian culture is famous for its exceptionally fine, bifacially pressure-flaked 'laurel-leaf' points rather than microliths. Microlithic technology is primarily characteristic of the later Mesolithic period and some specific phases of the Upper Palaeolithic.

175. (C) Neanderthals
Shanidar Cave in Iraq is a world-renowned archaeological site that yielded several Neanderthal skeletons. One particular burial, containing flower pollen, has been interpreted as evidence for ritual behavior and emotional complexity among this hominin group. These discoveries have profoundly influenced our understanding of Neanderthal social life, suggesting they possessed symbolic and caring behaviors that were once thought to be exclusive to modern humans.

176. (C) Cross-dating
Absolute dating methods, such as radio-carbon, potassium-argon, and thermo-luminescence, provide specific numerical age estimates. In contrast, cross-dating is a relative dating technique that establishes the age of a deposit by comparing its artifacts with objects of known age found elsewhere. While cross-dating can synchronize sites, it does not independently generate an absolute calendar date without reference to a previously established absolute chronology.

177. (C) Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic
The correct chronological sequence of the major prehistoric Stone Age periods begins with the Palaeolithic, the longest stage characterized by mobile hunter-gatherers and flaked tools. It is followed by the Mesolithic, a transitional post-glacial period identified by microliths. The sequence ends with the Neolithic, defined by the transition to settled agricultural life and the production of ground and polished stone tools.

178. (A) Past sea level changes and base level shifts.
Beach sequences and river terraces are geomorphological landforms that serve as critical evidence for Quaternary environmental shifts. Raised beaches indicate higher past sea levels or land uplift, while river terraces reflect changes in water volume and base levels caused by glacial cycles. Analyzing these features allows scientists to reconstruct the dynamic history of coastal and riverine landscapes and their impact on prehistoric populations.

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179. (B) Stone
The term "lithic" is derived from the Greek word for stone and is used in archaeology to describe artifacts made from various types of rock. Lithic technology encompasses the entire process of sourcing, manufacturing, using, and discarding stone tools. Since stone is highly durable, lithic artifacts provide the most continuous and abundant record of human technological and cognitive development over millions of years.

180. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Archaeological sub-disciplines utilize specialized methods to explore various dimensions of the human experience. Ethno-archaeology uses analogies from living societies, whereas experimental archaeology focuses on replicating ancient technologies. Environmental archaeology investigates ecological relationships, and cognitive archaeology examines past thought and symbolism. Each field contributes a unique perspective, allowing for a more comprehensive reconstruction of the social, technological, and ideological aspects of ancient cultures.

181. (B) Discoid core
A discoid core is a distinctive type of lithic core prepared by striking flakes from around its periphery toward the center. This process typically occurs on one or both faces, resulting

a more sedentary lifestyle before the eventual adoption of agriculture.

250. (A) It saw the emergence of settled village life based on agriculture and animal husbandry.
The Neolithic period in the Near East marks a fundamental shift in human history characterized by the transition to food production. This era saw the establishment of permanent village settlements supported by domesticated plants and animals, replacing the mobile lifestyles of the Palaeolithic. Sites like Jericho and Çatal Huyuk represent the growing social complexity and economic stability that emerged from these agricultural foundations.

251. (B) Ethno-archaeology
Examining the behaviors and material remains of living populations provides researchers with essential comparative data for interpreting archaeological sites. By observing how contemporary hunter-gatherer groups manage animal remains and dispose of waste, archaeologists can develop analogies to explain similar patterns found in Palaeolithic deposits. This methodology bridges the gap between static archaeological records and dynamic human actions.

252. (A) experimental archaeology.
Replicating ancient manufacturing processes allows researchers to understand the technical skills and practical challenges faced by past societies. By utilizing authentic raw materials and traditional firing methods to create Neolithic pottery, practitioners gain insights into the feasibility of specific technologies. This hands-on approach tests hypotheses about production sequences and the functional efficiency of tools used in antiquity.

253. (C) settlement archaeology.
Analyzing the spatial distribution of domestic structures and community areas provides evidence for social organization and land use. By examining how houses and storage pits are arranged within a prehistoric village, researchers can infer patterns of social hierarchy and economic activity. This focus on the physical layout of settlements reveals how ancient populations organized their living environments and interactions.

254. (D) Geo-archaeology.
Investigating the geological context of archaeological remains is essential for understanding how sites are preserved over time. This approach integrates geological data with archaeological findings to reconstruct the natural processes, such as soil deposition and erosion, that lead to the burial of artifacts. Such analysis clarifies the environmental history of a location and its influence on site formation processes.

255. (C) Understanding the ideologies and belief systems of past societies
Exploring the symbolic and mental aspects of ancient cultures involves interpreting material remains as expressions of abstract thought. Researchers focus on uncovering the belief systems, ideologies, and shared meanings that influenced past human behavior and social structures. This field attempts to access the cognitive world of prehistoric people by examining their symbolic expressions, ritual artifacts, and complex cultural representations.

256. (B) The scientific period
During this intellectual phase, archaeology adopted rigorous methodologies focused on hypothesis testing and quantitative analysis. This paradigm viewed human culture as an adaptive system responding to environmental pressures. Researchers aimed to formulate general laws of human behavior and cultural evolution, seeking objective explanations for historical changes. This shift marked a departure from purely descriptive accounts toward a more explanatory, scientific framework.

257. (D) An interpretative framework
Emphasizing the subjective and symbolic nature of material culture allows researchers to explore how artifacts reflect social identity and meaning. Within this theoretical perspective, pottery decorations are viewed as more than functional; they are seen as texts that convey information about group affiliation and beliefs. This approach prioritizes historical context, individual agency, and the ideological power dynamics present in past societies.

258. (A) descriptive period.
The earliest stage of archaeological inquiry focused primarily on the systematic gathering

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technologies and symbolic art. In contrast, the Mousterian culture belongs to the preceding Middle Palaeolithic period. Primarily associated with Neanderthals, it is characterized by a sophisticated flake industry rather than the specialized blade technologies of the Upper Palaeolithic.

191. (B) 1, 2 and 3
Archaeological theory has evolved through several key paradigms. The descriptive period focused on artifact classification, while the scientific (processual) period sought to explain cultural changes through the scientific method. The interpretative (post-processual) period emphasizes symbolic meanings and individual agency. Action archaeology is a modern approach focused on the contemporary social benefits of research rather than a theoretical paradigm concerning ancient warfare.

192. (A) Quaternary climatic changes
Moraines, varves, river terraces, and loess are all significant geological and geomorphological indicators of the climatic shifts that occurred during the Quaternary period. Moraines mark glacial movements, varves provide annual records in glacial lakes, and river terraces reflect changes in precipitation and sea levels. Loess deposits indicate cold, arid conditions. Together, these features allow scientists to reconstruct the alternating glacial and interglacial cycles.

193. (B) Varve clay analysis
Varve clay analysis is a high-resolution dating method based on counting annual sediment layers deposited in glacial lakes. Each year's deposit, or varve, typically consists of two distinct layers representing summer and winter sedimentation. By analyzing the thickness and composition of these layers across different lake beds, researchers can reconstruct past environmental history and build precise chronologies for the end of the Pleistocene.

194. (C) Piercing or as a projectile tip
In a lithic assemblage, a "point" is a specialized tool characterized by a sharp, penetrating tip created through secondary retouch. These implements were primarily designed for piercing tasks or, more commonly, to serve as the functional tips for projectile weapons such as spears, darts, or arrows. Their presence indicates the development of hunting technologies and the increasing sophistication of human tool-making for specific tasks.

195. (B) Southern France and Spain
The Azilian culture is a significant Mesolithic tradition primarily located in the Franco-Cantabrian region of Southern France and Northern Spain. It emerged as a successor to the Magdalenian culture as the climate warmed at the end of the Pleistocene. The Azilian is identified by its distinctive painted pebbles and a shift toward simpler bone and lithic technologies adapted to temperate forest environments.

196. (B) Environmental archaeology
Environmental archaeology is the sub-discipline that focuses on the long-term relationship between human societies and their natural surroundings. It investigates how ancient populations adapted to climatic and ecological changes and how they, in turn, modified their environments. By integrating data from biology and geology, researchers gain a holistic understanding of the ecological context of human cultural and technological development over time.

197. (C) A lithic knapping station.
A lithic knapping station is an archaeological site where stone tools were manufactured. The presence of a half-finished biface, associated with numerous sharp-edged debitage flakes and a broken hammerstone used for striking, clearly indicates on-site manufacturing activity. These assemblages provide critical information about the techniques, skill levels, and raw material choices made by prehistoric toolmakers during the production process.

198. (C) The beginning of food production (agriculture and animal husbandry).
The fundamental innovation that distinguishes the Neolithic from the preceding Mesolithic is the transition to food production. This "Neolithic revolution" involved the domestication of plants and animals, allowing human groups to shift from a mobile hunter-gatherer lifestyle to a sedentary, agricultural one. This change led to more permanent settlements, increased social complexity, and the development of new technologies associated with farming and storage.

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A microlith is a very small, geometric stone tool characteristic of the Mesolithic and some Upper Palaeolithic industries. These tiny flakes were retouched into shapes like triangles or trapezoids and typically hafted onto wooden or bone handles to create composite tools. This innovation allowed ancient populations to create more efficient and lightweight weapons and implements for hunting, fishing, and processing various organic materials.

217. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Absolute dating methods utilize various physical principles to provide numerical age estimates. Radio-carbon dating is used for organic remains up to 50,000 years old, while potassium-argon dating is essential for volcanic rocks millions of years old. Dendrochronology offers precise dates for wood using tree rings. Thermo-luminescence is the primary method for dating fired materials like pottery and burnt flint by measuring trapped energy.

218. (C) Pleistocene
The Pleistocene epoch is characterized by the repeated cycling of "glacial" and "interglacial" periods. During glacial phases, global temperatures dropped and massive continental ice sheets expanded. Interglacial phases were warmer periods during which the ice retreated. These dramatic climatic fluctuations defined the environmental context for much of human evolution and migration, ending only with the transition to the current Holocene epoch.

219. (B) The last Neanderthals interacting with incoming modern humans.
The Chatelperronian industry is a transitional culture in Western Europe that appears at the boundary between the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic. It is historically significant because it combines traditional flake-tool technologies with new blade-based implements and personal ornaments. Archaeological evidence suggests this industry may have been produced by late Neanderthal populations who were interacting with or influenced by the arrival of modern humans.

220. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Reconstructing the complex climatic history of the Quaternary period requires a multidisciplinary approach involving various physical and biological indicators. Moraines and varves provide terrestrial and lacustrine evidence of glacial activity, while deep-sea cores offer a global perspective on temperature shifts. Palynology and palaeontology contribute data on past vegetation and animal communities, allowing scientists to build a comprehensive picture of global environmental fluctuations.

221. (C) The unifacial vs. bifacial nature of the working edge.
The primary technological difference between a chopper and a chopping tool lies in the way the cutting edge is created. A chopper is a unifacial tool, made by removing flakes from only one surface of a pebble or stone. In contrast, a chopping tool is bifacial, produced by removing flakes from both sides of an intersecting edge, resulting in a more robust implement.

222. (C) Ethno-archaeological research and cultural analogy.
This research strategy is a clear example of ethno-archaeology, where observations of contemporary people are used to help interpret the past. By studying the techniques and materials used by modern-day potters, archaeologists can develop analogies to better understand how ancient ceramics were manufactured. This approach helps bridge the gap between static material remains and the dynamic human actions that created them.

223. (B) Upper Palaeolithic
The Magdalenian is the final and most sophisticated phase of the European Upper Palaeolithic. It represents a period of exceptional artistic and technological florescence before the onset of the post-glacial Mesolithic. The Magdalenian is particularly renowned for its advanced bone and antler industry, specialized harpoons, and a peak in cave art, reflecting the specialized adaptation of reindeer-hunting groups to the late Pleistocene environment.

224. (D) A celt
A celt is a ground and polished stone axe or adze head that is diagnostic of the Neolithic period. Unlike the flaked tools of the Palaeolithic, such as Acheulian handaxes or Levallois points, celts were shaped through abrasion, resulting

behaviors. This approach provides a dynamic perspective that helps researchers move from static material remains to a more realistic reconstruction of ancient human life.

208. (B) Seriation
Seriation is a relative dating method used to order a group of assemblages or sites in a chronological sequence. It is based on the principle that artifact styles change over time in a predictable way. By analyzing the shifting frequencies of different pottery styles found within tombs, an archaeologist can determine the relative order of the burials, showing which are older and which are more recent.

209. (C) Upper Palaeolithic in Europe
The Aurignacian, Gravettian, Solutrian, and Magdalenian are the major successive cultural phases of the European Upper Palaeolithic. These cultures represent a period of significant technological and artistic advancement among early modern humans. They are characterized by sophisticated blade industries, diverse bone and antler tools, and the florescence of cave art and portable figurines, reflecting a complex social and symbolic world.

210. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The preservation of ancient pollen grains is highly dependent on specific chemical conditions within the depositional environment. Environments such as peat bogs are characterized by acidic and waterlogged conditions that effectively inhibit the bacterial activity responsible for organic decay. Consequently, these settings act as natural archives, preserving a detailed record of local vegetation that palynologists use to reconstruct past climatic and ecological changes.

211. (A) The manufacture and use of stone tools.
Lithic technology is the study of how stone tools were manufactured, used, and discarded throughout human prehistory. It encompasses the entire process from selecting raw materials to the various techniques of flaking, grinding, and polishing. Since stone artifacts are durable and abundant, the study of lithic technology provides critical information about the cognitive abilities, technological innovation, and subsistence strategies of ancient human populations.

212. (C) Standardized blade production from prepared cores.
A defining innovation of the Upper Palaeolithic was the development of standardized blade production. Using specialized techniques like indirect percussion, toolmakers were able to strike numerous long, narrow, and parallel-sided blades from a single prepared core. This approach maximized the efficient use of stone and provided versatile blanks that could be modified into a wide array of specialized tools, reflecting a significant increase in technological control.

213. (A) Higher sea levels in the past, or land uplift.
Raised beaches are geological landforms consisting of wave-cut platforms or beach sediments that are currently located above the modern sea level. They provide evidence for either higher global sea levels in the past, often during interglacial periods, or for the tectonic uplift of the land. Studying these features allows scientists to reconstruct the dynamic history of coastal landscapes and past climatic shifts.

214. (B) All Neolithic communities in the Near East immediately abandoned hunting and gathering.
The transition to the Neolithic in the Near East was a complex and gradual process rather than an immediate abandonment of earlier lifestyles. While sites like Jericho, Çatal Huyuk, and Jarmo show the emergence of farming and sedentary village life, many communities continued to rely on hunting and gathering to supplement their diets. The full shift to an agricultural economy occurred over thousands of years across the region.

215. (A) Processualism
The scientific period of archaeology, also known as “New Archaeology,” is most closely associated with the theoretical paradigm of processualism. This approach emphasized the use of the scientific method, hypothesis testing, and the search for general laws to explain cultural change. Processualism shifted the focus of the discipline from simple description to understanding the underlying social and environmental processes that drive human evolution.

216. (B) Microlith

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199. (C) Potassium-argon dating
Potassium-argon dating is the most suitable method for established absolute dates for volcanic materials that are millions of years old. This radiometric technique measures the accumulation of Argon-40 from the decay of Potassium-40 within minerals in volcanic ash or rock. Because of the very long half-life of Potassium-40, it is essential for dating geological layers associated with early hominin evolution and major volcanic events.

200. (C) A perforated stone, likely a digging stick weight.
A ring stone is a perforated stone artifact commonly found in Neolithic and later contexts. While their exact use can vary, they are most widely interpreted as weights for wooden digging sticks. By sliding the stone onto a stick, the user increased its weight and effectiveness for breaking hard soil during early agricultural activities. This tool represents an important innovation in sedentary farming technology.

201. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Archaeological cultures are often identified by signature tool types and artistic features. The Solutrian is famous for its pressure-flaked 'laurel-leaf' points, while the Gravettian produced distinctive Venus figurines. The Natufian Mesolithic tradition utilized sickle blades for harvesting wild grains, and the Acheulian is defined by the bifacial handaxe. Mapping these items to their respective cultures provides a clear framework for understanding prehistoric technological and social evolution.

202. (C) Tropical and sub-tropical regions like Africa
The concept of pluvial and inter-pluvial phases is used to describe the climatic fluctuations that occurred in tropical and sub-tropical regions during the Pleistocene. These phases correspond to periods of significantly increased or decreased rainfall, which profoundly affected the expansion and contraction of forests, grasslands, and lakes. These shifts influenced the distribution of water resources and the migration patterns of ancient human populations.

203. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Choppers and chopping tools are the simplest forms of core tools, but they are distinguished by the method of flake removal. A chopper has flakes removed from only one face of a pebble, creating a unifacial working edge. In contrast, a chopping tool has flakes struck from both intersecting surfaces, resulting in a more robust and jagged bifacial edge. Both represent the earliest human stone tool traditions.

204. (C) Addresses contemporary social issues through work.
Action archaeology is a modern approach that applies archaeological research and perspectives to address current societal problems. This might include using ancient agricultural techniques to improve modern food security or working with descendant communities to preserve their cultural heritage. Unlike purely academic study, action archaeology emphasizes the practical relevance and ethical responsibility of the discipline toward contemporary social, environmental, and economic challenges.

205. (C) Cenozoic
The Cenozoic Era is the most recent of the three major geological eras, encompassing the last 66 million years of Earth's history. It is divided into two primary periods: the Tertiary and the Quaternary. The Quaternary period is of particular significance to archaeologists because it includes the entire timeframe of human evolution and the development of all prehistoric and historic human cultures.

206. (B) 2, 3, 4
Lithic tools are categorized based on whether they are made by shaping a central stone (core tools) or by modifying a piece struck from a core (flake tools). Burins, scrapers, and microliths are all examples of flake or blade tools. In contrast, cleavers and celts are typically core tools, where the majority of the original stone piece is shaped into the final, heavy-duty implement.

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207. (B) The study of living cultures for archaeological analogies.
Ethno-archaeology is the sub-discipline that involves the study of contemporary human societies to help interpret the archaeological record. By observing how living groups manufacture, use, and discard material objects, archaeologists can develop analogies to understand past social, economic, and symbolic

in smooth surfaces and durable edges. This technological shift reflects the needs of early agricultural societies for more effective tools for woodworking and forest clearance.

225. (B) Wind-blown silt
Loess is a geological deposit consisting of fine, wind-blown silt that can form extensive layers across vast regions. It is typically associated with the cold, dry, and windy conditions of glacial periods, where vegetation was sparse and winds could transport sediment from glacial outwash plains. In archaeology, loess deposits serve as important indicators of periglacial environments and provide a stratigraphic context for many prehistoric sites.

226. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
The European Upper Palaeolithic is defined by a specific chronological sequence of cultural traditions. The sequence begins with the Aurignacian, followed by the Gravettian. Next is the Solutrian, known for its fine points, and the final phase is the Magdalenian. This chronological framework allows researchers to track the technological and artistic evolution of early modern humans across Western and Central Eurasia during the late Pleistocene.

227. (B) The role of objectivity and multiple interpretations.
A central debate in the interpretative (post-processual) paradigm concerns the role of objectivity in archaeology. Advocates argue that all interpretations are subjective and influenced by the researcher's own cultural and social context. This approach encourages multiple interpretations of the past and highlights how social factors and individual agency, rather than just functional or environmental constraints, shape the archaeological record and its subsequent study.

228. (B) Flake tools like scrapers and points.
The Mousterian industry, associated with Neanderthals during the Middle Palaeolithic, is primarily defined by its sophisticated flake-tool technology. Using techniques like Levallois, knappers produced a wide variety of specialized implements such as scrapers for hide processing and points for hunting. This represents a significant shift from the dominance of heavy core tools like handaxes and cleavers characteristic of the earlier Lower Palaeolithic traditions.

229. (C) Amino acid racemization
Absolute dating methods such as radio-carbon, potassium-argon, and fission track are all based on radiometric principles involving the decay of radioactive isotopes. In contrast, amino acid racemization is a chemical dating method based on the conversion of amino acids from one form to another after an organism dies. While it can provide dates, it relies on chemical changes rather than radioactive decay processes.

230. (C) Kitchen Middens
Kitchen Middens are massive refuse mounds composed primarily of discarded shells from marine and estuarine molluscs. These features are highly characteristic of certain Mesolithic cultures in Europe, such as the Ertebølle culture of Scandinavia. They reflect a specialized coastal adaptation where human groups relied heavily on marine resources, leading to more permanent settlements and a lifestyle focused on the intensive exploitation of rich aquatic ecosystems.

231. (B) Domestic life, ritual, and symbolism in houses.
Çatal Huyuk is exceptional for its size and its well-preserved evidence of complex domestic and symbolic life. The dense, agglutinative houses were accessed from roofs and served as both dwellings and ritual spaces. Elaborate wall murals, plaster reliefs, and burials beneath house floors provide unparalleled insights into the social structure and ideological beliefs of this early Neolithic community in Anatolia.

232. (C) A broad, transverse cutting edge at one end.
A cleaver is a heavy-duty bifacial tool characteristic of the Acheulian tradition. Its defining feature is a broad, transverse cutting edge at the distal end, rather than the pointed tip found on a handaxe. This morphology makes the cleaver a specialized and effective implement for butchery and woodworking. The presence of cleavers reflects the increasing diversity and functional specialization of stone tools in the Lower Palaeolithic.

233. (C) Palynology

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in a flattened, disc-like shape. This systematic method was common during the Middle Palaeolithic, as it allowed knappers to produce multiple flakes of relatively consistent size and shape from a single core.

182. (B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Çatal Huyuk is a massive Neolithic settlement in Anatolia characterized by its unique agglutinative architecture, where houses were built directly against one another. This dense layout meant there were no streets between buildings. Consequently, inhabitants accessed their homes via openings in the roofs rather than through ground-level doorways, which also provided the primary source of light and ventilation for the interiors.

183. (B) Relative dating, as the rate of accumulation can vary locally.
Chemical dating of bone via fluorine analysis is a relative dating method because the rate at which fluorine is absorbed from groundwater depends on local environmental conditions. While it can determine if bones found at the same site are of the same age or if some are intrusive, it cannot provide an absolute date in years without reference to another chronometric method.

184. (C) Microlith
Microliths are small, geometric stone tools that represent the hallmark of Mesolithic technology. These tiny flakes were retouched into various shapes and hafted onto wooden or bone shafts to create composite tools like arrows, spears, and sickles. This innovation allowed hunter-gatherer populations to utilize raw materials more efficiently and adapt to the diverse environments that emerged after the final retreat of the glaciers.

185. (A) 4, 3, 1, 2
The Cenozoic Era is divided into several epochs that mark significant changes in Earth's climate and life. The correct chronological sequence from oldest to most recent is the Miocene, followed by the Pliocene, then the Pleistocene (known as the Ice Age), and finally the Holocene, which is the current epoch. This geological framework is essential for placing human evolutionary and cultural milestones in time.

186. (B) Pleistocene epoch
The "ice age" refers primarily to the Pleistocene epoch, which spanned from approximately 2.6 million years ago to 11,700 years ago. This period was characterized by dramatic global cooling and the repeated expansion and retreat of massive continental ice sheets. These climatic shifts profoundly influenced sea levels, vegetation, and animal populations, driving the evolution and global migration of early human species.

187. (B) An adze has its edge set perpendicular to the handle.
An adze and a celt (axe) are both significant Neolithic ground stone tools, but they differ in the orientation of their cutting edges relative to the handle. An axe edge is aligned parallel to the handle, while an adze edge is set at a right angle. This perpendicular orientation makes the adze a specialized tool for woodworking tasks like hollowing and shaping timber.

188. (C) Ancient animal and plant fossils
Palaeontology is the scientific study of life in the geological past through the analysis of plant and animal fossils. In archaeology, this field provides essential data for reconstructing ancient environments and ecosystems. By identifying the species found in archaeological contexts, researchers can infer past climates, available food resources, and the nature of human-animal interactions, such as hunting practices and early domestication.

189. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Levallois technique is considered a cognitive milestone in stone tool manufacturing because it required advanced planning and foresight. Unlike simpler methods, the knapper had to meticulously prepare the core's surface to control the final flake's shape and size. This ability to visualize the finished tool before it was even struck demonstrates a significant leap in early human abstract thinking and technological control.

190. (C) Mousterian
The Upper Palaeolithic in Europe is defined by several distinct cultural phases, including the Aurignacian, Solutrian, and Magdalenian. These traditions are characterized by advanced blade

the Upper Palaeolithic. Its most significant achievement was the production of very thin, symmetrical 'laurel-leaf' and 'willow-leaf' points. These tools were manufactured using advanced bifacial pressure-flaking techniques, resulting in artifacts of remarkable symmetry and functional efficiency. The Solutrian tradition represents a technological peak in stone tool refinement among prehistoric hunter-gatherers.

242. (C) Holocene
The Holocene epoch is the current geological interval, which began approximately 11,700 years ago following the end of the last major ice age. It is characterized by post-glacial climatic conditions and a generally warmer and more stable global climate. This stability facilitated the transition to agriculture, the development of permanent human settlements, and the rise of all major historical and modern civilizations.

243. (C) Descriptive Period
The "Three-Age System" (Stone, Bronze, Iron) was developed during the descriptive period of archaeology to provide a basic chronological and developmental framework for human prehistory. This period prioritized the categorization and systematic ordering of material remains based on technological progression. It was essential for establishing the foundational chronologies that allowed later archaeologists to move beyond simple description toward more explanatory and scientific paradigms.

244. (B) Experimental archaeology
Experimental archaeology involves the practical replication of ancient tools and techniques to test hypotheses about their function and manufacturing processes. By using a replica celt to chop down trees, researchers gain direct insights into the tool's effectiveness, durability, and the physical effort required for its use. This hands-on approach provides valuable data that helps archaeologists interpret material remains in a more realistic and behavioral context.

245. (C) Blade
The Lower Palaeolithic toolkit is primarily composed of core tools like handaxes, cleavers, and choppers, which are shaped through percussion flaking. In contrast, blades are specialized flake tools that are at least twice as long as they are wide. Blade technology is characteristic of the much later Upper Palaeolithic period and represents a more efficient and standardized method of tool production that replaced the earlier core-tool traditions.

246. (B) It has been worked or flaked on both of its major faces.
A biface is a stone tool that has been intentionally worked or flaked on both its dorsal and ventral surfaces. This process of shaping both major faces results in a symmetrical implement with a sharp, continuous edge along its perimeter. Common examples of bifaces include the handaxes and cleavers of the Acheulian tradition, which were versatile tools used for various tasks throughout the Lower Palaeolithic.

247. (D) Cenozoic
The Cenozoic Era is the most recent major geological era, comprising the Tertiary and Quaternary periods. The Quaternary, beginning around 2.6 million years ago, includes the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs. This era is characterized by the diversification of mammals and the significant evolutionary journey of humans, coinciding with the dramatic climatic fluctuations of the recent global ice age cycles.

248. (A) It explains the effects between deposition and discovery.
The study of site formation processes, or taphonomy, is crucial because it helps archaeologists understand how a site reached its final state. It investigates the natural and cultural processes that occur from the moment an object is discarded until it is discovered. By explaining these effects, researchers can more accurately interpret the archaeological record and distinguish between original human behaviors and later environmental transformations.

249. (C) Kitchen Midden
The Kitchen Midden culture, also known as the Ertebølle culture, flourished along the coastlines of Northern Europe during the Mesolithic. Its sites are identified by massive mounds of discarded shells, fish bones, and marine debris. These mounds reflect a specialized adaptation to rich coastal environments, where populations relied heavily on marine resources, leading to

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Palynology is the scientific study of pollen and spores recovered from archaeological and geological contexts. Because pollen grains are highly resistant to decay in specific environments like lake beds or peat bogs, they provide a durable record of local vegetation. By analyzing shifts in pollen assemblages, researchers can reconstruct past changes in climate, forest cover, and human impact on the landscape throughout prehistoric times.

234. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The Acheulian tradition is a hallmark of the Lower Palaeolithic, spanning over a million years and characterized by the production of bifacial handaxes and cleavers. While it represents a significant technological advancement, it is not part of the Middle Palaeolithic, which is instead defined by sophisticated flake industries like the Mousterian. Acheulian tools reflect the long-term cognitive and manual development of early human ancestors.

235. (D) Jericho
Jericho is one of the most significant early Neolithic sites in the Near East, providing some of the earliest evidence for communal architecture and large-scale construction. Its Pre-Pottery Neolithic A phase includes a massive stone wall and a circular tower over eight meters tall. These impressive features represent early efforts in defensive planning and community cooperation, marking a major shift toward permanent and fortified settlement life.

236. (C) Neolithic
The Neolithic period marks the fundamental transition from mobile hunter-gatherer bands to sedentary agricultural communities. This "Neolithic revolution" involved the domestication of plants and animals, which provided a stable food supply and allowed human populations to establish permanent settlements. This major shift in subsistence strategy led to increased social complexity, new technologies, and the foundations of all subsequent complex human civilizations.

237. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Lithic technology is defined by specific manufacturing techniques and tool functions developed throughout prehistory. The tortoise core is a diagnostic element of the Levalloisian method, and Clactonian flakes are identified by their prominent bulbs of percussion. Burins were specialized implements for engraving hard organic materials. However, fluted cores were designed for blade production rather than handaxes, which were typically manufactured from simple cores or large flakes.

238. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Natufian culture of the Levant is a critical transitional phase that provided the social and economic foundations for the Neolithic revolution. By living in semi-permanent stone settlements and intensively harvesting wild cereals, Natufian groups reached a level of sedentism and resource management that served as a precondition for farming. Their lifestyle demonstrates how human societies prepared for the shift toward domestication.

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239. (B) Palaeomagnetic dating
Palaeomagnetic dating is an absolute chronometric method based on the Earth's shifting magnetic field. When clay in a hearth or kiln is heated and then cooled, its magnetic minerals align with the current orientation of the Earth's field, "freezing" that alignment. By comparing these records with a established master sequence of geomagnetic reversals and shifts, researchers can determine the age of the feature or site.

240. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Fundamental archaeological methods allow for the organization and dating of material remains. Typology categorizes objects by shared attributes, while seriation uses stylistic changes to order artifacts chronologically. Stratigraphy analyzes the sequence of depositional layers to establish relative ages. Cross-dating relies on artifacts of a known age found in different contexts to synchronize timelines across sites, providing a broader chronological framework for regional cultures.

241. (B) The production of very fine, bifacially pressure-flaked points.
The Solutrian culture is renowned for its exceptional lithic craftsmanship during

and cataloging of physical remains. During this era, practitioners prioritized the classification of artifacts and the establishment of basic chronological orders. While essential for building foundational datasets, this approach generally lacked deep theoretical explanations or investigations into the complex social and cultural processes that drove historical changes over time.

259. (C) Its claim of objectivity and neglect of symbolic meaning
Critics of purely scientific methodologies argue that total objectivity in interpreting the past is unattainable. They suggest that focusing solely on adaptive systems and general laws overlooks the significance of symbolism, ideology, and unique cultural contexts. This perspective highlights the need to recognize how researcher subjectivity and the multi-layered meanings within material culture influence our understanding of ancient human history.

260. (A) testing hypotheses and seeking objective explanations.
Transitioning toward more rigorous analytical methods involved a move away from simple artifact classification. This development emphasized the use of scientific logic to validate theories about past human behavior and cultural change. By focusing on hypothesis testing and data-driven results, researchers sought to provide cross-cultural explanations. This approach aimed to establish archaeology as a more objective and explanatory field of study.

261. (D) Dendrochronology
Calculating the precise age of organic samples is possible through the study of annual tree growth patterns. Each year, trees produce distinct rings that reflect environmental conditions, creating a unique sequence over time. By matching these patterns, researchers can establish a calendar date for timber found at archaeological sites. This method provides a high level of accuracy within a specific timeframe.

262. (B) seriation.
Establishing a chronological sequence involves observing the changing popularity of specific artifact styles within a collection. By tracking the rise and fall of particular decorative motifs or forms across different assemblages, researchers can arrange them in a temporal order. This relative dating method relies on the principle that stylistic trends emerge, reach a peak frequency, and eventually disappear from the archaeological record.

263. (C) bones buried together in the same context absorb fluorine at a comparable rate.
Determining the relative age of skeletal remains found in the same geological deposit involves measuring their chemical composition. Bones buried in a specific location absorb minerals like fluorine from the surrounding groundwater at a steady rate. If samples from the same layer show similar levels of absorption, it suggests they were deposited at the same time, helping to identify intrusive archaeological remains.

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264. (D) identifying a specific, well-dated artifact type at an undated site.
Establishing temporal links between different locations relies on the presence of shared artifact types with known ages. When a well-dated object, such as a specific style of pottery or a coin, is discovered at a previously undated site, researchers can infer that the site dates to a similar period. This technique allows for the synchronization of regional chronologies across different archaeological contexts.

265. (A) Relative dating provides a sequence, while absolute dating provides a calendar year.
Temporal analysis in archaeology is split into two primary categories based on the specificity of the results. One set of techniques determines whether an object is older or younger than another, creating a chronological order without specific dates. The other set of methods uses physical or chemical properties to determine a specific age in years, providing a more precise calendar timeline.

266. (B) Potassium-Argon dating
Determining the age of extremely old geological layers requires measuring the radioactive decay of specific elements found in volcanic rock. This technique calculates the ratio of unstable potassium to the argon gas it produces over millions of years. It is particularly effective for dating strata associated with early hominid fossils,

providing a reliable chronological framework for events occurring deep in the prehistoric past.

267. (B) A fired ceramic vessel
Measuring the accumulated radiation in materials that were heated to high temperatures in the past provides a way to determine their age. Crystalline materials like pottery or burnt flint trap electrons over time, which are released as light when reheated. This process effectively dates the last time the object was fired, making it ideal for analyzing ceramic artifacts from archaeological sites.

268. (A) Radio-carbon dating
This widely used technique measures the decay of an unstable carbon isotope in organic remains to determine their age. Because the isotope has a specific half-life, its measurable quantity decreases over time until it becomes too small to detect accurately. Consequently, this method is limited to dating materials like wood, bone, or charcoal that are less than approximately fifty thousand years old.

269. (C) analyzing the damage trails caused by the decay of Uranium-238.
Calculating the age of minerals or volcanic glass involves examining physical evidence of radioactive decay. As unstable uranium atoms split spontaneously, they leave microscopic damage trails within the material. By counting these tracks under a microscope, researchers can determine how much time has passed since the material formed or was last heated. This method is particularly useful for dating obsidian and zircon.

270. (D) radio-carbon dating on the charcoal.
When organic material like charcoal is found within a hearth, it provides a direct link to the timing of human activities. By measuring the remaining amount of the radioactive carbon isotope in the wood remains, researchers can calculate the time elapsed since the tree died. This is the most common and effective method for providing absolute dates for late prehistoric occupation layers.

271. (C) Quaternary
The geological timeframe covering the last two point six million years is critical for studying the history of human evolution and environmental change. This major period is subdivided into the Pleistocene and the Holocene epochs. These subdivisions capture the dramatic climatic shifts of the Ice Age and the subsequent transition to the stable, warmer conditions that supported the development of modern human societies.

272. (B) pluvial phase.
During the Pleistocene, climatic fluctuations in tropical and sub-tropical regions were marked by variations in precipitation. Phases characterized by significantly higher rainfall and increased humidity are distinguished from drier intervals. These wet periods correspond chronologically to the expansion of ice sheets in higher latitudes. Identifying these phases is essential for reconstructing past environments and understanding how human populations adapted to changing resources.

273. (D) Expansion of ice sheets, colder global climate, lower sea levels
Global climatic shifts during certain intervals resulted in the massive accumulation of ice across continental landmasses. These conditions led to a significant drop in global temperatures and an overall reduction in humidity. Because vast amounts of water were trapped in glaciers, sea levels fell dramatically, exposing land bridges. These environmental changes profoundly influenced the distribution of plant and animal species across the globe.

274. (A) the end of the last major glacial period and the start of a warmer climate.
The shift between these two geological epochs represents a major turning point in Earth's history. It signifies the conclusion of the final significant glacial interval and the beginning of a more stable, warmer environmental regime. This climatic stabilization provided the necessary conditions for human populations to adopt more sedentary lifestyles, eventually leading to the widespread development of agriculture and complex civilizations.

275. (C) A wet, pluvial phase
Climatic events in high and low latitudes are interconnected through global atmospheric patterns. When higher latitudes experience warmer, interglacial conditions with retreating ice

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sheets, tropical and sub-tropical regions typically undergo periods of increased precipitation. These synchronized shifts demonstrate how global warming leads to higher humidity and rainfall in lower latitudes, significantly altering the landscapes available for prehistoric human groups to inhabit and exploit.

276. (A) palynology.
Reconstructing past environments involves the microscopic analysis of preserved pollen grains recovered from geological or archaeological contexts. Because different plant species produce distinct pollen types, researchers can identify the vegetation communities that existed at a specific time. This information is a sensitive indicator of past climate, as shifts in plant populations directly reflect changes in temperature, rainfall, and overall environmental conditions.

277. (D) cold, dry, and windy.
Large accumulations of fine-grained silt transported by wind serve as important indicators of specific past climates. These deposits, often associated with glacial periods, suggest an environment characterized by sparse vegetation and strong winds capable of moving sediment over long distances. Such geological evidence helps researchers identify regions that were once dominated by arid conditions and intense seasonal weather patterns during the Pleistocene.

278. (A) Varves
Annual sediment layers deposited in glacial lakes provide a precise chronological record of environmental shifts. These deposits consist of paired light and dark bands, representing seasonal variations in the accumulation of material. By counting these individual layers, scientists can establish a year-by-year timeline of regional climate changes. This high-resolution data is invaluable for synchronizing geological events with the archaeological record of human activity.

279. (C) the microorganisms within them reflect past sea surface temperatures.
Deep-sea sediment deposits provide a continuous record of global climate history through the analysis of fossilized microorganisms. The species composition and chemical makeup of these tiny organisms change in response to fluctuations in ocean temperatures and ice volume. By studying these cores, researchers can reconstruct long-term climatic trends, providing a vital framework for understanding the environmental context of human evolution.

280. (A) the former extent of ice sheets.
Physical debris and rock accumulations left behind by moving glaciers provide direct evidence of past ice coverage. These geological formations mark the boundaries where ice sheets once reached their maximum expansion before retreating. By mapping these deposits, researchers can determine the geographical reach of glaciers during different phases of the Pleistocene, illustrating how drastically the landscape changed during major glacial periods.

281. (A) Lower Palaeolithic
The development of symmetrical, bifacial stone implements marks a significant stage in early human technological history. Tools like handaxes and cleavers, which are worked on both sides to create a specific shape, are defining features of this era. They demonstrate an advanced ability to plan and execute complex manufacturing sequences, reflecting the cognitive and manual skills of hominins living during this early period.

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282. (B) allowed for the production of flakes with a predetermined shape.
Innovative stone-working methods during the Middle Palaeolithic involved the careful preparation of a core before detaching any flakes. By shaping the core in a specific way, the maker could control the size and form of the final tool with a single strike. This level of foresight and technical precision represented a major cognitive leap, allowing for more efficient tool production.

283. (C) A shift from a focus on core tools to a focus on prepared flake tools.
Technological evolution over time is characterized by a move from large, heavy implements fashioned directly from stone nodules to more refined tools made from detached pieces. While earlier periods prioritized bifacial core tools like handaxes, the subsequent era emphasized the use of specialized flakes struck from carefully prepared cores. This change reflects an increasing mastery of lithic technology and more specialized toolkits.

(D) 1, 3, and 5 only

36. The prehistoric cave art sites of Bhimbetka and Adamgarh are located in which modern Indian state?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Madhya Pradesh

37. The art at Bhimbetka provides insights into the life of prehistoric people. The paintings predominantly depict scenes of:
(A) Agricultural activities and city life
(B) Religious rituals involving complex temples
(C) Hunting, dancing, and community life
(D) Construction of megalithic monuments

38. The development of metal technology, art, and writing are key characteristics of which ancient civilization?
(A) Vedic Civilization
(B) Indus Civilization
(C) Maurya Empire
(D) Gupta Empire

39. What is the most distinctive feature of the architecture and city planning of the Indus Civilization?
(A) Randomly organized streets and organic growth of settlements
(B) The universal use of wood and thatch for all buildings
(C) The absence of any public or large-scale buildings
(D) A grid-iron pattern of streets, with advanced drainage systems

40. Match List I with List II by selecting the correct code.
List I: (Indus Site)
P. Lothal
Q. Kalibangan
R. Mohenjodaro
S. Dholavira
List II: (Key Feature/Location)
1. Great Bath
2. Ploughed field
3. Dockyard
4. Water management system
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

41. Sites like Amri and Kot Diji are significant because they represent:
(A) The mature phase of the Indus Civilization only
(B) Post-Harappan cultures in decline
(C) The early or pre-Harappan stages leading to the Indus Civilization
(D) Sites that were exclusively trading outposts with Mesopotamia

42. Which of the following is considered a major factor in the various theories concerning the decline of the Indus Civilization?
(A) A combination of environmental changes, such as climate shifts and river course changes
(B) A single, decisive military invasion
(C) A sudden volcanic eruption that buried all cities
(D) The invention of iron, which made bronze tools obsolete overnight

43. Consider the following statements about the Indus Civilization:
1. Harappa and Mohenjodaro were two of its major urban centers.
2. The civilization was confined only to the Indus river valley.
3. The development of writing is one of its notable achievements.
4. Rakhigarhi is one of the largest Indus sites.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

44. Dholavira, an important Indus site, is particularly known for its:
(A) Large number of terracotta female figurines
(B) Advanced system of water harvesting using reservoirs
(C) Discovery of the earliest use of iron metallurgy
(D) Extensive evidence of domesticated horse remains

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293. (D) Mesolithic
Following the dramatic environmental changes at the end of the Pleistocene, various European cultures adapted to new forested and coastal landscapes. These groups are identified by their characteristic use of small, geometric stone tools and their exploitation of diverse local resources. These traditions represent the final stage of hunter-gatherer lifestyles before the introduction of farming, showcasing a high degree of regional specialization.

294. (A) exceptionally skillful pressure-flaking of points.
Within the complex sequence of Upper Palaeolithic cultures, one particular tradition is famous for its masterful lithic craftsmanship. This group developed advanced techniques to produce very thin, symmetrical bifacial points through controlled pressure. These finely worked artifacts represent some of the most technically accomplished examples of stone tool manufacturing, demonstrating the high level of manual dexterity and aesthetic sensibility of their makers.

295. (C) sedentism before the development of farming.
This late Mesolithic society in the Near East holds a critical place in human history for its transition toward a more stable way of life. Although they remained hunter-gatherers, they began to establish permanent or semi-permanent settlements. This early evidence of sedentary living occurred prior to the full-scale adoption of agriculture, suggesting that social changes preceded the major shift in food production.

296. (D) Çatal Hüyük
Located in Anatolia, this massive Neolithic settlement represents a unique form of early urban organization. It consists of many mud-brick houses built so closely together that there were no streets or ground-level openings. Residents accessed their homes through openings in the flat roofs using ladders. This layout created a dense, interconnected community with a highly specialized approach to managing domestic and public space.

297. (A) an advanced level of communal organization in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic.
The discovery of monumental stone architecture at an early settlement in the Jordan Valley highlights the complexity of early Neolithic societies. Constructing such substantial structures required significant cooperation and social coordination among the inhabitants. These features suggest the presence of organized defense or large-scale community projects long before the widespread use of ceramics, challenging earlier assumptions about the simplicity of these cultures.

298. (B) evidence for domesticated plants and animals in a village context.
Excavations at this significant site in the Zagros Mountains revealed some of the earliest definitive evidence for a farming lifestyle. The discovery of charred remains of cultivated wheat and barley, alongside the bones of domesticated livestock, confirms the transition to food production. These finds, situated within a permanent village of mud-brick houses, establish the site as a key example of an early agricultural community.

299. (B) its upper layers provide paleoenvironmental data for the region.
While famous for its much older skeletal remains, the later deposits at this cave site are vital for reconstructing regional history. These upper layers contain environmental evidence that helps researchers understand the conditions present during the transition to agriculture. By analyzing this data, archaeologists can better contextualize the climatic and ecological changes that influenced human populations as they moved toward more sedentary lifestyles.

300. (A) The elaborate wall paintings and plaster reliefs found within houses
The interiors of homes at this large Anatolian settlement provide profound insights into the symbolic world of its inhabitants. Many houses were decorated with intricate wall paintings, plaster reliefs of animals, and ritual objects. This integration of symbolic expression with everyday living space indicates that domestic life was deeply intertwined with complex belief systems, making the home a central place for spiritual and communal activity.

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(A) Tools made by hafting microliths onto wood or bone handles
(B) Large implements crafted from multiple types of rock
(C) Implements used for diverse hunting and gathering tasks
(D) Metal-based implements featuring handles of worked stone

19. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of the Mesolithic period in India?
(A) Development of microlithic technology
(B) Use of bows and arrows
(C) The beginning of settled agriculture and food production
(D) Adaptation to post-Pleistocene environmental changes

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Upper Palaeolithic period in India:
1. The Son and Belan Valleys show evidence of Upper Palaeolithic cultures.
2. Pushkar and Visadi are recognized as sites from this period.
3. The Gunjan Valley is an important Upper Palaeolithic locality.
4. Tools from this period were exclusively made from pebbles.
5. Renigunta and Patne are key Upper Palaeolithic sites.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 5 only

21. Bagor, Tilwara, and Langhnaj are well-known sites of which cultural period in India?
(A) Upper Palaeolithic
(B) Neolithic
(C) Mesolithic
(D) Chalcolithic

22. The following items represent different prehistoric periods. Arrange them in their correct chronological order.
1. Mesolithic
2. Neolithic
3. Lower Palaeolithic
4. Upper Palaeolithic

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 3, 1, 4, 2
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

23. The site of Sarai Nahar Rai is particularly famous for its:
(A) Lower Palaeolithic hand-axes
(B) Neolithic pit-dwellings
(C) Indus Civilization seals
(D) Mesolithic burials and human skeletal remains

24. Which of the following is the most significant economic transformation associated with the Neolithic period?
(A) The transition from hunting-gathering to food production
(B) The development of long-distance trade networks
(C) The first use of iron tools
(D) The creation of elaborate cave paintings

25. The transition to food production during the Neolithic period led to several social consequences. Which of the following is the LEAST likely direct consequence?
(A) Population growth
(B) Development of sedentary settlements
(C) The emergence of a uniform global language
(D) Craft specializations

26. Match List I with List II by selecting the correct code.
List I: (Mesolithic Site)
P. Langhnaj
Q. Birbhanpur
R. Bagor
S. Adamgarh
List II: (State/Region)
1. Rajasthan
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Gujarat
4. West Bengal
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

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(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. Belan Valley, a significant prehistoric region, has yielded evidence from which of the following periods?
(A) Only Middle Palaeolithic
(B) Only Upper Palaeolithic
(C) Lower, Middle, and Upper Palaeolithic
(D) Only Lower Palaeolithic

10. Match List I with List II by selecting the correct code.
List I: (Palaeolithic Site)
P. Soan
Q. Attirampakkam
R. Hunsgi
S. Didwana
List II: (Associated Region/Culture)
1. Krishna Valley
2. Rajasthan
3. Pebble tool culture
4. Madrasian culture
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

11. Consider the following statements about Lower Palaeolithic sites in India:
1. Bhimbetka shows evidence of Lower Palaeolithic occupation.
2. Chirki-Nevasa is an important Acheulian site.
3. Hunsgi is located in the Krishna Valley.
4. The Kortalayar Valley is associated with the Soan culture.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

12. Which of the following sites are part of the Middle Palaeolithic period in India?
(A) Renigunta, Patne, and Visadi
(B) Belan valley, Bhimbetka, and Nevasa
(C) Bagor, Tilwara, and Langhnaj
(D) Burzahom, Gufkral, and Ahar

13. The technology of the Middle Palaeolithic period is primarily characterized by the use of:
(A) Microliths and composite tools
(B) Pebble tools like choppers and chopping tools
(C) Flake-based tools like scrapers, points, and borers
(D) Polished stone axes and adzes

14. Renigunta and Billa Surgam are significant sites belonging to which prehistoric period in India?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Middle Palaeolithic
(C) Mesolithic
(D) Upper Palaeolithic

15. Identify the correct pair of an Upper Palaeolithic site and its corresponding region.
(A) Billa Surgam - Andhra Pradesh caves
(B) Patne - Belan Valley
(C) Renigunta - Narmada Valley
(D) Visadi - Madhya Pradesh

16. Post-Pleistocene environmental changes are a crucial backdrop for understanding the emergence of which period?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Middle Palaeolithic
(D) Neolithic

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17. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Mesolithic period saw a significant development in microlithic technology.
Reason (R) : The shift in climate and fauna during the post-Pleistocene era necessitated smaller, more efficient tools for hunting smaller game.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

18. What were composite tools, a key feature of the Mesolithic period?

284. (A) Levalloisian
A specific type of prepared core, resembling the shell of a tortoise, is a diagnostic byproduct of a sophisticated flake-production technique. This method requires the knapper to shape the stone carefully so that a flake of predictable size and shape can be removed. The presence of these cores in the archaeological record indicates the use of advanced lithic strategies during the Middle Palaeolithic.

285. (A) chopper.
The simplest stone implements were often created from pebbles by removing a few flakes from a single edge. This technique produced a basic cutting or smashing tool with one worked face. These items represent some of the earliest technological developments in human history, used for fundamental tasks like processing meat or bone. Their straightforward design reflects the initial stages of intentional tool manufacturing.

286. (D) Mesolithic
Following the end of the Ice Age, human groups adapted to new environments by developing miniaturized stone technologies. These small, geometrically shaped components were designed to be embedded into wood or bone handles, creating effective composite tools like harpoons and sickles. This trend toward microliths characterizes the period and reflects a shift toward more specialized and portable toolkits for hunting and gathering.

287. (B) engraving bone and antler.
Specialized chisel-like stone implements were essential for the artistic and functional tasks of the Upper Palaeolithic. These tools featured a narrow, sturdy edge specifically designed for carving and engraving hard materials like bone, antler, and ivory. Their appearance in the archaeological record coincides with the flourishing of complex portable art and the creation of more intricate tools and decorative items.

288. (A) blades from prepared cores.
A significant technological advancement occurred with the widespread adoption of long, narrow flakes that were at least twice as long as they were wide. This method of producing blades was highly efficient, maximizing the amount of cutting edge obtained from a single piece of raw material. These versatile blanks were then further modified into a wide variety of specialized tools for diverse tasks.

289. (C) the development of agriculture in the Neolithic.
The emergence of farming led to the creation of new stone tool types specifically designed for clearing land and processing domesticated crops. Implements like polished celts and adzes were used for woodworking and forest management, while grinding stones became essential for milling harvested grains. These tools provide clear archaeological evidence for the shift from a foraging lifestyle to one based on food production.

290. (A) Core tools → Blades → Microliths
The long-term progression of stone tool technology demonstrates a general trend toward increasing refinement and efficiency. Initially, hominins focused on producing large implements directly from stone cores. Over time, techniques shifted toward the production of elongated blades from prepared cores. Finally, later hunter-gatherer groups developed very small, specialized geometric components that were utilized in composite tools, reflecting a clear trajectory of miniaturization.

291. (C) Middle Palaeolithic
This cultural tradition is widely recognized for its reliance on prepared-core techniques to produce a variety of flake-based tools. Frequently associated with Neanderthal populations, it represents a period of significant technological stability and regional variation. The toolkit typically includes scrapers, points, and other implements fashioned from carefully struck flakes, distinguishing it from the earlier traditions that focused primarily on large core-based tools.

292. (A) Acheulian
While several distinct cultures flourished during the later stages of the Ice Age, characterized by advanced blade and bone technologies, some earlier traditions belong to a different timeframe. The culture known for producing bifacial handaxes and cleavers is a defining feature of the Lower Palaeolithic, rather than the more diverse and rapidly changing cultural sequence that appeared later in human prehistoric development.

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27. The sites of Burzahom and Gufkral, known for their pit-dwellings, are located in which present-day region of India?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Karnataka
(C) Assam
(D) Kashmir

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Neolithic period:
1. The Neolithic period witnessed significant population growth.
2. Craft specializations became more common in Neolithic societies.
3. The emergence of class formation and political institutions is linked to the Neolithic revolution.
4. All Neolithic societies were nomadic and lacked permanent settlements.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) All of the above

29. The concept of 'class formation' in the context of the Neolithic period is best understood as a consequence of:
(A) The use of a common language
(B) The universal adoption of democratic principles
(C) The accumulation of surplus food and resources, leading to social differentiation
(D) The decline in population due to new diseases

30. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The sites of Ahar and Gilund are important Neolithic sites.
Statement II : The site of Chopani Mando is a Mesolithic site.
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

31. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair of a Neolithic site and its general location?
(A) Daojali Hading - Kashmir
(B) Daimabad - Maharashtra
(C) Sangankallu - Karnataka
(D) Kuchai - Odisha

32. The Chalcolithic cultures of Central India are represented by sites such as:
(A) Burzahom and Gufkral
(B) Nagada, Kayatha, and Eran
(C) Bagor and Tilwara
(D) Amri and Kot Diji

33. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Daimabad and Inamgaon are significant Chalcolithic sites in Maharashtra.
Reason (R) : These sites show evidence of developed village farming communities with distinct pottery and craft traditions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

34. Which of the following sites, located in the Deccan region, are associated with the Neolithic-Chalcolithic phase?
(A) Maski, Brahmagiri, and Piklihal
(B) Mohenjodaro and Harappa
(C) Sarai Nahar Rai and Chopani Mando
(D) Didwana and Hunsgi

35. Consider the following statements about Neolithic sites in India:
1. Gufkral is a Neolithic site in Kashmir.
2. Navdatoli is a key site in Central India.
3. Piklihal and Tekkalkota are Southern Neolithic sites.
4. Sarutadu is located in Karnataka.
5. Daojali Hading is a Neolithic site in Northeast India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5

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CHAPTER 06
Archaeology of India

1. Which culture is primarily associated with pebble tools in the Lower Palaeolithic period of India?
(A) Acheulian culture
(B) Soan culture
(C) Madrasian culture
(D) Nevasian culture

2. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Acheulian culture is a significant component of the Lower Palaeolithic period in India.
Statement II : The Kortalayar Valley is a key area for the Madrasian culture, which is a facet of the Acheulian.
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

3. The site of Attirampakkam, known for its Acheulian artifacts, is located in which geographical region?
(A) Belan Valley
(B) Narmada Valley
(C) Kortalayar Valley
(D) Krishna Valley

4. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the Lower Palaeolithic period in India?
(A) The Soan culture is characterized by its use of pebble tools.
(B) Bhimbetka has yielded evidence from the Lower Palaeolithic period.
(C) Didwana is recognized as a Lower Palaeolithic site.
(D) The Madrasian culture is considered separate from the Acheulian tradition.

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5. What is the primary importance of the Hathnora site in the Narmada valley?
(A) It is the type site for the Soan culture.
(B) It is known exclusively for Upper Palaeolithic tools.
(C) It has yielded the earliest human fossil remains in India.
(D) It contains the largest collection of prehistoric cave art.

6. Which of the following sites is NOT associated with the Acheulian culture?
(A) Attirampakkam
(B) Patne
(C) Chirki-Nevasa
(D) Hunsgi

7. The term 'Madrasian' is most appropriately used to describe which of the following?
(A) The pebble tool industry prevalent in the Soan Valley.
(B) The microlithic industry typical of the Mesolithic period.
(C) The Neolithic culture established in South India.
(D) The Acheulian hand-axe industry found near Madras (Chennai).

8. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Narmada Valley is of paramount importance for the study of the Indian Palaeolithic period.
Reason (R) : The discovery of a hominid fossil skull cap at Hathnora provides a direct link to early human presence in the region.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

45. The pottery type known as Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) is generally associated with:
(A) The Mature Harappan phase
(B) The Neolithic cultures of South India
(C) The early Vedic period in the Gangetic doab
(D) The Mesolithic period of Central India

46. What is the defining characteristic of Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)?
(A) A coarse, ochre-colored fabric with a porous texture
(B) Grey-colored ware featuring painted geometric designs
(C) A thick, red ware decorated with black painted motifs
(D) A fine, glossy black surface exhibiting a metallic sheen

47. The following list represents various pottery traditions in ancient India. Arrange them in their general chronological sequence of appearance.
1. Northern Black Polished Ware (NBP)
2. Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP)
3. Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
4. Black and Red ware (BRW)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

48. Painted Grey Ware (PGW) is a pottery type that is archaeologically associated with which period and region?
(A) Mature Harappan period in Gujarat
(B) Early Iron Age/Vedic period in the upper Gangetic valley
(C) Neolithic period in Kashmir
(D) Chalcolithic period in Central India

49. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Black and Red ware (BRW) has a very wide chronological and geographical distribution in India.
Statement II : This pottery is made by inverting the pot during firing, causing the interior and rim to turn black while the exterior turns red.
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

50. Consider the following statements about pottery traditions in ancient India:
1. OCP is often found in a fragile, water-logged condition.
2. PGW is characterized by fine grey fabric with black painted designs.
3. NBPW is considered a deluxe ware, associated with the rise of cities.
4. BRW is found in both Neolithic-Chalcolithic and Iron Age contexts.
5. All four pottery types were used simultaneously during the Mature Harappan phase.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5

51. The Bronze/Copper Age in the Indian subcontinent is most famously represented by:
(A) The Neolithic culture of Burzahom
(B) The Mesolithic culture of Bagor
(C) The Indus Valley Civilization
(D) The Iron Age megalithic culture

52. What is a general characteristic of the Bronze/Copper Age?
(A) An exclusive reliance on stone tools for all tasks
(B) The complete absence of permanent settled village life
(C) A society based purely on egalitarian social principles
(D) The development and use of copper-based metallurgy

53. The term "Urban Revolution" is often associated with the transition to which age?
(A) Palaeolithic Age
(B) Mesolithic Age
(C) Iron Age
(D) Neolithic Age

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54. The advent of the Iron Age in India is critically linked to:
(A) The decline of the Indus Civilization
(B) The rise of Mahajanapadas and agricultural expansion
(C) The first appearance of cave paintings at Bhimbetka
(D) The construction of the earliest Neolithic settlements

55. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The adoption of iron technology had a revolutionary impact on the society and economy of ancient India.
Reason (R) : Iron tools and weapons were cheaper to produce and more efficient than their bronze counterparts, facilitating agricultural expansion and political consolidation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

56. The term 'Megalith' refers to:
(A) A prehistoric monument constructed from large stones
(B) A type of fine, polished pottery
(C) A small stone tool or microlith
(D) A script used in the Indus Civilization

57. Which of the following is NOT a type of megalithic monument?
(A) Menhir
(B) Dolmen
(C) Pyramid
(D) Cist

58. What is a 'menhir' in the context of megalithic culture?
(A) A single, large upright standing stone
(B) A burial chamber made of stone slabs
(C) A stone coffin
(D) A circular arrangement of stones

59. A 'dolmen' is a type of megalithic tomb typically constructed with:
(A) A single upright stone
(B) A circular ditch surrounding a burial pit
(C) A terracotta sarcophagus
(D) Stone slabs supporting a flat capstone chamber

60. Match List I with List II by selecting the correct code.
List I: (Megalith Type)
P. Cist
Q. Cairn circle
R. Sarcophagi
S. Menhir
List II: (Description)
1. A terracotta coffin, often with legs
2. A single standing stone
3. A box-like burial chamber built with stone slabs
4. A heap of stones, often surrounded by a circle of boulders, over a burial
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

61. Which Palaeolithic site, located in the Krishna Valley, is known for its Acheulian artifacts?
(A) Didwana
(B) Chirki-Nevasa
(C) Hunsgi
(D) Attirampakkam

62. The cultural material from Nevasa has been important for understanding which two consecutive periods?
(A) Neolithic and Chalcolithic
(B) Middle Palaeolithic and Chalcolithic
(C) Lower Palaeolithic and Middle Palaeolithic
(D) Lower Palaeolithic and Middle Palaeolithic

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63. Which of the following sites has NOT yielded evidence of the Middle Palaeolithic period?
(A) Lothal
(B) Narmada valley
(C) Bhimbetka
(D) Nevasa

64. Consider the following statements about Upper Palaeolithic sites:
1. Patne is an important site in Maharashtra.

2. Billa Surgam is a cave site in Andhra Pradesh.
3. Gunjan Valley is located in Madhya Pradesh.
4. Visadi is a site located in Gujarat.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) All of the above

65. The economy and society of the Mesolithic period were primarily shaped by:
(A) Large-scale agriculture and urbanism
(B) Adaptation to post-Pleistocene environments
(C) The use of heavy iron ploughs for farming
(D) Long-distance maritime trade with Mesopotamia

66. The site of Chopani Mando is significant for understanding the transition between which two phases?
(A) Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic
(B) Mesolithic and Neolithic
(C) Neolithic and Chalcolithic
(D) Chalcolithic and Iron Age

67. Which of the following best describes the social organization during the Mesolithic period?
(A) Large, stratified states with a king
(B) Densely populated urban centers
(C) Small, mobile bands of hunter-gatherers
(D) Sedentary agricultural villages with chiefdoms

68. The "economic and social consequences of food production" are the central theme for studying which period?
(A) Mesolithic
(B) Upper Palaeolithic
(C) Neolithic
(D) Neolithic

69. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Neolithic period is associated with the development of permanent settlements.
Reason (R) : The practice of agriculture required people to stay in one place to tend to their crops and store their harvest.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

70. Which of these Neolithic sites is located in the northeastern region of India?
(A) Brahmagiri
(B) Daojali Hading
(C) Inamgaon
(D) Ahar

71. Match List I with List II by selecting the correct code.
List I: (Cultural Period)
P. Lower Palaeolithic
Q. Mesolithic
R. Neolithic
S. Iron Age
List II: (Key Technology)
1. Microliths
2. Iron ploughshare
3. Pebble tools and hand-axes
4. Polished stone celts
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

72. The term "craft specialization" in a Neolithic context refers to:
(A) Every community member performing all tasks
(B) Individuals focusing on skills like pottery or weaving
(C) Using one type of raw material for all crafts
(D) The trade of raw materials over finished goods

73. Consider the following statements about Chalcolithic sites in India:
1. Kayatha and Eran are located in Central India.
2. Chandoli and Nevasa are in Maharashtra.
3. Prakash and Daimabad are also part of the Maharashtra Chalcolithic complex.

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(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

111. What is the defining feature of political institutions that began to emerge during the Neolithic period?
(A) They were based on universal suffrage and democracy.
(B) They were primarily military organizations for external conquest.
(C) They emerged to manage resources and surplus in settled societies.
(D) They were identical in form across all Neolithic cultures worldwide.

112. The Southern Neolithic culture is characterized by sites like:
(A) Daojali Hading and Sarutadu
(B) Ahar and Gilund
(C) Sangankallu, Tekkalkota, and Brahmagiri
(D) Kayatha and Eran

113. The site of Nagarjunakonda is a multi-cultural site with significant remains from which of the following periods?
(A) Only Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Only Indus Civilization
(C) Neolithic and later historical periods
(D) Only Mesolithic

114. The Bronze/Copper age people are generally associated with:
(A) A hunter-gatherer lifestyle exclusively
(B) The first use of writing, urbanism, and complex social structures
(C) A complete lack of pottery or permanent housing
(D) The construction of megalithic tombs

115. Consider the following megalithic types:
1. Menhir
2. Dolmen
3. Cist
4. Cairn circle
5. Sarcophagi

Which of these are primarily used as, or to mark, burial monuments?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) All of the above

116. The technological shift from the use of stone to the use of metal for primary tools marks the end of the:
(A) Palaeolithic Age
(B) Mesolithic Age
(C) Neolithic Age (or Stone Age in general)
(D) Iron Age

117. Which of the following correctly pairs a pottery tradition with its general chronological successor in the Gangetic plains?
(A) OCP → BRW
(B) PGW → NBPW
(C) NBPW → PGW
(D) Harappan → OCP

118. Which statement best defines the Acheulian culture?
(A) A culture based on pebble tools found in the Soan valley.
(B) A Lower Palaeolithic culture characterized by bifacial tool types.
(C) An Upper Palaeolithic culture specializing in blade and burin tools.
(D) A Mesolithic culture defined by the use of microliths.

119. A 'cairn circle' is best described as:
(A) A single, tall standing stone monument.
(B) A burial pit covered by rubble and encircled by boulders.
(C) A box-like grave made of stone slabs.
(D) A window into collective burial.

120. Which of the following sites are located in the Belan Valley?
(A) Only Lower Palaeolithic sites
(B) Only Middle Palaeolithic sites
(C) A sequence of Lower, Middle, and Upper Palaeolithic sites
(D) Only Neolithic sites

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121. The post-Pleistocene period witnessed which significant environmental change that influenced Mesolithic cultures?
(A) The onset of a major Ice Age
(B) A general warming trend and shifts in flora and fauna
(C) Massive volcanic activity covering the landscape with ash
(D) The drying up of all major rivers in the

closely linked with the proliferation of which technology?
(A) Copper metallurgy
(B) Iron technology
(C) Microlithic tools
(D) Polished stone axes

85. Consider the following pairs:
1. Menhir: A single upright stone
2. Dolmen: A terracotta coffin
3. Cist: A box-like burial chamber of stone slabs
4. Cairn circle: A circular arrangement of large stones around a burial

Which of the pairs are correctly matched?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

86. What was the most likely function of the bow and arrow, a technology that developed during the Mesolithic period?
(A) Hunting fast-moving small animals from a distance
(B) Tilling agricultural fields in fertile valleys
(C) Felling large trees to clear dense forests
(D) A symbolic weapon used for ritual ceremonies

87. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The site of Hathnora in the Narmada valley is significant for Palaeoanthropology.
Statement II : A partial hominid skull was discovered at Hathnora.
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

88. The presence of evidence from Lower Palaeolithic, Middle Palaeolithic, and Upper Palaeolithic periods makes which of the following a key reference site for prehistoric stratigraphy?
(A) Lothal
(B) Belan Valley
(C) Ahar
(D) Sanganakallu

89. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Indus cities like Mohenjodaro show a remarkable level of standardization in bricks and weights.
Reason (R) : This suggests the presence of a strong, centralized authority or a widely accepted set of civic or commercial regulations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

90. Match List I with List II by selecting the correct code.
List I: (Pottery Type)
P. Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP)
Q. Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
R. Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)
S. Black and Red Ware (BRW)
List II: (Associated Period/Culture)
1. Early Iron Age / Later Vedic
2. Second Urbanization / Mahajanapadas
3. Chalcolithic / Early Iron Age
4. Post-Harappan / Copper Hoards
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

91. Which of the following was a major social consequence of the shift to food production in the Neolithic era?
(A) Decrease in population density
(B) Emergence of sedentary lifestyles and village communities
(C) A complete abandonment of hunting and gathering
(D) Reduction in inter-group conflict

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132. Consider the following statements about Bhimbetka:
1. It contains evidence from the Lower Palaeolithic period.
2. It is a famous site for prehistoric cave art.
3. The art depicts scenes of hunting, dancing, and daily life.
4. It is also a major Indus Valley civilization urban center.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) All of the above

133. The archaeological site of Pushkar in Rajasthan has yielded evidence of which prehistoric culture?
(A) Neolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Upper Palaeolithic
(D) Chalcolithic

134. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The invention of the composite tool was a major technological advance in the Mesolithic period.
Reason (R) : It allowed small, easily made microliths to be combined to form larger, more effective, and versatile tools like sickles or barbed arrows.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

135. The site of Tilwara, known for its Mesolithic remains, is located in which state?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Uttar Pradesh

136. The presence of settlements, population growth, and craft specializations are direct consequences of what major Neolithic development?
(A) The adoption of food production and agriculture
(B) The invention of writing
(C) The development of long-distance seafaring
(D) The first use of fire

137. Which of the following is a Neolithic site located in South India?
(A) Gufkral
(B) Chirand
(C) Tekkalkota
(D) Nagada

138. The cluster of Chalcolithic sites including Nagada, Kayatha, Navdatoli, and Eran are primarily located in:
(A) The Ganga-Yamuna doab
(B) The state of Maharashtra
(C) The Malwa region of Central India
(D) The Krishna-Tungabhadra doab

139. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the decline of the Indus Civilization?
(A) A single, catastrophic military invasion from the north
(B) A simultaneous and uniform collapse across all major sites
(C) A gradual de-urbanization process caused by multiple factors
(D) A sudden, total exhaustion of all accessible metal resources

140. Which of the following features is NOT characteristic of the Indus Civilization's city planning?
(A) Advanced drainage and sanitation systems
(B) Use of burnt bricks of standard-ratio dimensions
(C) Organic, unplanned street layouts that followed the terrain
(D) A division of the city into a citadel and a lower town

141. The pottery type that has a black interior and rim and a red exterior, achieved through an inverted firing technique, is known as:
(A) Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP)
(B) Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
(C) Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)
(D) Black and Red ware (BRW)

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103. Read the following statements and select the correct option.

Statement I : The Neolithic revolution led to a more secure food supply for human communities.

Statement II : This security allowed for population growth, but also made communities vulnerable to crop failures and new diseases.

(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

104. Chirki-Nevasa is an important Lower Palaeolithic site located in which modern state?

(A) Rajasthan
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Karnataka

105. Consider the following statements about the Indus Civilization:

1. It had a well-developed system of weights and measures.
2. The art of the civilization includes realistic animal depictions on seals.
3. The cities generally had a fortified citadel and a lower town.
4. The horse was the most commonly depicted animal on Indus seals.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) All of the above

106. The site of Gilund is associated with which culture?

(A) Harappan
(B) Ahar-Banas Culture (Neolithic-Chalcolithic)
(C) Malwa Culture
(D) Jorwe Culture

107. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about the characteristics of pottery types?

(A) OCP is named for its orange to red color and is often found in a powdery state.
(B) PGW is a deluxe ware, thick in section, and always hand-made.
(C) NBPW is known for its highly lustrous black finish.
(D) BRW is identified by its black interior and red exterior.

108. The cave sites of Renigunta and Billa Surgam are important for the evidence of:

(A) Neolithic agricultural practices
(B) Upper Palaeolithic tool assemblages and bone tools
(C) Mesolithic rock paintings
(D) Iron smelting furnaces

109. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Bhimbetka is a UNESCO World Heritage site of immense archaeological importance.

Reason (R) : It exhibits a long cultural sequence from the Lower Palaeolithic to the historical period, and its rock shelters contain paintings of different periods.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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110. Match List I with List II by selecting the correct code.

List I: (Site)

P. Navdatoli
Q. Sarai Nahar Rai
R. Hunsgi
S. Patne

List II: (Period)

1. Mesolithic
2. Upper Palaeolithic
3. Lower Palaeolithic
4. Chalcolithic

Codes:

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

92. The sites of Kuchai and Sarutadu extend our knowledge of Neolithic cultures into which part of India?
(A) Western India
(B) Southern tip of the peninsula
(C) Eastern and Northeastern India
(D) The Kashmir Valley

93. The term "Acheulian" is derived from a site in France. In India, what is the primary tool type that defines this culture?
(A) Microlithic blades
(B) Polished stone celts
(C) Bifacially flaked hand-axes and cleavers
(D) Pebble choppers

94. The site of Visadi in Gujarat is notable for its association with which prehistoric period?
(A) Mesolithic
(B) Neolithic
(C) Upper Palaeolithic
(D) Chalcolithic

95. Consider the following statements regarding Mesolithic sites in India:
1. Bagor in Rajasthan is one of the largest Mesolithic sites in India.
2. Adamgarh in Madhya Pradesh shows evidence of animal domestication.
3. Sarai Nahar Rai in Uttar Pradesh has yielded Mesolithic human skeletons.
4. Langhnaj is a key Mesolithic site in Gujarat.
5. Birbhanpur is located in Tamil Nadu.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, and 5

96. The "cist" and "dolmen" are both types of:
(A) Neolithic pottery
(B) Indus seals
(C) Megalithic burial structures
(D) Upper Palaeolithic tools

97. The urban revolution of the Iron Age in the Gangetic valley was characterized by:
(A) The emergence of fortified cities, coinage, and new religious philosophies
(B) The decline of cities and a return to village life
(C) The exclusive use of copper and bronze tools
(D) A society without any social stratification

98. Which of the following lists contains only sites from the Neolithic period?
(A) Burzahom, Gufkral, Piklihal, Daojali Hading
(B) Attirampakkam, Didwana, Hunsgi, Bhimbetka
(C) Bagor, Langhnaj, Adamgarh, Sarai Nahar Rai
(D) Amri, Kot Diji, Kalibangan, Lothal

99. The "topical" type of megalith refers to:
(A) A single upright stone
(B) A hat-stone or umbrella-stone, typical of the Kerala region
(C) A circular arrangement of stones
(D) A terracotta coffin

100. The following list presents different technological and social developments in prehistoric India. Arrange them in the correct chronological order of their first significant appearance.
1. Use of iron for tools and weapons
2. Emergence of microlithic technology
3. Planned cities with grid patterns and drainage
4. Making of pebble tools of the Soan culture

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 3, 4, 2, 1

101. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene epoch is the geological context for the beginning of which cultural period?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Middle Palaeolithic
(D) Pliocene

102. Which site provides evidence for the Madrasian Acheulian culture?
(A) Soan Valley
(B) Didwana
(C) Attirampakkam
(D) Renigunta

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subcontinent

122. Which among the following is a key characteristic of the economy of the Mesolithic period?
(A) Surplus food production from agriculture
(B) A subsistence strategy of hunting smaller game and fishing
(C) Reliance on large-scale trade of metal goods
(D) Domestication of cattle for dairy products

123. Which of the following is an example of a 'competency-based' skill that became crucial during the Neolithic period?
(A) The ability to flake a stone core in the Levallois technique
(B) The knowledge of seed selection and planting cycles
(C) The skill to track large mammals over long distances
(D) The ability to create abstract symbols on cave walls

124. The sites of Burzahom and Gufkral in Kashmir are distinctive for their:
(A) Connection to the Indus Civilization
(B) Evidence of pit-dwellings and a unique tool industry
(C) Large number of megalithic dolmens
(D) Extensive use of Painted Grey Ware

125. Which of these is a Chalcolithic site located in Maharashtra?
(A) Gilund
(B) Eran
(C) Inamgaon
(D) Maski

126. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The city of Mohenjodaro was meticulously planned with streets cutting at right angles.
Statement II : This planning was limited to Mohenjodaro and is not seen in other Indus sites like Harappa or Kalibangan.
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

127. The distribution of Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) is mainly concentrated in:
(A) The southern Deccan plateau
(B) The Kashmir valley
(C) The Gangetic doab and adjoining regions
(D) The northeastern states

128. What does "NBP" stand for in the context of Indian archaeological pottery?
(A) Neolithic Buff Pottery
(B) Northern Black Polished Ware
(C) New Brown Painted Ware
(D) Nevasa Black Painted

129. The concept of Megaliths is primarily associated with:
(A) Habitation sites
(B) Funerary and commemorative practices
(C) Agricultural tools
(D) Water storage systems

130. Match List I with List II by selecting the correct code.
List I: (Archaeological Concept)
P. Microlithic Technology
Q. City Planning and Grid Pattern
R. Pit-Dwellings
S. Acheulian Hand-axe
List II: (Associated Period/Culture)
1. Neolithic (Kashmir)
2. Lower Palaeolithic
3. Mesolithic
4. Indus Civilization
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

131. The Soan culture, characterized by pebble tools, is primarily located in which geographical area?
(A) The Narmada River basin
(B) The Potwar plateau in the subcontinent's northwest
(C) The Kortalayar river valley near Chennai
(D) The Belan valley in Uttar Pradesh

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4. Ahar and Gilund represent the Banas culture in Rajasthan.
5. All Chalcolithic sites practiced urban-level city planning.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 5 only

74. The site of Piklihal in Karnataka is particularly known for its Neolithic:
(A) Ashmounds
(B) Pit-dwellings
(C) Dockyard
(D) Ploughed field

75. Prehistoric cave art at Bhimbetka and Adamgarh provides a visual record primarily from which periods?
(A) Neolithic and Chalcolithic
(B) Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic
(C) Only Lower Palaeolithic
(D) Indus Civilization and Iron Age

76. The "expansion of village sites" and the "development of metal technology" are seen as precursors to which major urban phenomenon?
(A) The rise of the Magadhan empire
(B) The formation of the Indus Civilization
(C) The establishment of Mesolithic camps
(D) The creation of Palaeolithic rock shelters

77. Which of the following sites is NOT a pre-Harappan or early Harappan site?
(A) Amri
(B) Kot Diji
(C) Kalibangan (in its early phase)
(D) Inamgaon

78. The script of the Indus Civilization is:
(A) Deciphered and identified as an early form of Sanskrit
(B) Undeciphered, logo-syllabic script found mainly on seals
(C) An alphabet-based script similar to Phoenician
(D) A variation of Mesopotamian cuneiform

79. Which city of the Indus Civilization was excavated first, leading to the civilization being named "Harappan"?
(A) Mohenjodaro
(B) Dholavira
(C) Harappa
(D) Lothal

80. The following list contains different prehistoric developments. Arrange them in a plausible chronological sequence, from earliest to latest.
1. Acheulian culture at Attirampakkam
2. Mesolithic microliths at Bagor
3. Mature Harappan city of Mohenjodaro
4. Neolithic settlement at Burzahom

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

81. Rakhigarhi, one of the largest known Harappan sites, is located in which modern Indian state?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Haryana
(D) Punjab

82. Which statement correctly describes the distribution of Painted Grey Ware (PGW)?
(A) It is concentrated in the Upper Gangetic basin and associated with the Early Iron Age.
(B) It is primarily found in the Neolithic sites of South India.
(C) It is a characteristic pottery of the Mature Harappan civilization.
(D) It is found exclusively in the Mesolithic sites of Central India.

83. The term 'Sarcophagi' in a megalithic context refers to:
(A) A stone circle marking a burial site
(B) A pit burial covered with a large capstone
(C) A terracotta coffin, often with legs
(D) An upright memorial stone monument

84. The rise of Mahajanapadas and the Second Urbanization in the Gangetic plains is

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142. The Iron Age in the Gangetic plains is associated with the historical period of the:
(A) Harappan Civilization
(B) Mauryan Empire and the Mahajanapadas
(C) Gupta Empire
(D) Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures

143. Which of the following represents a type of megalithic tomb?
(A) Microlith
(B) Hand-axe
(C) Dolmen
(D) Burin

144. Birbhanpur is a well-known Mesolithic site located in:
(A) West Bengal
(B) Odisha
(C) Bihar
(D) Rajasthan

145. Consider the following statements about Neolithic India:
1. Burzahom in Kashmir is known for its pit-dwellings.
2. Piklihal in Karnataka is famous for its ashmounds.
3. Daojali Hading represents the Neolithic culture of Northeast India.
4. Inamgaon is a purely Neolithic site without any Chalcolithic evidence.
5. Food production led to a completely sedentary and peaceful existence.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 5

146. An archaeologist uncovers a site in the Kashmir valley with evidence of pit-dwellings, bone tools, and pottery, but no signs of metal. Which of the following sites is it most likely to be?
(A) Gufkral
(B) Lothal
(C) Inamgaon
(D) Adamgarh

147. Which of the following is a direct consequence of the development of metal technology in the Bronze Age?
(A) A decline in population
(B) The creation of more efficient tools and weapons, leading to social changes
(C) The complete disappearance of stone tools
(D) A return to a nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyle

148. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : THE term "Megalith" literally means "large stone".
Statement II : In archaeology, it refers to monuments that are exclusively built from multiple large stones; single-stone monuments are not included.
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

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149. THE site of Didwana in Rajasthan is significant for the study of which period?
(A) Mesolithic
(B) Lower Palaeolithic
(C) Neolithic
(D) Indus Civilization

150. Arrange the following archaeological sites in their correct North-to-South geographical order.
1. Burzahom
2. Didwana
3. Bhimbetka
4. Attirampakkam

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

151. Which of the following is a cause-and-effect relationship relevant to Indian prehistory?
(A) Cause: Invention of pottery; Effect: Immediate start of the Iron Age.
(B) Cause: Post-Pleistocene environmental change; Effect: Development of Mesolithic adaptations and microlithic technology.

194. Which of the following lists contains only Lower Palaeolithic sites?
(A) Attirampakkam, Didwana, Chirki-Nevasa, Hunsgi
(B) Patne, Renigunta, Visadi, Billa Surgam
(C) Bagor, Langhnaj, Sarai Nahar Rai, Tilwara
(D) Burzahom, Gufkral, Piklihal, Daojali Hading

195. Consider the following assertions about early human history in India:
1. THE Kortalayar Valley is associated with the Madrasian Acheulian culture.
2. THE Belan Valley provides a continuous sequence from Lower to Upper Palaeolithic.
3. Hathnora in the Narmada Valley yielded a hominid fossil.
4. THE Soan culture is known for its advanced blade-tool technology.
5. Bhimbetka has evidence of occupation starting only from the Mesolithic period.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 5

196. THE development of composite tools was a significant innovation because it:
(A) Required the use of metal for the first time.
(B) Allowed for replaceable and repairable tool components.
(C) Was only useful for making agricultural implements.
(D) Was a technique borrowed directly from Mesopotamia.

197. Which of the following is a Neolithic site from the northeastern part of India?
(A) Kuchai
(B) Brahmagiri
(C) Eran
(D) Gilund

198. An archaeologist uncovers a settlement with evidence of copper smelting, distinctive black-on-red painted pottery, and the foundations of rectangular mud-brick houses, but no iron or writing. This site most likely belongs to which period?
(A) Palaeolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Chalcolithic
(D) Historical

199. Rakhigarhi, a major metropolis of the Indus Civilization, is located in the basin of which now-seasonal river?
(A) Indus
(B) Ravi
(C) Ghaggar-Hakra
(D) Narmada

200. What is a 'menhir'?
(A) A megalithic tomb with a capstone.
(B) A terracotta coffin.
(C) A single, large upright stone erected as a memorial or marker.
(D) A circular arrangement of stones.

201. Which period is marked by the first appearance of bone tools and a proliferation of blade-based industries in India?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic
(B) Middle Palaeolithic
(C) Upper Palaeolithic
(D) Neolithic

202. THE economy of the Mesolithic period can be best described as:
(A) Settled agriculture
(B) Large-scale pastoralism
(C) Intensive and broad-spectrum hunting and gathering
(D) Urban trade and craft production

203. Identify the correct statement regarding Neolithic cultures.
(A) All Neolithic cultures in India were uniform in character.
(B) THE Neolithic period marked the beginning of food production and a settled life.
(C) Neolithic tools were exclusively made of bone.
(D) THE Neolithic people lived only in natural caves and rock shelters.

204. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the Indus Civilization?
(A) THE cities demonstrated a high level of civic planning.
(B) A system of writing was developed, although

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to the local cold climate and are not commonly found in the Neolithic sites of South India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

163. THE site of Chandoli in Maharashtra is associated with which cultural phase?
(A) Palaeolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Neolithic-Chalcolithic
(D) Indus Civilization

164. Consider the following statements about the stages of the Indus Civilization:
1. Sites like Amri and Kot Diji represent the early stages.
2. The period of Mohenjodaro and Harappa at their peak is the Mature stage.
3. The decline of urban features marks the Late or post-urban stage.
4. There is no evidence of any settlement before the Mature Harappan stage.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

165. A "cairn circle" and a "cist" are both types of:
(A) Pottery decoration
(B) Harappan seals
(C) Megalithic burials
(D) Neolithic dwellings

166. The shift from bronze to iron as the primary metal for tools and weapons occurred during the:
(A) Palaeolithic Age
(B) Chalcolithic Age
(C) Iron Age
(D) Neolithic Age

167. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of the Soan culture?
(A) Use of hand-axes and cleavers
(B) Use of microliths
(C) Use of pebble-based choppers and chopping tools
(D) Use of polished stone celts

168. The Narmada Valley is important for the Palaeolithic period primarily because of:
(A) The presence of numerous Indus seals
(B) The discovery of the Hathnora hominid fossil and a long stratigraphic sequence
(C) Its association with Painted Grey Ware
(D) The location of the largest Neolithic city

169. What was the primary impact of the development of bows and arrows in the Mesolithic period?
(A) It made gathering plant food easier.
(B) It improved the efficiency and safety of hunting.
(C) It was used to build more stable shelters.
(D) It led to the invention of pottery.

170. Which of the following Chalcolithic sites is NOT located in Central India (Malwa region)?
(A) Nagada
(B) Kayatha
(C) Daimabad
(D) Eran

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171. Which statement best captures the essence of the "Urban Revolution" associated with the Iron Age?
(A) A widespread movement of people from cities to villages
(B) Rapid urban growth and social complexity facilitated by new technology
(C) A revolution in artistic styles, with a focus on non-representational art
(D) The architectural revolution of building exclusively with stone

172. The megalith type "sarcophagi" refers to:
(A) A burial in a terracotta coffin
(B) A circle of stones
(C) A single upright stone
(D) A stone box grave

173. THE sites of Amri, Kot Diji, and Kalibangan are important for understanding:
(A) THE origins and development of the Indus Civilization.
(B) THE last phase of the Palaeolithic period.
(C) THE distribution of megalithic culture.
(D) THE extent of the Mauryan empire.

174. Which of the following is a correct statement?
(A) NBPW is older than PGW.
(B) Painted Grey Ware (PGW) is associated with the Early Iron Age.
(C) OCP is a characteristic pottery of the South Indian Neolithic.
(D) Black and Red Ware was used only during the Iron Age.

175. Consider the following characteristics:
1. Use of microlithic tools
2. Beginnings of animal domestication
3. Post-Pleistocene adaptations
4. Rise of urban centers
5. Extensive use of iron

Which of these are associated with the Mesolithic period in India?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 2, and 4
(C) 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 5

176. Which of the following Palaeolithic periods is associated with the earliest evidence of human presence in India, such as the Soan and Acheulian cultures?
(A) Upper Palaeolithic
(B) Middle Palaeolithic
(C) Lower Palaeolithic
(D) Mesolithic

177. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The development of microlithic technology involved making tiny stone tools.
Statement II : These tools were used independently as finger-held implements for heavy-duty tasks like cutting trees.
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

178. What was the most significant consequence of the adoption of food production during the Neolithic period?
(A) It led to a decrease in human population.
(B) It enabled the establishment of permanent settled villages.
(C) It caused the immediate abandonment of all hunting and gathering activities.
(D) It simplified the social structure into one homogenous group.

179. THE sites of Maski, Brahmagiri, Sangankallu, and Tekkalkota are all part of which cultural-geographical complex?
(A) THE Southern Neolithic
(B) THE Kashmir Neolithic
(C) THE Central Indian Chalcolithic
(D) THE Eastern Neolithic

180. THE writing system of the Indus Civilization remains a puzzle. Where is this script most commonly found?
(A) On long inscriptions on temple walls
(B) On terracotta bricks
(C) On small steatite seals and sealings
(D) In painted form on pottery

181. Black and Red Ware (BRW) is a pottery type with a long history in India, found in contexts ranging from:
(A) Palaeolithic to Mesolithic
(B) Mesolithic to early Neolithic
(C) Neolithic-Chalcolithic to the Early Iron Age
(D) Iron Age to the modern period

182. A 'dolmen', 'cist', and 'menhir' are all terms related to:
(A) Pottery types
(B) Megalithic structures
(C) Harappan architecture
(D) Palaeolithic tools

183. THE period characterized by the first widespread use of iron in North India, coinciding with the rise of Mahajanapadas and the Second Urbanization, is known as the:
(A) Bronze Age
(B) Chalcolithic Age
(C) Iron Age
(D) Neolithic Age

184. THE site of Hunsgi is an important:
(A) Mesolithic camp site
(B) Neolithic village
(C) Lower Palaeolithic (Acheulian) site complex

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(D) Harappan city

185. Consider the following pairs of sites and their periods:
1. Renigunta: Upper Palaeolithic
2. Langhnaj: Mesolithic
3. Burzahom: Neolithic
4. Daimabad: Indus Civilization city

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

186. THE Mesolithic period in India is characterized by a shift in subsistence from hunting large Pleistocene animals to:
(A) Full-scale agriculture
(B) Hunting smaller game, fishing, and intensive gathering
(C) Exclusive reliance on domesticated animals
(D) Long-distance trade for food

187. THE following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A) : THE Neolithic period saw the emergence of craft specialization.
Reason (R) : As food production created surpluses, not everyone had to be involved in farming, allowing some individuals to focus on skills like pottery, bead-making, or tool-making.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

188. Which site is NOT part of the cluster of Neolithic sites in the southern Deccan?
(A) Maski
(B) Brahmagiri
(C) Piklihal
(D) Gilund

189. Prehistoric cave art at Bhimbetka and Adamgarh serves as a primary source for understanding the:
(A) Political history of the Mauryan empire
(B) Economic and social life of hunter-gatherers
(C) Architectural principles of the Indus civilization
(D) Religious texts of the Vedic period

190. Match List I with List II by selecting the correct code.
List I: (Civilization/Culture)
P. Indus Civilization
Q. Mesolithic Culture
R. Neolithic Culture
S. Acheulian Culture
List II: (Characteristic Feature)
1. Food production and polished tools
2. Hand-axes and cleavers
3. Urban planning and writing
4. Microliths and composite tools
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

191. Which of the following theories of the decline of the Indus Civilization is now considered most plausible by a majority of scholars?
(A) A single, catastrophic flood that destroyed all cities at once
(B) A gradual decline caused by a combination of environmental factors
(C) A devastating epidemic that wiped out the entire population
(D) A massive invasion by a technologically superior force from Central Asia

192. Which pottery type is considered a hallmark of the early Iron Age in the western Gangetic plains, often associated with sites mentioned in later Vedic texts?
(A) Ochre Coloured Pottery
(B) Painted Grey Ware
(C) Northern Black Polished Ware
(D) Black and Red ware

193. THE distribution of megalithic monuments in India is predominantly found in:
(A) THE Himalayan region
(B) THE Gangetic plains
(C) Peninsular India
(D) THE Thar desert

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(C) Cause: Use of NBP Ware; Effect: Decline of the Indus Civilization.
(D) Cause: Construction of megaliths; Effect: Beginning of agriculture.

152. Which site has provided evidence for Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic, and Mesolithic (through its rock art) periods, making it a key site for cultural continuity and change?
(A) Bhimbetka
(B) Lothal
(C) Harappa
(D) Gufkral

153. The technology of the Upper Palaeolithic period is distinguished by the proliferation of:
(A) Heavy pebble choppers
(B) Microlithic geometric forms
(C) Blade and burin tools
(D) Polished stone axes

154. What is the most appropriate definition of "food production" in the Neolithic context?
(A) The systematic hunting of large animal herds
(B) The cooking of food over a wood fire
(C) The deliberate cultivation of plants and animals
(D) The gathering of wild fruits and forest roots

155. Which of the following sites represents the "southern-most reach of the Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures?
(A) Burzahom
(B) Ahar
(C) Navdatoli
(D) Nagarjunakonda

156. The expansion of village sites during the pre-Harappan period indicates:
(A) A decline in agricultural productivity
(B) Population growth and successful settlement of new areas
(C) A shift back to a nomadic lifestyle
(D) The failure of early farming experiments

157. Identify the INCORRECT pair.
(A) Mohenjodaro - Great Bath
(B) Lothal - Dockyard
(C) Kalibangan - Ploughed field
(D) Dholavira - Absence of water management

158. The fine, de-luxe pottery associated with the Mahajanapada period and the Second Urbanization is:
(A) OCP
(B) PGW
(C) NBPW
(D) BRW

159. The general characteristics of the Bronze Age do NOT include:
(A) Urbanism
(B) Metal technology
(C) Writing systems
(D) Widespread use of iron tools

160. Match List I with List II by selecting the correct code.
List I: (Prehistoric Site)
P. Hathnora
Q. Sarai Nahar Rai
R. Burzahom
S. Piklihal
List II: (Defining Feature)
1. Pit-dwellings
2. Ashmound
3. Hominid fossil
4. Mesolithic burials
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

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161. Which of the following statements about the Palaeolithic periods is correct?
(A) THE Lower Palaeolithic is characterized by microliths.
(B) THE Middle Palaeolithic is characterized by tools made primarily on flakes.
(C) THE Upper Palaeolithic is defined by pebble choppers.
(D) All three periods used identical toolkits.

162. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Neolithic sites of Kashmir, such as Burzahom, show distinct characteristics like pit-dwellings.
Reason (R) : These features were adaptations

it remains undeciphered.
(C) Iron metallurgy was the basis of their technological prowess.
(D) Trade networks existed, connecting the civilization with Mesopotamia.

205. Painted Grey Ware (PGW) and Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) are two significant ceramic traditions associated with the:
(A) Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods
(B) Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods
(C) Iron Age and the rise of historical states
(D) Mature and Late Harappan periods

206. THE concept of the "Bronze Age" is defined by:
(A) THE first use of any metal.
(B) THE predominant use of bronze (an alloy of copper and tin) for tools and weapons.
(C) THE construction of megalithic monuments.
(D) THE period immediately following the Iron Age.

207. Which of the following is NOT a type of megalith?
(A) Dolmen
(B) Cist
(C) Menhir
(D) Steatite seal

208. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : THE site of Chirki-Nevasa is associated with the Acheulian culture.
Statement II : THE Acheulian culture is a part of the Middle Palaeolithic period.
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

209. THE sites of Bagor, Tilwara, and Langhnaj are prime examples of which cultural period?
(A) Upper Palaeolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Neolithic
(D) Chalcolithic

210. Match List I with List II by selecting the correct code.
List I: (Site)
P. Gufkral
Q. Lothal
R. Adamgarh
S. Didwana
List II: (Associated Culture/Period)
1. Lower Palaeolithic
2. Mesolithic (Rock Art)
3. Indus Civilization
4. Neolithic
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

211. What is the primary difference between the Soan and the Acheulian traditions of the Lower Palaeolithic?
(A) Soan used bone tools, while Acheulian used stone tools.
(B) Soan is characterized by pebble tools (choppers), while Acheulian is known for bifacial hand-axes.
(C) Soan culture is found in South India, and Acheulian in the North.
(D) Soan is a Middle Palaeolithic culture, while Acheulian is Lower Palaeolithic.

212. THE term "class formation" as a consequence of the Neolithic revolution implies:
(A) THE development of different teaching classes in schools.
(B) THE emergence of social stratification based on wealth.
(C) THE formation of different age-based groups in society.
(D) THE classification of pottery into different types.

213. THE following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Dholavira had an advanced and unique water management system.
Reason (R) : Located in an arid region, the inhabitants of Dholavira built large reservoirs and channels to harvest and store rainwater.

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

214. Which of the following pottery traditions is the oldest among the options and is associated with the Gangetic divide and the Upper Gangetic plains?
(A) Northern Black Polished Ware
(B) Painted Grey Ware
(C) Ochre Coloured Pottery
(D) Black and Red ware

215. Consider the following statements about early cultures in India:
1. THE Belan and Son valleys show a sequence from Palaeolithic to Neolithic.
2. Sarai Nahar Rai and Mahadaha are important Mesolithic sites in the Gangetic plain.
3. THE use of bows and arrows began in the Upper Palaeolithic period.
4. Composite tools are a hallmark of the Mesolithic.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) All of the above

216. THE Chalcolithic cultures of sites like Navdatoli, Eran, and Kayatha are primarily located in:
(A) THE deep south of India
(B) THE Kashmir valley
(C) Central India and the Malwa plateau
(D) THE Brahmaputra valley

217. In the context of the Indus Civilization, what were Amri and Kot Diji?
(A) Major maritime ports on the west coast.
(B) Important settlements that show the developmental phase leading up to the mature Harappan culture.
(C) Late Harappan sites showing a decline in urbanism.
(D) Religious centers dedicated to a single deity.

218. THE introduction of iron technology in the Gangetic plains led to:
(A) THE abandonment of agriculture
(B) THE large-scale clearance of forests and expansion of agriculture
(C) A decrease in population
(D) THE collapse of social hierarchies

219. A megalithic 'cist' is:
(A) A circle of upright stones
(B) A single standing stone monument
(C) An underground box-like chamber built of stone slabs for burial
(D) A large clay jar used for burial

220. THE Madrasian culture is another name for:
(A) THE Soan pebble tool culture
(B) THE South Indian Acheulian culture
(C) THE Mesolithic microlithic culture
(D) THE Neolithic culture of Kashmir

221. Which site is NOT an Upper Palaeolithic site?
(A) Renigunta
(B) Patne
(C) Billa Surgam
(D) Bagor

222. THE development of political institutions in the Neolithic period was necessitated by:
(A) THE need to organize large hunting parties.
(B) THE management of resources in settled communities.
(C) THE requirement of a king for religious sacrifices.
(D) THE desire to conquer distant lands.

223. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of the Neolithic site of Daojali Hading?
(A) Its location in Northeast India and the presence of stone tools and pottery suggesting links with East Asia.
(B) Its extensive evidence of copper metallurgy.
(C) Its large, planned urban layout similar to Harappa.
(D) Its exclusive focus on marine-based subsistence.

224. Which of the following correctly describes the relationship between the Pottery traditions?
(A) PGW is generally considered to be later than NBPW.

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(B) OCP is found in layers stratigraphically below PGW in some sites.
(C) BRW is found only in South India.
(D) NBPW is a crude, handmade pottery.

225. Consider the following statements about megaliths:
1. THEY are monumental structures made of large stones.
2. THEY are primarily associated with funerary or ritual practices.
3. A 'dolmen' is a type of megalithic tomb.
4. THEY are found exclusively in the Kashmir region.
5. A 'menhir' is a single upright stone.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

226. THE term 'Chalcolithic' (Copper-Stone Age) implies the use of:
(A) Only stone tools
(B) Only copper tools
(C) Both copper and stone tools
(D) Both copper and iron tools

227. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : THE Indus Civilization script has been successfully deciphered.
Statement II : THE language of the Indus people has been conclusively identified as an early form of Sanskrit.
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

228. Which of the following sites is NOT located in the present-day territory of Pakistan?
(A) Mohenjodaro
(B) Harappa
(C) Kot Diji
(D) Rakhigarhi

229. THE "Great Bath" of Mohenjodaro, with its careful construction and water-proofing, likely served what purpose?
(A) A public swimming pool for recreation.
(B) A water reservoir for the entire city's drinking water.
(C) A facility for ritual bathing and purification.
(D) A commercial laundry.

230. Match List I with List II by selecting the correct code.
List I: (Period)
P. Lower Palaeolithic
Q. Mesolithic
R. Neolithic
S. Indus Civilization
List II: (Representative Site)
1. Langhnaj
2. Dholavira
3. Attirmpakkam
4. Burzahom
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

231. THE cultural period that acts as a transition between the Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer stage and the Neolithic food-producing stage is the:
(A) Chalcolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Iron Age
(D) Bronze Age

232. Inamgaon, Prakash, and Chandoli are part of which regional Chalcolithic culture?
(A) Banas Culture
(B) Kayatha Culture
(C) Jorwe Culture (Maharashtra)
(D) Malwa Culture

233. THE discovery of a ploughed field at which Harappan site provides evidence of early agricultural practices?
(A) Lothal
(B) Kalibangan
(C) Dholavira
(D) Mohenjodaro

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234. THE primary characteristic of NBPW that makes it a 'deluxe' ware is its:
(A) Great thickness and sturdiness
(B) Painted floral designs
(C) Highly lustrous, glossy finish
(D) Use of gold dust in the clay

235. Consider the following:
1. Menhir
2. Dolmen
3. Cist
4. Cairn Circle

Which of the above are types of megalithic monuments?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

236. THE proliferation of iron tools in the Iron Age contributed significantly to the "Urban Revolution" by:
(A) Making warfare obsolete
(B) Enabling large-scale forest clearance and surplus production
(C) Being used exclusively for ritual purposes
(D) Causing a decline in trade and commerce

237. THE sites of Son and Belan Valleys are significant because they show evidence for which prehistoric period?
(A) Only Mesolithic
(B) Only Neolithic
(C) Upper Palaeolithic
(D) Only Indus Civilization

238. Adamgarh and Bhimbetka are important for which aspect of prehistoric studies?
(A) Evidence of early iron smelting
(B) THE discovery of written texts
(C) THE presence of rock art from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods
(D) Their role as Harappan port cities

239. THE term 'Sarcophagus' is used in the context of Megaliths to denote:
(A) A stone circle
(B) A single upright stone
(C) A terracotta coffin
(D) A rock-cut cave

240. THE economic base of the Indus Civilization was a combination of:
(A) Hunting and gathering only
(B) Agriculture, animal husbandry, craft production, and trade
(C) Pastoral nomadism only
(D) Fishing and forestry

241. Which of the following sites represents the "Madrasian" culture?
(A) Soan Valley
(B) Kortalayar Valley (Attirampakkam)
(C) Pushkar
(D) Patne

242. THE defining technological feature of the Mesolithic period is the:
(A) Hand-axe
(B) Polished celt
(C) Microlith
(D) Iron spearhead

243. THE Neolithic site of Sarutadu is located in which modern state?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Odisha
(C) Assam
(D) Kashmir

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244. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : THE expansion of village sites in the period before the Indus Civilization suggests a growing and settled population.
Statement II : This growth was supported by developments in agriculture and possibly early metal technology.
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

245. Which of the following is NOT a general characteristic of the Bronze/Copper Age?
(A) Development of metallurgy
(B) Growth of urban centers
(C) Social stratification

(D) Egalitarian hunter-gatherer bands

246. What concept do menhir, dolmen, and cist fall under?
(A) Pottery traditions
(B) Megaliths
(C) Harappan city plans
(D) Palaeolithic tool types

247. THE urban revolution of the Iron Age is best exemplified by:
(A) THE decline of the Indus cities
(B) THE emergence of the Mahajanapadas and cities like Kashi and Pataliputra
(C) THE growth of Mesolithic camps like Bagor
(D) THE establishment of Palaeolithic sites like Didwana

248. THE following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the correct option.
Assertion (A) : THE post-Pleistocene environmental changes were a major catalyst for cultural change in India.
Reason (R) : THESE changes led to new ecosystems, forcing human groups to adapt, which resulted in the development of Mesolithic culture with its distinctive technology and subsistence strategies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

249. Which of the following is the best description of a 'dolmen'?
(A) A single upright stone monument
(B) A capstone supported by upright stone slabs
(C) A terracotta coffin burial
(D) A circular trench around a burial

250. THE following list contains different archaeological cultures and periods. Arrange them in chronological order from earliest to latest.
1. Mature Harappan
2. Mesolithic at Bagor
3. Acheulian at Hunsgi
4. Painted Grey Ware Culture

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Lower Palaeolithic period in India is characterized by two distinct lithic traditions: the Soan pebble tool culture, primarily identified with the Soan Valley, and the more widespread Acheulian culture. The Acheulian tradition, often referred to as the Madrasian culture in the context of its initial discovery in the Kortalayar Valley near Madras, demonstrates a significant geographical distribution across the subcontinent. Key sites evidencing this culture include Attirmpakkam, which is a crucial location within the Madrasian complex, and Didwana in Rajasthan, which provides a long stratigraphic record. The Belan Valley in Uttar Pradesh and the rock shelters of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh also yield substantial Acheulian assemblages. Further south, the sites of Chirki-Nevasa in Maharashtra and Hunsgi in the Krishna Valley of Karnataka confirm the presence of this techno-complex. The Narmada valley holds particular importance, not only for its lithic industries but also for the discovery of a hominin fossil at Hathnora, which provides a crucial, albeit rare, glimpse into the human biological evolution in South Asia during this period. The geographical spread of these sites, from the Siwalik foothills to peninsular India, underscores the adaptability of early hominins to diverse ecological niches.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which of the following sites is specifically associated with the Soan pebble tool culture as mentioned in the text?
(A) Attirmpakkam
(B) Soan Valley
(C) Bhimbetka
(D) Hunsgi

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252. The term 'Madrasian culture' is used in the text to refer to the Acheulian tradition found in which specific region?
(A) The Kortalayar Valley
(B) The Belan Valley
(C) The Narmada Valley
(D) The Krishna Valley

253. According to the passage, what is the primary significance of the Hathnora site in the Narmada valley?
(A) It contains the largest collection of Acheulian tools.
(B) It represents the type-site for the Soan culture.
(C) It yielded a significant hominin fossil.
(D) It is the only Lower Palaeolithic site in Central India.

254. Based on the provided list of sites, which statement accurately reflects the geographical distribution of the Acheulian culture?
(A) It was strictly confined to Southern India.
(B) It was found only in river valley systems.
(C) It was exclusively a rock shelter-based culture.
(D) It had a widespread presence from Rajasthan to Karnataka.

255. Which of the following sites is NOT listed as an example of the Acheulian culture in the passage?
(A) Didwana
(B) Chirki-Nevasa
(C) Renigunta
(D) Attirmpakkam

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The prehistoric sequence in India continues with the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic periods, which are distinguished by shifts in lithic technology and settlement patterns. The Middle Palaeolithic period is archaeologically attested in several key locations, including the well-known Belan valley and the rock shelters of Bhimbetka, which show continued occupation from the preceding era. The site of Nevasa and the broader Narmada valley also provide significant evidence for this cultural phase. Subsequently, the Upper Palaeolithic period marks further developments, with a notable expansion in the number and geographical range of sites. Important locations from this period include Renigunta in Andhra Pradesh, the Billa Surgam caves, and Patne in Maharashtra. The sites of Bhimbetka and the Son and Belan Valleys demonstrate cultural continuity, containing deposits from the Upper Palaeolithic as well as earlier periods. The geographical diversity of Upper Palaeolithic evidence is further highlighted by sites such as Visadi in Gujarat, the Pushkar area in Rajasthan, and the Gunjan Valley. The presence of human occupation at sites like Bhimbetka and in the Belan Valley across multiple Palaeolithic phases suggests these were favourable locales for prolonged or recurrent human activity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which of the following sites is mentioned in the text as providing evidence for both the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic periods?
(A) Renigunta
(B) Bhimbetka
(C) Patne
(D) Nevasa

257. According to the passage, the sites of Renigunta, Billa Surgam, and Patne are representative of which cultural period?
(A) Lower Palaeolithic Acheulian culture
(B) Middle Palaeolithic period
(C) Mesolithic period
(D) Upper Palaeolithic period

258. Based on the information provided, which geographical area is explicitly mentioned as containing evidence for the Middle Palaeolithic period?
(A) The Narmada valley
(B) The Gunjan Valley
(C) The Pushkar area
(D) The Krishna Valley

259. The passage implies that a key feature of the Upper Palaeolithic period, compared to the Middle Palaeolithic, was:
(A) a reduction in the number of settlements.
(B) a complete abandonment of river valley sites.
(C) a geographical expansion of occupied sites.
(D) the first appearance of occupation at

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Bhimbetka.

260. Which of the following sites is listed as belonging to the Upper Palaeolithic period, but not the Middle Palaeolithic period, in the given text?
(A) Visadi
(B) Belan valley
(C) Bhimbetka
(D) Narmada valley

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Mesolithic period in India represents a significant adaptive phase, corresponding with post-Pleistocene environmental changes. This era witnessed crucial developments in human economy and society, driven by a changing climate and fauna. A defining characteristic of the period is the evolution of microlithic technology, which involved the production of small, finely made stone tools. These microliths were often used as components of composite tools, indicating a technological sophistication that facilitated the creation of more complex implements, including bows and arrows. This new weaponry likely enhanced hunting efficiency, a cornerstone of the Mesolithic economy. The social organization during this period is inferred from settlement patterns and artefactual evidence found at numerous sites across India. Key Mesolithic sites mentioned include Bagor and Tilwara in Rajasthan, and Langhnaj in Gujarat, which have yielded rich microlithic industries. In Central India, the rock shelters of Adamgarh and Bhimbetka provide crucial evidence, not only of tool technology but also early art. Further east, sites like Sarai Nahar Rai and Chopani Mando in the Gangetic plains and Birbhanpur in West Bengal illustrate the wide geographical expanse of Mesolithic cultures, reflecting a successful adaptation to diverse regional environments.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What technological innovation is described in the passage as a defining characteristic of the Mesolithic period?
(A) The development of pebble tools
(B) The widespread use of Acheulian hand-axes
(C) The first appearance of pottery
(D) The production and use of microliths

262. According to the text, microliths were instrumental in the creation of which of the following?
(A) Megalithic structures
(B) Composite tools and bows and arrows
(C) Polished stone axes
(D) Ochre Coloured Pottery

263. The passage associates the Mesolithic period with what significant environmental event?
(A) The onset of the Pleistocene ice age
(B) Widespread volcanic activity
(C) Post-Pleistocene environmental changes
(D) The drying of the Saraswati river

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264. Which of the following pairs of sites are both mentioned as located in the Gangetic plains or to its east?
(A) Bagor and Tilwara
(B) Langhnaj and Adamgarh
(C) Bhimbetka and Bagor
(D) Sarai Nahar Rai and Birbhanpur

265. The text suggests that the Mesolithic economy and society were fundamentally shaped by:
(A) adaptations to post-Pleistocene environments and new tool technologies.
(B) the introduction of metal technology and agriculture.
(C) the development of large urban centers and writing.
(D) the construction of large burial mounds and political institutions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The onset of the Neolithic period in India heralded a revolutionary transformation in human subsistence and social structures, primarily driven by the adoption of food production. This shift from foraging to agriculture and animal husbandry had profound economic and social consequences. One of the most significant outcomes was the establishment of permanent settlements, as communities no longer needed to be seasonally mobile to procure resources. This sedentary lifestyle, combined with a more stable food supply, contributed to significant population growth. As settlements grew and became more complex, new societal dynamics emerged. The surplus generated by food production allowed

(C) The adoption of a uniform state religion
(D) The development of advanced metal technology

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The trajectory of the Indus Civilization eventually culminated in a period of decline, the causes of which are still debated among scholars, with various theories proposed to explain the gradual de-urbanization and eventual collapse of its integrated system. While the urban phenomenon of the Indus Civilization represents one facet of ancient India's cultural heritage, a much older artistic tradition is found in the form of prehistoric cave art. This parietal art provides invaluable insights into the worldviews, daily lives, and symbolic expressions of prehistoric hunter-gatherer communities. In the Indian context, the rock shelters of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh stand as the most extensive and well-known repository of such art, with paintings spanning from the Upper Palaeolithic to the historic period. The art depicts a wide range of subjects, including animals, hunting scenes, and community activities. Another significant site mentioned for its prehistoric art is Adamgarh, also located in Madhya Pradesh. The art at both Bhimbetka and Adamgarh serves as a crucial archaeological source for understanding the cognitive and cultural lives of early human populations in the subcontinent, long before the rise of cities and literate societies.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the central topic of discussion regarding the end of the Indus Civilization in the passage?
(A) The various debated theories concerning its decline
(B) A single, confirmed cause of its collapse
(C) The successful transition to a new urban phase
(D) The definitive date of its final destruction

282. The passage identifies Bhimbetka and Adamgarh as significant sites for which form of ancient cultural expression?
(A) Indus Valley seal carving
(B) Prehistoric cave art
(C) Neolithic pottery design
(D) Megalithic monument construction

283. According to the text, the paintings at Bhimbetka provide evidence for which of the following?
(A) The administrative structure of the Indus Civilization
(B) The symbolic world of prehistoric hunter-gatherers
(C) The technology of Northern Black Polished Ware
(D) The religious beliefs of the Iron Age

284. The passage contrasts the urbanism of the Indus Civilization with prehistoric cave art by highlighting that the latter:
(A) is a much older artistic tradition.
(B) was produced by settled agriculturalists.
(C) is found exclusively in southern India.
(D) used a form of writing to explain its meaning.

285. Both prehistoric art sites mentioned in the text, Bhimbetka and Adamgarh, are located in which modern Indian state?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Uttar Pradesh

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The archaeological landscape of ancient India is often chronologically and culturally defined by distinct pottery traditions, which serve as crucial diagnostic markers for archaeologists. Among the earliest of these is the Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP), a ceramic type that is often found in a poor, fragmented state and is associated with the Late Harappan and subsequent periods in the Gangetic plains. Following this, the Black and Red ware (BRW) tradition appears, characterized by its unique firing technique that resulted in a black interior and a red exterior. This pottery has a very wide distribution both geographically and chronologically, being associated with various Neolithic-Chalcolithic, Harappan, and even Iron Age cultures. A more culturally specific ceramic is the Painted Grey Ware (PGW), a fine, wheel-made grey pottery with black painted designs, which is strongly associated with the Early Iron Age in the western Gangetic valley. The subsequent period

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272. According to the passage, the sites of Nevasa, Chandoli, Daimabad, and Inamgaon are representative of which cultural context?
(A) The Malwa culture in Madhya Pradesh
(B) The Jorwe culture in Maharashtra
(C) The Neolithic culture of Southern India
(D) The Neolithic culture of the Kashmir valley

273. Based on the text, which of the following is a feature associated with the Neolithic sites in Southern India?
(A) The presence of pit-dwellings
(B) The widespread use of Painted Grey Ware
(C) The dominance of microlithic tools
(D) The occurrence of ash-mounds

274. The passage identifies Daojali Hading and Sarutadu as Neolithic sites located in which geographical region of India?
(A) The northeastern frontier
(B) The Deccan plateau
(C) The southern peninsula
(D) The western desert

275. Which of the following sites is mentioned in the context of the Neolithic-Chalcolithic Malwa culture in Central India?
(A) Piklihal
(B) Kuchai
(C) Navdatoli
(D) Prakash

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Indus Civilization represents the subcontinent's first major urban phase, characterized by a significant expansion of settlements from earlier village sites into meticulously planned cities. This transformation was underpinned by several key developments, including advanced metal technology, a sophisticated system of art and iconography, and the invention of a unique, as-yet-undeciphered writing system. The urban landscape of this civilization is most famously represented by its distinctive architecture and city planning, which often included a fortified citadel, a lower town, gridded street layouts, and advanced drainage systems. The developmental stages of this civilization can be traced at early Harappan sites such as Amri and Kot Diji, which prefigure the mature urban form. The peak of this urbanism is exemplified by major metropolitan centers like Mohenjodaro and Harappa, which showcase the height of Harappan planning and monumental architecture. The civilization's extensive reach and economic integration are evident from specialized sites like Lothal, with its tidal dockyard, and Dholavira, known for its elaborate water management system. More recent excavations at sites like Rakhigarhi are further expanding our understanding of the scale and complexity of this vast ancient civilization.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the passage, the sites of Amri and Kot Diji are significant for understanding which aspect of the Indus Civilization?
(A) Its developmental stages
(B) The theories of its decline
(C) Its mature urban phase
(D) Its trade with Mesopotamia

277. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text as a characteristic feature of Indus city planning?
(A) Fortified citadels
(B) Gridded street layouts
(C) Advanced drainage systems
(D) Monumental temple structures

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278. The passage highlights Dholavira as a site particularly known for its:
(A) unique writing seals.
(B) elaborate water management system.
(C) extensive metal workshops.
(D) large tidal dockyard.

279. The text describes the Indus Civilization's urbanism as an expansion from what preceding settlement type?
(A) Temporary nomadic camps
(B) Megalithic burial sites
(C) Earlier village sites
(D) Palaeolithic rock shelters

280. Which of the following is identified as a key development that underpinned the urban transformation of the Indus Civilization?
(A) The introduction of iron tools
(B) The creation of a deciphered alphabetic script

ANSWERS

1. (B) Soan culture
The Soan culture represents a distinct early Lower Palaeolithic tradition primarily located in the Potwar plateau region. This industry is uniquely defined by the manufacture and use of pebble tools, specifically choppers and chopping tools. Unlike the bifacial hand-axe traditions found elsewhere, these implements were created by flaking rounded river pebbles to create sharp edges for various tasks.

2. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Acheulian culture constitutes a fundamental phase of the Lower Palaeolithic period across the Indian subcontinent. It is characterized by sophisticated bifacial tools like hand-axes and cleavers. The Kortalayar Valley in Tamil Nadu serves as a key area for the Madrasian facet of this tradition, demonstrating the widespread geographic reach and technological development of early hominid populations in India.

3. (C) Kortalayar Valley
Attirampakkam is a renowned archaeological site situated within the Kortalayar Valley near Chennai. It has provided critical evidence for the presence of the Acheulian culture in South India. Excavations at this location have revealed a significant assemblage of stone tools, including hand-axes and cleavers, which are essential for understanding the chronological sequence and tool-making techniques of the Indian Lower Palaeolithic.

4. (D) The Madrasian culture is considered separate from the Acheulian tradition.
Archaeological research identifies the Madrasian culture as a regional manifestation of the broader Acheulian tradition rather than a distinct entity. While the Soan culture is indeed defined by pebble tools, sites like Bhimbetka and Didwana confirm the extensive presence of Lower Palaeolithic occupations across diverse landscapes. The integration of Madrasian toolkits within the Acheulian framework is scientifically accepted in prehistory.

5. (C) It has yielded the earliest human fossil remains in India.
Hathnora, located on the banks of the Narmada River, holds immense significance in Indian palaeoanthropology. It is the site where the partial skull cap of a hominid, often referred to as Narmada Man, was discovered. This find provides the most direct evidence of middle Pleistocene human presence in the subcontinent, linking tool industries with actual biological remains of early human ancestors.

6. (B) Patne
Patne is an important prehistoric site located in Maharashtra, but it is primarily associated with the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods rather than the Acheulian. In contrast, Attirampakkam, Chirki-Nevasa, and Hunsgi are quintessential Acheulian localities. Patne is particularly famous for providing evidence of early human creativity, including fragments of engraved ostrich eggshells and sophisticated stone blade technologies used during the late Pleistocene.

7. (D) The Acheulian hand-axe industry found near Madras (Chennai).
The term Madrasian specifically refers to the Lower Palaeolithic industry identified by Robert Bruce Foote near Chennai. It characterizes a tradition dominated by bifacial tools, such as hand-axes and cleavers, made from quartzite. This industry is recognized as a southern variant of the Acheulian tradition, distinguishing it from the pebble-tool based Soan culture prevalent in the northwestern part of the subcontinent.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Narmada Valley serves as a vital corridor for prehistoric research due to its rich stratigraphic records and fossil discoveries. The identification of a hominid skull cap at Hathnora is a landmark event that confirms early human habitation in the region. This fossil provides a concrete biological context for the numerous Palaeolithic stone tools

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saw the emergence of the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBP), a deluxe, lustrous black pottery that represents a high point in ceramic technology. The NBP is a hallmark of the second urbanization in the Gangetic plains, corresponding with the Mahajanapada period. The distribution and period of each pottery type are essential for reconstructing settlement patterns and cultural sequences.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which pottery tradition is described as a deluxe, lustrous ware and is considered a hallmark of the second urbanization?
(A) Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP)
(B) Black and Red ware (BRW)
(C) Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
(D) Northern Black Polished Ware (NBP)

287. According to the passage, the Painted Grey Ware (PGW) is strongly associated with which period and region?
(A) The Neolithic period in Southern India
(B) The Mature Harappan period in the Indus Valley
(C) The Early Iron Age in the western Gangetic valley
(D) The Chalcolithic period in Central India

288. The text describes which pottery as having a very wide geographical and chronological distribution, spanning multiple cultural periods?
(A) Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
(B) Black and Red ware (BRW)
(C) Northern Black Polished Ware (NBP)
(D) Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP)

289. The unique firing technique resulting in a black interior and red exterior is a characteristic of which ceramic type?
(A) NBP
(B) OCP
(C) PGW
(D) BRW

290. Based on the sequence described in the passage, which pottery tradition is generally considered to precede the Northern Black Polished Ware in the Gangetic plains?
(A) Painted Grey Ware
(B) Sarcophagi ware
(C) Acheulian ware
(D) Madrasian ware

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The technological and social evolution in ancient India can be broadly traced through successive metallurgical ages. The Bronze/Copper Age encompasses a long period characterized by the initial and then widespread use of copper and its alloy, bronze. This age is not a monolithic entity but includes various chalcolithic village cultures as well as the sophisticated urbanism of the Indus Civilization. The general characteristics of this period include the development of metal tools and weapons that supplemented, and in some cases replaced, stone implements, fostering craft specialization and facilitating new forms of economic activity. The distribution of these cultures was widespread, with distinct regional manifestations. A subsequent and transformative shift occurred with the advent of the Iron Age. The introduction and mastery of iron metallurgy had profound consequences, leading to what is often termed an 'Urban Revolution,' particularly in the Gangetic plains. The general characteristics of the Iron Age include the production of more efficient tools for agriculture, such as iron ploughshares, which could clear dense forests and cultivate heavier soils, leading to a significant agricultural surplus. This economic base supported a renewed wave of urbanization, population growth, and the rise of large states or Mahajanapadas, fundamentally reshaping the political and social landscape of the subcontinent.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. The passage associates the term 'Urban Revolution' with the societal changes brought about during which period?
(A) The Mesolithic Period
(B) The Bronze/Copper Age
(C) The Iron Age
(D) The Neolithic Period

292. According to the text, what was a key advantage of iron tools during the Iron Age that facilitated agricultural expansion?
(A) Their ability to clear dense forests and

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cultivate heavy soils
(B) Their use as decorative items for the elite
(C) Their exclusive use in the creation of megalithic monuments
(D) Their symbolic importance in religious rituals only

293. The Bronze/Copper Age, as described in the passage, includes which of the following?
(A) Only the Indus Civilization
(B) Only Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups
(C) Only the period associated with Painted Grey Ware
(D) Both chalcolithic villages and the Indus Civilization

294. The passage suggests that the significant agricultural surplus generated during the Iron Age directly supported:
(A) the decline of all urban centers.
(B) the rise of large states and renewed urbanization.
(C) a return to nomadic pastoralism.
(D) the abandonment of metal technology.

295. How does the passage differentiate the Iron Age from the preceding Bronze/Copper Age?
(A) The Iron Age was exclusively rural, while the Bronze/Copper Age was urban.
(B) The Iron Age saw the first use of metal, while the Bronze/Copper Age used only stone.
(C) The Iron Age's technology catalyzed a new wave of urbanization and state formation.
(D) The Bronze/Copper Age was limited to southern India, while the Iron Age was in the north.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Megaliths constitute a significant and widespread archaeological phenomenon in ancient India, primarily associated with funerary and commemorative practices of the Iron Age and early historic periods. The concept of a megalith involves the construction of monuments using large stones, and these structures exhibit considerable regional and typological diversity. The syllabus identifies several distinct types, each with its own structural form and presumed function. The menhir is one of the simplest forms, consisting of a single large upright stone, likely serving as a memorial marker. The dolmen is a more complex structure, typically comprising two or more upright stones supporting a large horizontal capstone, forming a chamber-like enclosure often used for burials. A 'topical' is also listed as a type. Another common form is the cist, which is a box-grave lined with stone slabs, often buried underground and sometimes covered by a cairn. The cairn circle is a related feature, consisting of a heap of stones or rubble (cairn) enclosed by a circle of large boulders, frequently marking a burial site. Finally, the sarcophagi represent a different approach to burial, involving the use of terracotta coffins, which are often found within megalithic burial pits or cists. The study of these megalithic types provides crucial information about the burial customs, social structure, and belief systems of the associated communities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the passage, what is a menhir?
(A) A terracotta coffin used for burial
(B) A box-grave lined with stone slabs
(C) A heap of stones enclosed by a circle of boulders
(D) A single large upright stone serving as a memorial

297. A megalithic structure described as a chamber-like enclosure formed by two or more upright stones supporting a horizontal capstone is known as a:
(A) Dolmen
(B) Cist
(C) Cairn circle
(D) Sarcophagus

298. The passage defines a cist as which of the following?
(A) A single memorial stone
(B) A box-grave lined with stone slabs
(C) A terracotta coffin
(D) An upright stone referred to as a topical

299. What is the defining feature of a cairn circle as described in the text?
(A) A single, massive horizontal capstone
(B) A heap of stones surrounded by a circle of boulders
(C) The use of a terracotta coffin for the primary burial
(D) A subterranean pit-dwelling

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300. The passage indicates that sarcophagi, in the context of megaliths, refer to:
(A) terracotta coffins.
(B) large upright memorial stones.
(C) stone box-graves.
(D) circular arrangements of boulders.

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for the development of craft specializations, where individuals could focus on non-subsistence activities like pottery, tool-making, and weaving. This economic differentiation is considered a precursor to the formation of social stratification and distinct class structures. Concurrently, the need to manage land, water resources, surplus distribution, and inter-community relations likely spurred the development of rudimentary political institutions. Thus, the move towards food production was not merely an economic change but a catalyst for the foundation of complex societies with specialized labour, social hierarchies, and organized governance.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What does the passage identify as the primary driver of change during the Neolithic period?
(A) The development of microlithic technology
(B) The adoption of food production
(C) The beginning of metal usage
(D) The expansion of long-distance trade

267. According to the text, which of the following was a direct consequence of establishing permanent settlements?
(A) A decline in craft specialization
(B) A significant growth in population
(C) A decrease in social complexity
(D) A return to a nomadic lifestyle

268. The passage suggests that the development of craft specializations was made possible by:
(A) the surplus generated by food production.
(B) the demand for goods from foreign traders.
(C) the invention of a writing system.
(D) the need for sophisticated weaponry.

269. As inferred from the passage, the emergence of political institutions in the Neolithic period was likely related to the need to:
(A) organize large-scale hunting expeditions.
(B) conduct elaborate funeral rituals for all citizens.
(C) manage resources and inter-community relations.
(D) document historical events through writing.

270. The passage argues that the transition to agriculture was a catalyst for all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) the formation of class structures.
(B) the development of political institutions.
(C) the growth of sedentary communities.
(D) the decline of all forms of craft production.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The geographical and cultural landscape of Neolithic India is demonstrated by a wide array of archaeological sites distributed across the subcontinent. In the northern region, the Kashmir valley sites of Burzahom and Gufkral are distinctive for their pit-dwellings and unique bone tool industries. In the west and central parts of India, a cluster of Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites provides a complex picture of early farming communities; these include Ahar and Gilund in Rajasthan, and the Malwa culture sites of Nagada, Kayatha, Navdatoli, and Eran in Madhya Pradesh. Moving towards the Deccan plateau, the Jorwe culture is represented by numerous settlements in Maharashtra, such as Nevasa, Chandoli, Daimabad, and the extensively excavated site of Inamgaon. The site of Prakash also contributes to this regional picture. In Southern India, the Neolithic is characterized by ash-mounds and a distinct material culture found at sites like Maski, Brahmagiri, Sangankallu, Tekkalkota, Piklihal, and Nagarjunakonda. These southern sites reveal evidence of early agriculture and pastoralism. In the eastern and northeastern frontiers, Neolithic cultures are represented by sites such as Kuchai in Odisha, and Daojali Hading and Sarutadu in Assam, which often exhibit unique lithic traditions, including shouldered celts, indicating regional variation and potential connections with Southeast Asian Neolithic traditions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. Which pair of sites is located in the Kashmir region and is associated with the Neolithic period?
(A) Ahar and Gilund
(B) Daojali Hading and Sarutadu
(C) Burzahom and Gufkral
(D) Maski and Brahmagiri

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recovered throughout the valley's ancient river terraces.

9. (C) Lower, Middle, and Upper Palaeolithic
The Belan Valley in Uttar Pradesh is a crucial archaeological region that exhibits a remarkable cultural continuity. Excavations here have revealed a stratified sequence of tool assemblages spanning the Lower, Middle, and Upper Palaeolithic periods. This long-term record allows researchers to observe the evolution of lithic technology and changing subsistence patterns of prehistoric communities within a single geographical and environmental framework.

10. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Soan region is synonymous with the pebble tool culture of the northwest. Attirampakkam represents the Madrasian industry within the Kortalayar Valley. Hunsgi is a key Acheulian site situated in the Krishna Valley of Karnataka. Didwana, located in Rajasthan, provides significant evidence of Palaeolithic occupation in an arid environment, illustrating the diverse geographical distribution of early prehistoric settlements in India.

11. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
Bhimbetka, Chirki-Nevasa, and Hunsgi are well-documented sites containing Lower Palaeolithic remains. Bhimbetka exhibits long-term occupation, while Chirki-Nevasa and Hunsgi are classic Acheulian localities. However, the Kortalayar Valley is associated with the Madrasian Acheulian tradition rather than the Soan culture. The Soan culture is primarily found in the northwest Potwar region, characterized by its unique focus on pebble-based tool manufacture and use.

12. (B) Belan valley, Bhimbetka, and Nevasa
The Middle Palaeolithic period in India is characterized by a shift toward flake-based tool industries. Key sites like the Belan Valley, Bhimbetka, and Nevasa have provided extensive evidence of this transition. These locations yield specific tool types, such as scrapers and points, made from fine-grained stones. This period reflects technological advancements and adaptations to changing environmental conditions across the Indian subcontinent.

13. (C) Flake-based tools like scrapers, points, and borers
Technology during the Middle Palaeolithic period shifted from large core-based tools to smaller, more refined implements made from flakes. Archaeologists identify this phase by the prevalence of specialized tools like scrapers, points, and borers. These flakes were struck from prepared cores, demonstrating a more sophisticated understanding of lithic materials and a focused approach to creating diverse tools for specific survival tasks.

14. (D) Upper Palaeolithic
Renigunta in Andhra Pradesh and Billa Surgam caves are significant archaeological localities belonging to the Upper Palaeolithic period. These sites are known for their distinctive blade and burin industries. Billa Surgam is particularly notable for yielding bone tools alongside stone implements, providing rare evidence of the diverse materials utilized by prehistoric humans during the final stages of the Pleistocene epoch in India.

15. (A) Billa Surgam - Andhra Pradesh caves
Billa Surgam is a prominent cave site located in the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. It is recognized for its important Upper Palaeolithic remains, including bone tools and faunal evidence. This site offers valuable insights into cave-dwelling practices and the utilization of varied organic materials by early humans. Other mentioned regions like the Belan or Narmada valleys contain different prehistoric cultural sequences.

16. (B) Mesolithic
The emergence of the Mesolithic period is intrinsically linked to the environmental changes following the end of the Pleistocene. As the climate became warmer and more humid during the Holocene, new ecosystems flourished. These shifts in flora and fauna prompted human groups to develop innovative survival strategies, leading to the adoption of microlithic technology and a broader-spectrum hunting and gathering economy.

17. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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and ornaments. This era saw the transition from small farming villages to large, sophisticated cities with advanced technology, writing, and extensive international trade networks.

52. (D) The development and use of copper-based metallurgy
The transition to the Bronze or Copper Age is fundamentally defined by the technological advancement of metallurgy. Societies began to extract copper from ores and alloy it with tin to create bronze, which was harder and more durable. This innovation allowed for the production of superior tools and weapons, facilitating greater control over the environment and contributing to social stratification and urban growth.

53. (C) Iron Age
The "Urban Revolution" in the context of ancient North India is closely associated with the advent of the Iron Age. The widespread use of iron tools enabled more efficient agriculture and the clearing of dense forests in the Gangetic plains. These developments led to food surpluses, which in turn supported the rise of cities, the Mahajanapadas, and complex administrative and economic structures.

54. (B) The rise of Mahajanapadas and agricultural expansion
The Iron Age in India is a transformative period linked to the emergence of the first large states, known as Mahajanapadas. The adoption of iron technology, particularly iron ploughshares, allowed for the intensive cultivation of the fertile but heavy soils of the Gangetic valley. This agricultural expansion provided the economic foundation for the Second Urbanization and the growth of powerful regional political entities.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The adoption of iron was revolutionary because the metal was more abundant and durable than copper or bronze. Iron tools made it possible to clear the thick forests of the Ganga-Yamuna doab, vastly increasing arable land. This agricultural productivity sustained larger populations and facilitated the consolidation of political power into major kingdoms, fundamentally altering the socioeconomic landscape of ancient India.

56. (A) A prehistoric monument constructed from large stones
The term "Megalith" originates from the Greek words for "large" and "stone." In archaeology, it refers to diverse monuments built using massive stones, typically during the Neolithic, Chalcolithic, or Iron Ages. These structures are most common in South India and were primarily used for funerary purposes or to commemorate ancestors, serving as important markers of social organization and religious beliefs in prehistoric societies.

57. (C) Pyramid
Megalithic culture includes various specific structures such as menhirs (upright stones), dolmens (chambered tombs), and cists (stone box graves). Pyramids, while monumental stone structures, belong to a distinct architectural tradition, most notably in ancient Egypt, and are not classified as part of the megalithic tradition found in the Indian subcontinent. Indian megaliths are generally simpler in design and focused on communal burials.

58. (A) A single, large upright standing stone
A menhir is one of the simplest and most widespread types of megalithic monuments. It consists of a single large stone that is set upright in the ground. Menhirs could be several meters tall and were often erected as commemorative markers or memorials for deceased individuals. They are found throughout peninsular India, standing as solitary monuments or as part of larger megalithic complexes.

59. (D) Stone slabs supporting a flat capstone chamber
A dolmen is a type of megalithic tomb characterized by two or more upright stones supporting a large, flat horizontal capstone. This arrangement creates a chamber, which was often used for collective or individual burials. Dolmens are prominent features of the Iron Age megalithic culture in South India and represent sophisticated community effort in constructing enduring stone monuments for the deceased.

60. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Megalithic structures served various funerary functions. A cist is a stone-slab burial chamber, while a cairn circle consists of a heap of stones

craft specialization. However, the emergence of a uniform global language is not a documented consequence of this era. Instead, linguistic diversity likely increased as isolated agricultural communities developed their own unique cultural and social identities.

26. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Mesolithic sites are widely distributed across the Indian subcontinent. Langhnaj is a key site located in Gujarat, while Birbhanpur is found in West Bengal. Bagor represents one of the most important Mesolithic settlements in Rajasthan. Adamgarh is situated in Madhya Pradesh and is famous for its evidence of early animal domestication. Together, these sites demonstrate the widespread geographic extent of Mesolithic cultures.

27. (D) Kashmir
Burzahom and Gufkral are significant Neolithic sites located in the Kashmir Valley. These sites are particularly famous for their unique pit-dwellings, which were likely an adaptation to the cold regional climate. Besides residential structures, excavations have yielded various bone tools, stone implements, and evidence of early agricultural and pastoral practices, making them essential for understanding Neolithic life in the Himalayan region.

28. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
The Neolithic period brought about significant demographic and social transformations. Food production enabled substantial population growth and allowed individuals to specialize in various crafts. These changes contributed to social differentiation and the eventual formation of political institutions to manage resources. However, Neolithic societies were primarily sedentary rather than nomadic, as agriculture required permanent settlements to tend to crops and store harvests.

29. (C) The accumulation of surplus food and resources, leading to social differentiation
Class formation during the Neolithic period was a direct result of the shift to food production. As agricultural communities began to produce and store surplus resources, social inequality emerged. Some individuals or groups gained control over these surpluses, leading to disparities in wealth and status. This process created a more stratified society, distinguishing the Neolithic era from the more egalitarian hunting groups.

30. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Archaeological evidence confirms that Ahar and Gilund are significant sites representing Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultural phases in Rajasthan. Similarly, Chopani Mando is recognized as an important Mesolithic site in the Belan Valley, providing evidence for the transition from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Mesolithic. These sites are essential for reconstructing the prehistoric sequence and understanding the developmental stages of early human societies.

31. (A) Daojali Hading - Kashmir
Daojali Hading is an important Neolithic site located in the North Cachar Hills of Assam, not in Kashmir. It is known for stone tools and pottery that show cultural links with East and Southeast Asia. Conversely, Daimabad is in Maharashtra, Sangankallu is in Karnataka, and Kuchai is in Odisha. These sites reflect the diverse regional characteristics and widespread distribution of Neolithic cultures.

32. (B) Nagada, Kayatha, and Eran
The Chalcolithic cultures of Central India, particularly in the Malwa region, are well-documented at sites like Nagada, Kayatha, and Eran. These settlements are characterized by the use of copper tools alongside stone implements and the production of distinctive painted pottery. These sites provide valuable information regarding the village farming communities that flourished in the fertile plains of the Narmada and Chambal rivers.

33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Daimabad and Inamgaon are major Chalcolithic settlements in Maharashtra that represent the Jorwe culture. These sites provide extensive evidence of organized village life, including planned house layouts, specialized craft production, and sophisticated pottery traditions. Their development as farming communities was supported by advanced agricultural practices and water management systems, showcasing the socioeconomic complexity attained by Chalcolithic societies in the Deccan region.

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The Mesolithic era is defined by the widespread use of microliths, which were essential for adapting to post-glacial environments. As the climate warmed, hunters targeted smaller, faster game, necessitating more efficient and versatile weaponry. Microliths were designed to be hafted onto handles to create composite tools like arrows and sickles, facilitating more effective exploitation of diverse and changing food resources.

18. (A) Tools made by hafting microliths onto wood or bone handles
Composite tools represent a significant technological leap during the Mesolithic period. These implements were constructed by embedding small, sharp stone flakes, known as microliths, into grooves in wooden or bone shafts. By using adhesive resins, prehistoric humans created versatile weapons and tools, such as barbed spears, arrows, and sickles. This modular design allowed for easier repair and greater hunting efficiency.

19. (C) The beginning of settled agriculture and food production
While the Mesolithic period featured advanced microlithic technology and better environmental adaptation, it was primarily a phase of hunting and gathering. The transition to settled agriculture and systematic food production is the defining characteristic of the subsequent Neolithic period. Mesolithic communities remained mobile or semi-sedentary, focusing on broad-spectrum foraging and fishing rather than the intensive cultivation of crops and farming.

20. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Upper Palaeolithic cultures are well-represented in the Son and Belan Valleys, as well as at sites like Pushkar, Visadi, Renigunta, and Patne. The Gunjan Valley also serves as an important locality for this period. However, Upper Palaeolithic toolkits were characterized by specialized blade and burin technologies rather than being exclusively made from pebbles, which is a feature of earlier cultures.

21. (C) Mesolithic
Bagor, Tilwara, and Langhnaj are prominent sites associated with the Mesolithic period in western India. These locations have provided extensive evidence of microlithic industries and early animal domestication. Bagor, in particular, is one of the largest and best-documented Mesolithic settlements, offering insights into the transition from purely nomadic lifestyles to more semi-permanent habitations and the beginnings of early pastoral activities.

22. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
Prehistory is categorized based on technological progression, starting with the Lower Palaeolithic, which used large stone tools. This was followed by the Upper Palaeolithic, known for blade technology. The Mesolithic emerged during the Holocene, characterized by microliths. Finally, the Neolithic period began, marking the revolutionary transition to agriculture and settled life. This chronological order reflects the increasing complexity of human societies.

23. (D) Mesolithic burials and human skeletal remains
Sarai Nahar Rai, located in the Gangetic plain of Uttar Pradesh, is a vital Mesolithic site renowned for its burial evidence. Excavations have revealed several graves containing human skeletal remains, providing crucial data on the health, physical characteristics, and funerary practices of Mesolithic populations. This site highlights the social complexity and early rituals related to death that emerged among prehistoric hunting communities.

24. (A) The transition from hunting-gathering to food production
The Neolithic period is most significantly defined by the "Neolithic Revolution," which marked the fundamental shift from a nomadic hunting and gathering existence to a sedentary lifestyle based on food production. By domesticating plants and animals, human societies could produce a surplus of food. This economic change laid the groundwork for population growth, permanent settlements, and the eventual development of complex civilizations.

25. (C) The emergence of a uniform global language
The transition to food production during the Neolithic period caused profound social changes, including population expansion and the establishment of sedentary villages. Increased resource availability also allowed for

courses, such as the drying up of the Saraswati river. These changes would have disrupted the agricultural base and trade networks, leading to a gradual de-urbanization and population movement.

43. (B) 1, 3 and 4 only
Harappa and Mohenjodaro were indeed the primary urban centers of the Indus Civilization, which also saw the development of a sophisticated writing system. Recent discoveries confirm that Rakhigarhi is one of the largest sites in the civilization. However, the Indus Civilization was not confined strictly to the Indus Valley; it extended across vast regions including Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Afghanistan.

44. (B) Advanced system of water harvesting using reservoirs
Dholavira, located in the Rann of Kutch, is unique for its monumental architecture and advanced water engineering. Since the region was prone to water scarcity, the inhabitants constructed a series of massive stone-cut reservoirs to collect and store rainwater. This sophisticated system, combined with check dams and channels, demonstrates an extraordinary level of civic planning and adaptation to a challenging arid environment.

45. (C) The early Vedic period in the Gangetic doab
Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) is a distinctive ceramic tradition found mainly in the Indo-Gangetic divide and the upper Gangetic valley. Archaeologically, it is often associated with the late Harappan or early Vedic periods. The pottery is typically orange to red in color and is frequently found in a weathered, fragile condition, suggesting long exposure to water or moist soil conditions.

46. (D) A fine, glossy black surface exhibiting a metallic sheen
Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) is a high-quality ceramic characterized by its exceptionally smooth, lustrous, and metallic-looking black surface. This "deluxe" ware was produced using advanced firing techniques and served as a status symbol during the Second Urbanization in North India. Its emergence coincides with the rise of the Mahajanapadas and the expansion of trade and urban life.

47. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The chronological sequence of major pottery traditions begins with Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP), followed by the widespread Black and Red Ware (BRW). Subsequently, Painted Grey Ware (PGW) emerged during the early Iron Age. Finally, Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) appeared during the peak of urban growth in the Gangetic valley. This progression reflects the technological and social evolution of ancient Indian communities.

48. (B) Early Iron Age/Vedic period in the upper Gangetic valley
Painted Grey Ware (PGW) is a significant archaeological marker of the early Iron Age in North India. It is predominantly found in the upper Gangetic valley and the Indo-Gangetic divide. This fine, grey-colored pottery decorated with black geometric patterns is often associated with the later Vedic period, reflecting the material culture of communities that were transitioning into complex social organizations.

49. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Black and Red Ware (BRW) is a ubiquitous pottery tradition in ancient India, spanning from the Neolithic-Chalcolithic to the Iron Age. Its distinctive appearance, with a black interior and rim and a red exterior, was achieved through an "inverted firing" technique. In this process, pots were placed upside down in the kiln, causing the inside to be carbonized while the outside remained oxidized.

50. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
OCP, PGW, NBPW, and BRW represent major distinct stages and regions of Indian ceramic history. OCP is often water-logged, while PGW and NBPW are associated with different phases of the Iron Age and urban growth. BRW has a very broad usage period. However, these four types did not coexist simultaneously during the Mature Harappan phase, which featured its own characteristic red-and-black tradition.

51. (C) The Indus Valley Civilization
The Indus Valley Civilization is the primary representative of the Bronze Age in the Indian subcontinent. During this period, human societies achieved a high level of urbanism, characterized by the use of copper and bronze for making tools

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34. (A) Maski, Brahmagiri, and Piklihal
Maski, Brahmagiri, and Piklihal are prominent sites in the Deccan region associated with the Southern Neolithic-Chalcolithic phase. These locations are characterized by the presence of ashmounds, polished stone tools, and early evidence of cattle pastoralism and agriculture. These sites represent the transition from stone-using cultures to those incorporating copper, highlighting the unique cultural trajectory of prehistoric communities in southern India.

35. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Neolithic India is characterized by various regional sites. Gufkral represents the Kashmir tradition, while Navdatoli is a key locality in Central India. Piklihal and Tekkalkota are significant Southern Neolithic sites. Daojali Hading is a crucial Neolithic location in Northeast India. However, Sarutadu is also located in the northeastern region, specifically in Assam, rather than in the southern state of Karnataka.

36. (D) Madhya Pradesh
The prehistoric rock shelters of Bhimbetka and Adamgarh are located in Madhya Pradesh. Bhimbetka, a UNESCO World Heritage site, contains a vast collection of paintings that span from the Upper Palaeolithic to the historical period. These sites are essential for studying early human artistic expression and social life, providing a visual record of ancient hunting, dancing, and communal activities within a natural landscape.

37. (C) Hunting, dancing, and community life
The rock art at Bhimbetka offers a vivid glimpse into the daily lives of prehistoric humans. The paintings primarily depict animals, hunting expeditions, and various social activities such as dancing and community gatherings. These depictions reflect the close relationship between ancient people and their environment, as well as the importance of collective activities and rituals in the survival and social cohesion of groups.

38. (B) Indus Civilization
The Indus Civilization is characterized by significant advancements in metal technology, sophisticated art, and the development of a unique writing system. This Bronze Age civilization exhibited high levels of urban planning and social complexity. The use of bronze for tools, the creation of detailed seals and figurines, and the emergence of a logo-syllabic script are hallmarks that distinguish it from earlier prehistoric cultures.

39. (D) A grid-iron pattern of streets, with advanced drainage systems
The most remarkable feature of Indus Civilization urbanism is its highly organized city planning. Major cities like Harappa and Mohenjodaro were built on a grid-iron pattern, with streets intersecting at right angles. Furthermore, these cities featured sophisticated drainage and sanitation systems, with covered drains along the streets. This level of standardization and public hygiene highlights a strong centralized authority and advanced engineering knowledge.

40. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Each major Indus site features unique architectural elements. Lothal is famous for its artificial dockyard, indicating maritime trade. Kalibangan has yielded evidence of a ploughed field, reflecting early agricultural techniques. Mohenjodaro is home to the iconic Great Bath, likely used for ritual purposes. Dholavira is distinguished by its sophisticated water management system, consisting of large reservoirs and channels to store scarce rainwater effectively.

41. (C) The early or pre-Harappan stages leading to the Indus Civilization
Amri and Kot Diji are critical archaeological sites that represent the formative or Early Harappan phase. These settlements show the transition from regional village cultures to the highly standardized urban society of the Mature Harappan period. Findings at these sites include early forms of pottery and architectural styles that laid the foundation for the subsequent development of the vast Indus Civilization across the subcontinent.

42. (A) A combination of environmental changes, such as climate shifts and river course changes
Scholars believe the decline of the Indus Civilization was a complex process driven by multiple environmental factors. Changes in monsoon patterns led to increasing aridity, while tectonic activities likely caused shifts in river

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enclosed by a ring of boulders. Sarcophagi are legged terracotta coffins used for interring remains. A menhir is a solitary upright stone. These diverse monument types reflect the complex religious and social practices associated with death in ancient societies.

61. (C) Hunsgi
Hunsgi, located in the Gulbarga district of Karnataka, is a vital Lower Palaeolithic site in the Krishna Valley. It is recognized as an extensive Acheulian site complex where numerous finished tools and manufacturing debris have been found. The presence of limestone as the primary raw material for these hand-axes and cleavers highlights the adaptability of prehistoric humans to locally available resources.

62. (D) Lower Palaeolithic and Middle Palaeolithic
Nevasa is a key archaeological site in Maharashtra that has provided a continuous record of the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic periods. The site is famous for the discovery of distinct flake-based tool industries, which were first identified as "Middle Palaeolithic" in the Indian context. Nevasa serves as a reference point for understanding the transition and refinement of lithic technology over these consecutive phases.

63. (A) Lothal
Lothal is a prominent urban site of the Mature Harappan period, specifically known for its maritime dockyard and bead manufacturing. It belongs to the Bronze Age and does not contain evidence of Middle Palaeolithic tool industries. Conversely, the Narmada valley, Bhimbetka, and Nevasa are well-documented regions that have yielded substantial lithic evidence belonging to the flake-tool dominated Middle Palaeolithic period.

64. (D) All of the above
Upper Palaeolithic sites are scattered across various ecological zones in India. Patne in Maharashtra is known for engraved ostrich eggshells, while Billa Surgam in Andhra Pradesh is a significant cave site. The Gunjan Valley in Madhya Pradesh and Visadi in Gujarat are also important localities of this period. Collectively, these sites show the widespread presence of advanced blade-using communities across the diverse landscape.

65. (B) Adaptation to post-Pleistocene environments
The Mesolithic period was defined by the transition from the cold Pleistocene to the warmer Holocene epoch. This change in climate led to shifts in vegetation and animal populations, requiring human societies to adapt their survival strategies. These adaptations resulted in a more broad-spectrum economy, utilizing microlithic technology for hunting smaller game and fishing, and establishing semi-permanent settlements.

66. (A) Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic
Chopani Mando, situated in the Belan Valley, is a critical site for understanding the transition from the late Pleistocene to the Holocene. It provides a stratigraphic sequence that bridges the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. The site demonstrates a shift from blade-based tools to microliths and reveals early evidence of semi-permanent dwellings and incipient food gathering, illustrating prehistoric cultural evolution.

67. (C) Small, mobile bands of hunter-gatherers
Social organization during the Mesolithic period primarily consisted of small, highly mobile bands of hunter-gatherers. These groups moved across different landscapes to exploit seasonal food resources. While some areas show signs of semi-permanent habitation, the overall structure remained relatively egalitarian and flexible. This mobile lifestyle allowed Mesolithic people to effectively navigate and survive within the varying environments of the post-Pleistocene era.

68. (D) Neolithic
The "Neolithic Revolution" focuses on the economic and social transformations triggered by the shift to food production. By cultivating crops and domesticating animals, human societies moved toward a more sedentary existence. This change led to population growth, the development of permanent villages, and increased social complexity. The study of the Neolithic period is essential for understanding the foundations of subsequent settled civilizations.

69. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The transition to agriculture in the Neolithic period necessitated a fundamental shift from nomadic to sedentary lifestyles. To successfully

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grow crops, communities needed to remain in one location throughout the planting, growing, and harvesting cycles. Furthermore, the resulting food surpluses required permanent structures for storage. This economic requirement led to the establishment of the world's first stable and enduring village settlements.

70. (B) Daojali Hading
Daojali Hading is a prominent Neolithic site situated in the North Cachar Hills of Assam. It represents the early farming communities of Northeast India. Excavations at this site have uncovered stone tools and pottery that exhibit distinct cultural connections with East and Southeast Asia. This location provides crucial evidence for the diverse regional developments that occurred during the Neolithic period across the Indian subcontinent.

71. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Each prehistoric period is identified by specific technological markers. The Lower Palaeolithic is associated with pebble tools and hand-axes. The Mesolithic period is defined by tiny stone microliths. Neolithic cultures are recognized for their polished stone celts used in early farming. The Iron Age represents a major shift toward metal-based agriculture and warfare, characterized by the widespread use of iron ploughshares.

72. (B) Individuals focusing on skills like pottery or weaving
Craft specialization emerged as a significant development in Neolithic societies. As food production created surpluses, not all members of the community were required for daily food procurement. This allowed some individuals to devote their time to refining specific skills, such as making sophisticated pottery, weaving textiles, or crafting specialized stone tools. This division of labor led to increased economic complexity and social differentiation.

73. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Chalcolithic sites are distributed throughout Central India, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. Key locations include Kayatha and Eran in the Malwa region, and Chandoli, Nevasa, Prakash, and Daimabad in Maharashtra. Ahar and Gilund represent the Banas culture of Rajasthan. While these settlements featured organized village life and specialized crafts, they were not urban-level cities; true urbanization emerged with the Indus Civilization.

74. (A) Ashmounds
Piklihal, located in the Raichur district of Karnataka, is a major site of the Southern Neolithic tradition. It is particularly famous for its large ashmounds, which are accumulations of burnt cattle dung and organic waste. These mounds reflect the intensive pastoral activities and the importance of cattle within these early farming communities, serving as unique ritual or functional markers of their culture.

75. (B) Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic
The rock art at sites like Bhimbetka and Adamgarh provides a visual record primarily from the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. These paintings depict animals and hunting scenes characteristic of the late Pleistocene and early Holocene environments. The artistic transition reflects the evolving relationship between humans and their surroundings as they moved from nomadic hunting to the broad-spectrum foraging of the Mesolithic era.

76. (B) The formation of the Indus Civilization
The emergence of the Indus Civilization was preceded by a significant expansion of village settlements and advancements in metal technology during the pre-Harappan period. As agricultural productivity increased and trade networks expanded, these early farming communities became more interconnected and complex. These developments provided the demographic and technological foundation for the eventual rise of the first sophisticated urban centers in the Indus valley.

77. (D) Inamgaon
Inamgaon is a significant Chalcolithic site located in Maharashtra, belonging to a later period than the formative stages of the Indus Civilization. Conversely, Amri, Kot Diji, and the early phase of Kalibangan are recognized as pre-Harappan or early Harappan sites. These locations provide the archaeological evidence for the cultural and technological developments that directly led to the Mature Harappan urban civilization.

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78. (B) Undeciphered, logo-syllabic script found mainly on seals
The writing system of the Indus Civilization remains one of the greatest mysteries of ancient history. It is a logo-syllabic script, consisting of several hundred distinct signs, and is most commonly found on steatite seals and copper tablets. Despite numerous attempts by scholars worldwide, the script has not been conclusively deciphered, and the language it represents remains unidentified, leaving much about their administration unknown.

79. (C) Harappa
Harappa was the first city of this ancient civilization to be excavated in the 1920s, which is why archaeologists often refer to the entire culture as the Harappan Civilization. Located in the Punjab province of Pakistan, Harappa served as a major urban center. Its discovery fundamentally changed our understanding of Indian history, revealing the existence of a sophisticated Bronze Age society that flourished thousands of years ago.

80. (A) 1, 2, 4, 3
Indian prehistory follows a clear chronological sequence. It began with the Lower Palaeolithic Acheulian culture at Attirampakkam. Next came the Mesolithic period, characterized by microliths at Bagor. This was followed by the Neolithic settlements like Burzahom, where humans first practiced agriculture. Finally, the sequence reached its peak with the highly urbanized Mature Harappan civilization, as seen in cities like Mohenjodaro in the Indus Valley.

81. (C) Haryana
Rakhigarhi is a monumental Harappan site located in the Hisar district of Haryana. Recent archaeological investigations have identified it as one of the largest and most significant metropolises of the Indus Civilization. The site contains massive planned structures, advanced drainage systems, and evidence of specialized industries, providing critical insights into the scale and complexity of urban life in the eastern Harappan world.

82. (A) It is concentrated in the Upper Gangetic basin and associated with the Early Iron Age.
Painted Grey Ware (PGW) is a distinct ceramic tradition predominantly found in the upper Gangetic plains and the Indo-Gangetic divide. It dates to the early Iron Age and is often linked with the expansion of later Vedic communities. This fine pottery, featuring black geometric designs on a grey surface, marks a significant cultural phase preceding the peak of urbanization in ancient India.

83. (C) A terracotta coffin, often with legs
In the context of South Indian megalithic burials, a sarcophagus refers to a large terracotta coffin used for interring the remains of the deceased. These coffins were often designed with multiple legs and were placed within stone burial chambers or pits. Sarcophagi were frequently accompanied by grave goods like pottery and iron tools, reflecting the complex funerary rituals and social status of the period.

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84. (B) Iron technology
The Second Urbanization in the Gangetic plains was driven by the widespread adoption of iron technology. Iron tools and ploughshares allowed for the large-scale clearance of dense forests and more effective cultivation of the fertile alluvium. This led to massive food surpluses, which supported the growth of powerful states known as Mahajanapadas and the emergence of bustling commercial and urban centers.

85. (B) 1, 3 and 4
Megalithic culture features various monument types. A menhir is a solitary upright stone marker, while a cist is a subterranean burial chamber built from stone slabs. Cairn circles consist of stone heaps surrounded by boulders. However, a dolmen is not a terracotta coffin; it is a chambered tomb made of large stone slabs supporting a horizontal capstone. Terracotta coffins are referred to as sarcophagi.

86. (A) Hunting fast-moving small animals from a distance
The development of the bow and arrow was a critical technological innovation of the Mesolithic period. This invention allowed hunters to target fast-moving game and birds from a safer distance with greater accuracy. By using microliths as arrowheads, prehistoric humans could exploit a wider range of food resources in the changing

environment, increasing their subsistence security and hunting efficiency.

87. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Hathnora, situated in the Narmada valley, is a site of global palaeoanthropological importance. It is the location where a partial hominid fossil skull cap was discovered in 1982. This find provides the only direct evidence of a Pleistocene-era human ancestor in the Indian subcontinent. The discovery serves as a vital link between the abundant Palaeolithic tool industries and the biological history of early humans.

88. (B) Belan Valley
The Belan Valley in Uttar Pradesh is one of the most significant regions for prehistoric research in India. Its thick riverine sediments have preserved a continuous stratigraphic sequence containing tool assemblages from the Lower, Middle, and Upper Palaeolithic periods. This provides a clear evolutionary record of stone tool technology, making it a key reference site for establishing the prehistoric chronology of the subcontinent.

89. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indus Civilization is notable for its high degree of standardization, particularly in the production of burnt bricks with a consistent 4:2:1 ratio and a uniform system of weights and measures. This uniformity across geographically distant cities like Harappa and Mohenjodaro indicates the existence of an effective administrative system, facilitating large-scale trade and organized urban governance during the Bronze Age.

90. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Pottery traditions are key indicators of archaeological phases. OCP is often associated with the Copper Hoards and post-Harappan cultures. PGW is a marker for the early Iron Age and later Vedic period. NBPW reflects the peak of the Second Urbanization and the Mahajanapadas. BRW has a long duration, bridging the Chalcolithic and early Iron Age. Together, they define the material culture sequence of ancient North India.

91. (B) Emergence of sedentary lifestyles and village communities
The most profound social impact of the transition to food production during the Neolithic era was the establishment of sedentary lifestyles. Unlike their nomadic hunter-gatherer ancestors, agriculturalists needed to remain in one place to cultivate crops and store food. This change led to the formation of permanent village communities, which became the fundamental units of social organization, eventually paving the way for urbanization.

92. (C) Eastern and Northeastern India
The sites of Kuchai in Odisha and Sarutadu in Assam are essential for understanding the Neolithic period in eastern and northeastern India. These locations show that Neolithic practices, including the use of ground stone tools and early agriculture, were not confined to the northwest or south. These eastern cultures exhibit unique regional traits and suggest potential interactions with neighboring regions in East and Southeast Asia.

93. (C) Bifacially flaked hand-axes and cleavers
The Acheulian culture is a globally recognized phase of the Lower Palaeolithic, defined by the systematic production of bifacial stone tools. In India, this tradition is characterized by symmetrical hand-axes and cleavers crafted by flaking both sides of a stone core. These tools represent a significant cognitive advancement, as they required careful planning and skill to produce standardized shapes for various heavy-duty tasks.

94. (C) Upper Palaeolithic
Visadi, located in the Panchmahals district of Gujarat, is a notable archaeological site belonging to the Upper Palaeolithic period. Excavations at this site have yielded a distinctive blade tool industry, which reflects the advanced lithic technology used by late Pleistocene humans in western India. Visadi provides valuable data for understanding how prehistoric groups adapted to the specific ecological conditions of the region during this important cultural phase.

95. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Mesolithic sites are found across India, with Bagor in Rajasthan being one of the largest settlements. Adamgarh provides early evidence of animal domestication, while Sarai Nahar Rai

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has yielded important skeletal remains. Langhnaj is a key Mesolithic locality in Gujarat. However, Birbhanpur is located in West Bengal, not Tamil Nadu. Together, these sites reflect a widespread and diverse Mesolithic cultural landscape across the entire Indian subcontinent.

96. (C) Megalithic burial structures
Cists and dolmens are two primary forms of burial monuments within the megalithic tradition. A cist is a box-like chamber made of stone slabs placed underground, while a dolmen is a chambered tomb constructed of large upright stones supporting a horizontal capstone. Both types were used to inter human remains and were often accompanied by grave goods, signifying the importance of ancestor worship and funerary rituals.

97. (A) The emergence of fortified cities, coinage, and new religious philosophies
The Second Urbanization during the Iron Age in the Gangetic valley was a period of immense social and economic transformation. It saw the rise of large fortified cities, the introduction of punch-marked coinage for trade, and the emergence of influential religious movements like Buddhism and Jainism. This era was characterized by increased social stratification and the consolidation of political power within the major kingdoms known as Mahajanapadas.

98. (A) Burzahom, Gufkral, Piklihal, Daojali Hading
The Neolithic period is characterized by early farming villages and polished stone tools. Burzahom and Gufkral are iconic sites in Kashmir, known for pit-dwellings. Piklihal in Karnataka is famous for its southern Neolithic ashmounds. Daojali Hading represents the Neolithic tradition of Northeast India. Other options include sites from different periods like the Palaeolithic (Attirampakkam), Mesolithic (Bagor), or the urban Indus Civilization (Lothal).

99. (B) A hat-stone or umbrella-stone, typical of the Kerala region
In the context of Indian megaliths, a "topical" or "hat-stone" refers to a specific type of monument known as a Topikal or umbrella-stone. These are predominantly found in the state of Kerala. They consist of a large, hemispherical capstone supported by four slanting stone slabs, resembling an umbrella. These unique structures served as funerary monuments and represent a localized variation of the broader megalithic tradition.

100. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
Technological evolution in India began with the early pebble tools of the Soan culture in the Lower Palaeolithic. This was followed by the Mesolithic emergence of tiny microliths. Later, the Bronze Age witnessed the peak of the Indus Civilization with its planned cities. Finally, the Iron Age brought about the widespread use of iron for tools and weapons, facilitating the Second Urbanization and major agricultural expansion across the subcontinent.

101. (B) Mesolithic
The Mesolithic period began at the start of the Holocene epoch, which followed the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age. This geological transition brought about warmer and wetter climates, leading to significant changes in vegetation and wildlife. Human societies adapted to these new conditions by developing microlithic tools and a broader-spectrum hunting and gathering economy, marking a distinct cultural shift from the earlier Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer way of life.

102. (C) Attirampakkam
Attirampakkam is a renowned site for the Madrasian Acheulian culture, located in the Kortalayar Valley near Chennai. It has provided an extensive collection of bifacial hand-axes and cleavers made from quartzite. The site is critical for establishing the long history of human occupation in South India and understanding the technological characteristics of the Acheulian tradition, distinguishing it from the pebble-tool focused industries found in the northwest.

103. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Neolithic transition to agriculture provided a more stable and controllable food source, which supported larger populations. However, this sedentary lifestyle also introduced new challenges. Concentrated settlements and the presence of domesticated animals increased the risk of infectious diseases. Furthermore, a reliance on specific crops made these communities more vulnerable to total food

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169. (B) It improved the efficiency and safety of hunting.
The invention of the bow and arrow in the Mesolithic period fundamentally transformed hunting. This technology allowed hunters to accurately strike faster and smaller game from a significant distance, reducing the physical risk to the hunter. By incorporating microliths as sharp arrowheads, these weapons were more effective and allowed humans to exploit a wider variety of animals in the changing environment, leading to more secure and varied food supplies.

170. (C) Daimabad
Daimabad is a major Chalcolithic site located in the Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra, belonging to the Deccan regional group. Conversely, Nagada, Kayatha, and Eran are key settlements situated in the Malwa region of Central India. These Malwa sites are characterized by their own unique pottery and cultural traits, while Daimabad is famous for being the largest settlement of its kind in Maharashtra, showing strong cultural development in the region.

171. (B) Rapid urban growth and social complexity facilitated by new technology
The "Urban Revolution" of the Iron Age refers to the emergence of the Second Urbanization in India. This phase was characterized by the development of large, fortified cities and the rise of the Mahajanapadas. This growth was facilitated by the widespread use of iron tools, which enabled agricultural surpluses and spurred trade and craft specialization. These changes led to increased social stratification and the formation of the first large historical states.

172. (A) A burial in a terracotta coffin
In the context of the megalithic culture of South India, a sarcophagus refers to a burial practice where the deceased's remains are placed inside a large terracotta coffin. These coffins often featured multiple legs and were designed for specific rituals. They were typically buried within stone-lined pits or chambers, reflecting the specialized funerary practices and social rituals that characterized these Iron Age communities in the peninsular region of India.

173. (A) The origins and development of the Indus Civilization.
Amri, Kot Diji, and Kalibangan are vital sites for understanding the "Early Harappan" phase. These settlements show the early development of planned architecture, standardized pottery, and administrative markers like seals. The evolution observed at these locations provided the demographic and technological basis for the subsequent Mature Harappan urban civilization. These sites help bridge the gap between simple village life and the complex urbanization seen in Mohenjodaro and Harappa.

174. (B) Painted Grey Ware (PGW) is associated with the Early Iron Age.
Painted Grey Ware (PGW) is a key archaeological marker for the Early Iron Age in North India, particularly in the upper Gangetic valley. It serves as a diagnostic pottery type that predates the peak urbanization of the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) period. PGW is often found in sites mentioned in later Vedic texts, suggesting a cultural link between this material culture and the societal changes described in early historical literature.

175. (A) 1, 2, and 3
The Mesolithic period is defined by several key features, including the widespread use of microlithic tools and an adaptation to post-Pleistocene environmental changes. This era also saw the first signs of animal domestication in some regions. However, the rise of urban centers and the extensive use of iron are characteristics of later periods—specifically the Bronze Age and the Iron Age—which reflect a higher degree of social and technological complexity.

176. (C) Lower Palaeolithic
The Lower Palaeolithic is the earliest phase of human history in the Indian subcontinent. It is characterized by the appearance of the first stone tool traditions, specifically the Soan pebble-tool culture in the northwest and the Acheulian hand-axe culture across much of the region. These tool industries represent the earliest evidence of human activity, showing how ancient ancestors interacted with their environment hundreds of thousands of years ago in India.

177. (A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

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settlements are characterized by the presence of large ashmounds, polished stone tools, and evidence of a cattle-oriented pastoral economy alongside early agriculture. These sites highlight the distinct regional trajectory and social practices of prehistoric farming communities in the southern regions of the subcontinent.

113. (C) Neolithic and later historical periods
Nagarjunakonda is an important multi-cultural site located in the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. It has yielded significant remains from the Neolithic period, including stone tools and early evidence of settled life. Furthermore, the site is world-famous for its extensive ruins from later historical periods, particularly the Buddhist structures associated with the Ikshvaku dynasty. This highlights the long-standing religious and cultural importance of the region.

114. (B) The first use of writing, urbanism, and complex social structures
The Bronze Age, most famously represented by the Indus Civilization in India, marked a peak in human social and technological evolution. This period saw the first widespread use of metal alloys like bronze, the development of urban centers with planned layouts, and the introduction of writing. These advancements were accompanied by increased social stratification and the creation of complex economic and administrative systems.

115. (D) All of the above
Megalithic culture is primarily defined by various types of funerary and commemorative monuments. Menhirs, dolmens, cists, and cairn circles were all used to mark burial sites or inter human remains. Sarcophagi were terracotta coffins used within these burials. Together, these monuments reflect the deep-seated religious beliefs and the significant communal effort dedicated to honoring the deceased in ancient societies, particularly across peninsular India.

116. (C) Neolithic Age (or Stone Age in general)
The widespread adoption of metal technology for manufacturing primary tools marks a fundamental transition in human history. This shift from using exclusively stone to incorporating copper, and later bronze and iron, signifies the end of the Stone Age, including the Neolithic period. The use of metal allowed for more efficient tools, which facilitated the development of larger settlements, complex social hierarchies, and eventually, the rise of urban civilizations.

117. (B) PGW → NBPW
In the archaeological sequence of the Gangetic plains, Painted Grey Ware (PGW) is a characteristic pottery of the early Iron Age. It is stratigraphically followed by Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW), which coincides with the Second Urbanization and the rise of major historical states. This transition reflects the increasing technological sophistication and socioeconomic complexity of ancient Indian societies as they moved toward large-scale urban life and political consolidation.

118. (B) A Lower Palaeolithic culture characterized by bifacial tool types.
The Acheulian culture is a key phase of the Lower Palaeolithic period, defined by the systematic production of bifacial stone tools. This tradition is characterized by symmetrical hand-axes and cleavers, which were used for a variety of purposes. In India, the Acheulian culture is widespread and represents a significant cognitive step forward, where early humans planned and crafted standardized tools for specific survival tasks.

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119. (B) A burial pit covered by rubble and encircled by boulders.
A cairn circle is a prominent type of megalithic monument common in South India. It typically consists of a burial pit that is filled or covered with a heap of loose stones or rubble (the cairn) and then demarcated by a circular arrangement of large boulders. These structures served as visible markers for graves and are often found in large cemeteries, reflecting organized communal funerary practices during the Iron Age.

120. (C) A sequence of Lower, Middle, and Upper Palaeolithic sites
The Belan Valley is a unique archaeological landscape that contains a remarkably long and continuous record of human occupation. Its sedimentary layers have yielded tool industries representing the Lower, Middle, and Upper Palaeolithic periods. This rare sequence allows researchers to study the evolution of human technology and adaptation to changing

environmental conditions within a single geographical area over hundreds of thousands of years.

121. (B) A general warming trend and shifts in flora and fauna
The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene brought about a significant warming of the climate. This environmental change caused the melting of glaciers and led to shifts in vegetation patterns and animal species. These new ecosystems prompted human societies to adapt, resulting in the development of the Mesolithic culture. This period is characterized by microlithic tools used for hunting smaller, more agile game and a reliance on aquatic resources.

122. (B) A subsistence strategy of hunting smaller game and fishing
The Mesolithic economy was a direct adaptation to the post-glacial environment. As large Pleistocene fauna disappeared, human groups shifted their focus toward hunting smaller, faster game like deer and wild boar. There was also a significant increase in the use of aquatic resources, such as fish and mollusks. This broader-spectrum hunting and gathering was facilitated by the invention of microlithic tools and composite weapons.

123. (B) The knowledge of seed selection and planting cycles
The transition to the Neolithic period required humans to develop entirely new sets of competencies related to food production. This included an intimate knowledge of plant life cycles, the ability to select the best seeds for cultivation, and an understanding of seasonal planting and harvesting. These specialized skills were fundamental for the successful domestication of crops and provided the foundation for the sedentary agricultural way of life.

124. (B) Evidence of pit-dwellings and a unique tool industry
Burzahom and Gufkral are iconic Neolithic sites in the Kashmir Valley, distinguished by their unique pit-dwellings. These underground residential structures provided protection against the harsh local winters. In addition to these architectural features, the sites have yielded a specialized industry of polished stone and bone tools. These locations offer critical evidence for the unique regional adaptations of Neolithic farming and herding communities in the Himalayan region.

125. (C) Inamgaon
Inamgaon is a significant Chalcolithic site located on the banks of the Ghod River in Maharashtra. It is a major settlement of the Jorwe culture and has provided extensive evidence of sedentary village life, including planned rectangular and circular houses. Excavations have revealed sophisticated pottery, copper objects, and early agricultural practices, making it a key site for understanding the socioeconomic complexity of Deccan farming communities.

126. (A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Mohenjodaro is indeed famous for its meticulous grid-iron street planning and sophisticated drainage. However, this high level of urban organization was not unique to Mohenjodaro; it was a defining characteristic of other major Indus sites like Harappa, Kalibangan, and Lothal. This standardization of city layouts across a vast geographic area indicates a strong centralized authority or shared civic principles that governed the entire Indus Civilization.

127. (C) The Gangetic doab and adjoining regions
Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) is a significant ceramic tradition primarily concentrated in the Indo-Gangetic divide and the upper Gangetic valley. This pottery type is generally associated with the early Iron Age or the late Harappan phase in North India. Its presence reflects the material culture of early communities inhabiting the fertile alluvial plains and serves as an important archaeological marker for reconstructing the region's protohistoric sequence.

128. (B) Northern Black Polished Ware
NBPW stands for Northern Black Polished Ware, which is a high-quality ceramic characterized by its glossy, metallic black finish. This ware was manufactured using advanced firing techniques and is widely found across North India. It serves as a key archaeological marker for the Second Urbanization and the rise of historical states like the Mahajanapadas, reflecting the sophisticated

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craftsmanship and increased social complexity of the period.

129. (B) Funerary and commemorative practices
Megaliths are large stone structures primarily associated with honoring the dead. They encompass a wide variety of monuments, including burial chambers like dolmens and cists, as well as commemorative markers like menhirs. These structures reflect the communal efforts and religious beliefs of ancient societies, particularly concerning ancestor worship and the afterlife. Most megalithic sites in the Indian subcontinent served as cemeteries or ritual spaces.

130. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Archaeological features are tied to specific cultures. Microlithic technology is a hallmark of the Mesolithic period. Advanced grid-pattern city planning is the defining trait of the Indus Civilization. Pit-dwellings are a unique adaptation found in Neolithic Kashmir. The Acheulian hand-axe represents the primary tool type of the Lower Palaeolithic. Together, these markers help archaeologists identify and study the progression of prehistoric human societies across India.

131. (B) The Potwar plateau in the subcontinent's northwest
The Soan culture is a distinct Lower Palaeolithic tradition located in the Potwar plateau region, which is now part of Pakistan. This culture is primarily characterized by the use of pebble tools, such as choppers and chopping tools, which were created from river-worn cobbles. The Soan industry represents a separate technological lineage from the bifacial Acheulian hand-axe tradition, highlighting the diverse cultural developments occurring in different regions.

132. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Bhimbetka is a UNESCO World Heritage site of immense importance, containing evidence of human occupation from the Lower Palaeolithic to the historical period. It is world-renowned for its vast collection of rock art, which depicts hunting, dancing, and various aspects of daily life. However, Bhimbetka was a site of rock shelters used by hunter-gatherers and was never an urban city belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization.

133. (C) Upper Palaeolithic
Pushkar, located in the Ajmer district of Rajasthan, is an important archaeological site that has yielded significant evidence from the Upper Palaeolithic period. Findings include specialized stone tool industries, particularly blade and burin types. This site provides valuable insights into how prehistoric groups adapted to the specific ecological conditions of western India during the late Pleistocene epoch, contributing to our broader understanding of prehistory in the subcontinent.

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134. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The invention of composite tools during the Mesolithic period was a major technological leap. By hafting small microliths into wooden or bone handles, prehistoric humans could create more effective and versatile implements. This modular design allowed for the construction of tools like barbed arrows and sickles. Furthermore, if a single microlith broke, it could be easily replaced, making the overall tool more durable and efficient for hunting.

135. (B) Rajasthan
Tilwara is a well-known Mesolithic site located in the Barmer district of Rajasthan. Like other sites in the region, such as Bagor, Tilwara provides extensive evidence of microlithic technology and early human activities. Findings at this site include a variety of stone implements and clues regarding the lifestyle and subsistence strategies of Mesolithic communities in the semi-arid environment of western India during the early Holocene.

136. (A) The adoption of food production and agriculture
The "Neolithic Revolution" was sparked by the shift to food production, which had profound socioeconomic consequences. By cultivating crops and domesticating animals, human communities were able to settle permanently in one location. This sedentary lifestyle led to significant population growth and allowed for the development of specialized skills, known as craft specialization. These changes transformed human society from small, mobile bands into complex village communities.

The technology of the Upper Palaeolithic period represents a significant advancement over earlier phases. It is characterized by the production of long, thin flakes known as blades, which were struck from prepared stone cores. These blades were then fashioned into various specialized tools, most notably the burin, used for engraving and bone-working. This shift toward lighter, more efficient toolkits reflects the increasing cognitive and technical abilities of prehistoric humans.

154. (C) The deliberate cultivation of plants and animals
In the context of the Neolithic Revolution, "food production" refers to the fundamental change from reliance on wild resources to the systematic cultivation of domesticated plants and the breeding of animals. This deliberate intervention in nature allowed human societies to generate a predictable and surplus food supply. This economic transformation was the cornerstone of the Neolithic period, enabling the development of permanent settlements and more complex social structures worldwide.

155. (D) Nagarjunakonda
Nagarjunakonda, located in Andhra Pradesh, represents one of the southernmost extents of the Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultural complex. While Neolithic sites are widespread in South India, Nagarjunakonda provides evidence of the transition into the Chalcolithic phase in the Krishna river valley. Sites like Burzahom (Kashmir), Ahar (Rajasthan), and Navdatoli (Central India) are situated significantly further north, representing the diverse regional developments of early farming and metal-using cultures.

156. (B) Population growth and successful settlement of new areas
During the pre-Harappan period, the marked increase in the number and size of village sites across the Indus basin indicates a significant demographic expansion. This growth was fueled by successful agricultural techniques and early metal technology, which allowed communities to sustain larger populations and inhabit new geographical regions. These flourishing sedentary settlements provided the socioeconomic foundation and interconnected networks that eventually culminated in the Mature Harappan urban civilization.

157. (D) Dholavira - Absence of water management
Dholavira is world-renowned among Indus sites for its advanced water management system. Located in the arid Rann of Kutch, the city's inhabitants built a sophisticated network of massive stone-cut reservoirs and channels to harvest and store rainwater. Conversely, Mohenjodaro is known for the Great Bath, Lothal for its maritime dockyard, and Kalibangan for a ploughed field. Dholavira's engineering prowess is one of its most defining characteristics.

158. (C) NBPW
Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) is the iconic pottery associated with the Second Urbanization in North India. This high-quality, glossy ceramic was a luxury item produced during the Mahajanapada and early Mauryan periods. Its production required advanced kiln technology to achieve its characteristic metallic luster. Found widely across major ancient cities, NBPW reflects the sophisticated craft skills and high levels of commercial activity prevalent during this pivotal historical era.

159. (D) Widespread use of iron tools
The Bronze Age is characterized by the rise of urbanism, the development of early writing systems, and the sophisticated use of copper-based metallurgy. However, the widespread use of iron tools is the defining characteristic of the subsequent Iron Age. During the Bronze Age, iron was either unknown or extremely rare and not used for making standard tools. The transition from bronze to iron technology fundamentally altered human economic and military history.

160. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Archaeological sites are often defined by unique features. Hathnora is famous for a hominid fossil. Sarai Nahar Rai is known for its Mesolithic burials. Burzahom features distinctive Neolithic pit-dwellings, while Piklihal is a type site for southern Neolithic ashmounds. These various characteristics help researchers categorize and understand the diverse prehistoric lifestyles and adaptations that existed across different regions and time periods in the Indian subcontinent.

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is primarily a Chalcolithic site, and the shift to food production did not automatically lead to a completely peaceful existence. Social tensions over resources often accompanied the development of permanent settlements and property ownership during the transition from hunting and gathering to sedentary farming.

146. (A) Gufkral
Gufkral, located in the Kashmir valley, is a quintessential Neolithic site. The term "Gufkral" literally translates to "cave of the potter." The site is characterized by pit-dwellings, an absence of metal in its earliest phase, and a rich industry of stone and bone tools. These features, along with evidence of early agriculture and herding, distinguish it as a major representative of the unique Neolithic cultural complex found in the Himalayan region.

147. (B) The creation of more efficient tools and weapons, leading to social changes
The development of metal technology during the Bronze Age allowed for the production of tools and weapons that were sharper and more durable than stone implements. This technological advancement facilitated agricultural expansion and more effective warfare. These changes led to significant social transformations, including increased social stratification, the growth of urban centers, and the development of more complex political and administrative organizations in ancient societies.

148. (A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The word "Megalith" does indeed mean "large stone." However, in archaeology, the term refers to any monument constructed using one or more large stones. This includes complex structures like dolmens and cists, but also single upright stone monuments known as menhirs. Therefore, single-stone monuments are included within the definition of megalithic culture, as they served similar funerary or commemorative purposes in prehistoric societies across the Indian subcontinent.

149. (B) Lower Palaeolithic
Didwana, situated in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan, is a critically important site for studying the Lower Palaeolithic period in India. Excavations in the ancient saline lake beds and dune deposits have yielded stratified tool assemblages, particularly of the Acheulian tradition. This site provides rare evidence of early human adaptation to the fluctuating environmental conditions and arid landscapes of western India during the Pleistocene epoch.

150. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Geographically, Burzahom is located in the northernmost state of Jammu and Kashmir. Moving south, Didwana is in Rajasthan. Further south, Bhimbetka is situated in Central India, in the state of Madhya Pradesh. Finally, Attirampakkam is located near Chennai in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. This north-to-south sequence provides a geographical overview of key prehistoric sites distributed across the diverse climatic and regional zones of the Indian subcontinent.

151. (B) Cause: Post-Pleistocene environmental change; Effect: Development of Mesolithic adaptations and microlithic technology.
The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene brought warmer climates, leading to significant ecological changes. This shift served as a catalyst, forcing human groups to adapt their subsistence strategies. The development of microlithic technology and broad-spectrum foraging in the Mesolithic period was a direct effect of these environmental changes. This relationship is central to understanding why prehistoric cultures evolved from large-tool industries toward smaller, more versatile implements.

152. (A) Bhimbetka
Bhimbetka is a unique archaeological site that demonstrates a long continuity of human presence. It contains stratified deposits from the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic periods. Furthermore, its famous rock shelters are covered with paintings that primarily date to the Mesolithic period, though some are from the Upper Palaeolithic and later historical times. This combination of remains and art makes Bhimbetka an unparalleled site for studying prehistoric cultural evolution in India.

153. (C) Blade and burin tools

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137. (C) Tekkalkota
Tekkalkota is a prominent Neolithic site located in the Bellary district of Karnataka. It is part of the Southern Neolithic culture and is characterized by its location on granite hills, the presence of polished stone tools, and evidence of cattle herding. Conversely, Gufkral is in Kashmir, Chirand is in Bihar, and Nagada is a Chalcolithic site. Tekkalkota offers valuable insights into the specific lifestyle of early farming communities in South India.

138. (C) The Malwa region of Central India
Nagada, Kayatha, Navdatoli, and Eran are significant Chalcolithic settlements primarily located in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. These sites are characterized by the Malwa culture, which produced high-quality painted pottery and utilized both copper and stone tools. Situated in the fertile plains of Central India, these communities represent advanced village farming societies that flourished during the second millennium BCE, contributing to our understanding of the Chalcolithic.

139. (C) A gradual de-urbanization process caused by multiple factors
Most contemporary scholars view the decline of the Indus Civilization not as a sudden collapse, but as a gradual process of de-urbanization. This transition was likely caused by a combination of environmental changes, such as shifting river courses and increasing aridity, along with economic disruptions. Instead of disappearing entirely, the urban culture faded, and populations shifted to other regions, leading to the emergence of smaller, regional rural settlements.

140. (C) Organic, unplanned street layouts that followed the terrain
One of the most distinctive hallmarks of the Indus Civilization was its highly systematic city planning. Cities were built with standardized burnt bricks and organized on a grid pattern with straight streets and advanced drainage. They also typically featured a clear division between a fortified citadel and a lower town. This planned layout contrasts sharply with the organic, unplanned, and irregular street patterns found in many contemporary ancient settlements.

141. (D) Black and Red ware (BRW)
Black and Red Ware (BRW) is a distinctive pottery tradition characterized by its unique two-tone coloring. The interior and the rim of the pot are black, while the rest of the exterior is red. This effect was achieved through an inverted firing process, where the pots were placed upside down in the kiln. This widespread pottery type is found across diverse regions and chronological periods, from the Neolithic-Chalcolithic to the Early Iron Age.

142. (B) Mauryan Empire and the Mahajanapadas
The Iron Age in the Gangetic plains is closely associated with the period of the Mahajanapadas and the subsequent Mauryan Empire. During this era, the widespread use of iron tools enabled massive agricultural expansion and the rise of large, fortified cities. This "Second Urbanization" was marked by the consolidation of political power, the development of trade and coinage, and significant religious and intellectual growth, shaping ancient Indian history.

143. (C) Dolmen
A dolmen is a type of megalithic tomb constructed from several upright stone slabs supporting a large, flat horizontal stone called a capstone. This structure creates a burial chamber for interring human remains. Dolmens are characteristic of the Iron Age megalithic cultures in peninsular India. Conversely, microliths, hand-axes, and burins are types of stone tools used during different phases of the Stone Age, rather than being funerary monuments.

144. (A) West Bengal
Birbhanpur is a significant Mesolithic site located in the Burdwan district of West Bengal. Situated on the terraces of the Damodar River, the site has provided an extensive collection of microliths and other stone implements. Birbhanpur is essential for understanding the Mesolithic period in eastern India, offering insights into the subsistence patterns and environmental adaptations of prehistoric hunter-gatherers in the region during the early Holocene.

145. (B) 1, 2, and 3
Neolithic India features regional variety, with Burzahom known for pit-dwellings, Piklihal for ashmounds, and Daojali Hading for its northeastern tradition. However, Inamgaon

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161. (B) The Middle Palaeolithic is characterized by tools made primarily on flakes.
The Middle Palaeolithic period in India is technologically defined by a shift from core-based tools to flake-based industries. Archaeologists identify this phase by the prevalence of scrapers, borers, and points made from stone flakes. In contrast, the Lower Palaeolithic used larger tools like hand-axes, and the Upper Palaeolithic specialized in long blades. Microliths are a characteristic of the later Mesolithic period, reflecting a continued trend toward smaller, specialized implements.

162. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Neolithic sites of Kashmir, such as Burzahom, are unique due to their underground pit-dwellings. These structures were specifically designed to provide insulation and protection against the severe Himalayan winters. This distinct architectural feature is an example of regional environmental adaptation and is absent from the Neolithic sites of South India, where different climatic conditions favored above-ground dwellings and different pastoral practices like the formation of ashmounds.

163. (C) Neolithic-Chalcolithic phase
Chandoli, located in the Pune district of Maharashtra, is a key site belonging to the Neolithic-Chalcolithic phase, specifically the Jorwe culture. Excavations have revealed evidence of sedentary farming life, including circular and rectangular mud houses and a variety of copper and stone implements. Findings at Chandoli, such as specialized pottery and burial practices, are essential for understanding the transition to metal-using farming communities in the Deccan region.

164. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
The Indus Civilization is divided into early (Amri, Kot Diji), mature (Harappa, Mohenjodaro), and late stages, based on urban development and decline. These stages reflect the civilization's growth and eventual transition to regional cultures. However, the claim that there were no settlements before the Mature Harappan stage is incorrect; extensive evidence of pre-Harappan village cultures exists across the region, providing the necessary foundation for the subsequent urbanization.

165. (C) Megalithic burials
A cairn circle and a cist are two different but related forms of megalithic funerary structures. A cairn circle is a stone heap surrounded by a ring of boulders, while a cist is an underground stone-slab burial chamber. Both types were utilized by ancient communities, primarily during the Iron Age, to inter remains and mark graves. These structures reflect the communal efforts and complex beliefs surrounding death and the afterlife in prehistoric societies.

166. (C) Iron Age
The shift from bronze to iron as the primary metal for manufacturing tools and weapons defines the Iron Age. This transition was revolutionary because iron was more abundant and durable than copper or bronze alloys. In India, the widespread adoption of iron technology occurred during the first millennium BCE, enabling agricultural expansion in the Gangetic plains and supporting the rise of large kingdoms and the growth of major urban centers across the subcontinent.

167. (C) Use of pebble-based choppers and chopping tools
The Soan culture is a distinct tradition of the Lower Palaeolithic found in the Potwar plateau. Its most defining characteristic is the use of pebble-based tools, specifically choppers and chopping tools. These implements were made by flaking the edges of rounded river pebbles. This industry reflects a separate technological lineage from the bifacial hand-axe and cleaver tradition seen in the Acheulian culture, highlighting regional variations in early stone technology.

168. (B) The discovery of the Hathnora hominid fossil and a long stratigraphic sequence
The Narmada Valley is of paramount importance to prehistory because its ancient river terraces have preserved both rich tool assemblages and rare skeletal remains. The discovery of a hominid skull cap at Hathnora is the only find of its kind in the subcontinent. Furthermore, the valley's deep stratigraphic layers provide a chronological framework for human evolution and technological change, making it a vital region for understanding the Indian Palaeolithic history.

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failure caused by unpredictable droughts, pests, or changing environmental conditions.

104. (B) Maharashtra
Chirki-Nevasa is an important Lower Palaeolithic site situated on the banks of the Pravara River in Maharashtra. It is a quintessential Acheulian site that has yielded a large assemblage of hand-axes, cleavers, and other stone implements. The findings at Chirki-Nevasa are essential for understanding the technological skills and settlement patterns of early humans in the Deccan region during the Pleistocene epoch.

105. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
The Indus Civilization was characterized by standardized weights, realistic animal art on seals, and cities divided into citadels and lower towns. However, the horse was not commonly depicted on Indus seals; the "unicorn" (likely a bull) and the hump-backed bull were far more frequent motifs. The lack of prominent horse imagery is a key area of study regarding the cultural identity of the Harappan people.

106. (B) Ahar-Banas Culture (Neolithic-Chalcolithic)
Gilund is a significant archaeological site located in the Banas River valley of Rajasthan. It belongs to the Ahar-Banas culture, a Neolithic-Chalcolithic phase characterized by distinctive pottery and copper tools. Excavations at Gilund have revealed large structures and evidence of a developed village farming community, providing important information on the socioeconomic complexity achieved by these early rural societies in western India.

107. (B) PGW is a deluxe ware, thick in section, and always hand-made.
Painted Grey Ware (PGW) is actually a very fine, thin-sectioned pottery made using a potter's wheel rather than being always hand-made. It is considered a specialized product of the early Iron Age. Conversely, OCP is often found in a powdery state, NBPW is famous for its lustrous black finish, and BRW is defined by its two-tone appearance caused by the inverted firing technique used.

108. (B) Upper Palaeolithic tool assemblages and bone tools
Renigunta and Billa Surgam are vital sites for understanding the Upper Palaeolithic period in India. Renigunta features a significant stone blade industry, while the Billa Surgam caves are famous for yielding rare bone tools alongside lithic implements. These sites provide evidence of the diverse materials used by prehistoric humans and their adaptation to local cave and open-air environments during the late Pleistocene epoch.

109. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bhimbetka's status as a UNESCO World Heritage site stems from its extraordinary archaeological and artistic record. The rock shelters provide a rare, continuous cultural sequence from the Lower Palaeolithic through the Mesolithic and into historical times. Its vast collection of rock paintings provides a unique visual history of human life, environment, and social interactions over thousands of years, making it an invaluable global heritage resource today.

110. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Archaeological sites are often identified with specific cultural periods. Navdatoli is a significant Chalcolithic settlement in Central India. Sarai Nahar Rai is a key Mesolithic site known for its burials. Hunsgi is a major Lower Palaeolithic Acheulian locality. Patne represents the Upper Palaeolithic phase and is famous for its early artistic evidence. These sites together illustrate the long and diverse prehistoric trajectory of the Indian subcontinent across time.

111. (C) They emerged to manage resources and surplus in settled societies.
The emergence of political institutions in the Neolithic period was a direct consequence of the shift to a sedentary, agricultural way of life. As communities began to produce food surpluses and manage collective resources like land and water, a need for leadership arose. These early political structures were necessary to coordinate labor, resolve disputes, and ensure the equitable distribution and protection of the community's accumulated wealth.

112. (C) Sangankallu, Tekkalkota, and Brahmagiri
The Southern Neolithic culture is defined by iconic sites like Sangankallu, Tekkalkota, and Brahmagiri, located on the Deccan plateau. These

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Microlithic technology indeed involved the manufacture of very small stone tools. However, these tiny tools were not meant to be held in the hand for heavy tasks. Instead, they were designed to be embedded or hafted into wooden or bone handles to create composite tools like sickles or barbed arrows. This innovation allowed for more efficient and versatile equipment, but the microliths themselves were too small for heavy-duty independent use.

178. (B) It enabled the establishment of permanent settled villages.
The adoption of food production was a turning point that led to a sedentary lifestyle. Unlike mobile hunter-gatherers, agricultural communities had to remain in one place to care for crops and store their harvest. This fundamental economic change enabled the establishment of permanent villages, which became the basic unit of social life. This stability paved the way for population growth, specialized labor, and eventually, the development of complex urban civilizations.

179. (A) THE Southern Neolithic
Maski, Brahmagiri, Sangankallu, and Tekkalkota are all prominent sites belonging to the Southern Neolithic cultural complex. These sites, located on the Deccan plateau, are characterized by their granite hill settings, polished stone tools, and the unique presence of ashmounds. These locations provide a detailed look into the lifestyle of early farming and pastoral communities in South India, which had its own distinct regional trajectory compared to other Neolithic cultures.

180. (C) On small steatite seals and sealings
The Indus script is most commonly found as short inscriptions on small, square steatite seals and their clay impressions. These seals often feature the script alongside realistic carvings of animals like bulls and elephants. They were likely used as administrative or commercial markers for identifying ownership or certifying trade goods. While some signs appear on pottery or metal objects, the vast majority of evidence comes from these iconic and mysterious seals.

181. (C) Neolithic-Chalcolithic to the Early Iron Age
Black and Red Ware (BRW) is a versatile and widespread ceramic tradition in Indian archaeology. It first appears in Neolithic-Chalcolithic contexts across various regions and continues to be used extensively throughout the Early Iron Age. Its distinctive look, created through inverted firing, makes it easily identifiable. The long duration and broad geographic reach of BRW indicate that it was a durable and popular style of pottery used by many different ancient communities.

182. (B) Megalithic structures
Dolmens, cists, and menhirs are the primary architectural forms associated with the megalithic tradition. A dolmen is a chambered stone tomb, a cist is an underground stone box grave, and a menhir is an upright stone monument. These structures were used for funerary or commemorative purposes, particularly in South India during the Iron Age. They represent a significant communal effort to build enduring stone monuments to honor the deceased or mark sacred sites.

183. (C) Iron Age
The Iron Age in North India began in the early first millennium BCE and is defined by the first widespread use of iron technology. This metal was crucial for clearing dense forests and improving agricultural yields in the Gangetic valley. These advancements supported the Second Urbanization, which saw the rise of the Mahajanapadas and the development of major historical cities. This era fundamentally changed the social, economic, and political structure of ancient India.

184. (C) Lower Palaeolithic (Acheulian) site complex
Hunsgi, located in Karnataka, is one of the most important Lower Palaeolithic localities in India. It is a large Acheulian site complex that includes living and manufacturing floors where prehistoric humans crafted tools like hand-axes and cleavers. The abundance of finished tools and flaking debris indicates that it was a significant base for human activity, providing deep insights into the settlement and subsistence patterns of early Pleistocene hominids in the region.

185. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Renigunta is correctly associated with the Upper Palaeolithic, Langhnaj with the Mesolithic, and Burzahom with the Neolithic. However, Daimabad is a major Chalcolithic settlement

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216. (C) Central India and the Malwa plateau
The Chalcolithic settlements of Navdatoli, Eran, and Kayatha are concentrated in the Malwa region of Central India. These sites are the heart of the Malwa culture, known for its fine painted pottery and advanced village life. Situated in the fertile plains of the Narmada and Chambal rivers, these communities practiced agriculture and animal husbandry, representing a high level of rural prosperity and craft specialization that preceded the major Iron Age urbanization in the subcontinent.

217. (B) Important settlements that show the developmental phase leading up to the mature Harappan culture.
Amri and Kot Diji are key archaeological sites that provide evidence for the "Early Harappan" phase. They show the gradual development of characteristic Harappan traits, such as planned architecture, specific pottery styles, and early administrative practices. These sites demonstrate that the Mature Harappan urban civilization did not emerge suddenly but was the result of long-term cultural and technological evolution among the earlier village communities inhabiting the Indus river valley and neighboring regional environments.

218. (B) THE large-scale clearance of forests and expansion of agriculture
The advent of iron technology was a transformative event for the Gangetic plains. Unlike copper or bronze, iron was hard enough to make durable tools for clearing the dense, heavy-growth forests of the region. The use of iron axes and ploughshares allowed for the rapid expansion of farmland and more intensive cultivation of the fertile alluvial soil. This agricultural surplus provided the economic foundation for the Second Urbanization and the growth of large historical states across North India.

219. (C) An underground box-like chamber built of stone slabs for burial
A cist is a specific type of megalithic burial structure, commonly found throughout peninsular India. It consists of a subterranean chamber formed by placing large stone slabs vertically to form the walls and one or more flat slabs to form the roof and floor. These chambers were used to inter the remains of the deceased and were often marked on the surface by a circle of stones or a large heap of rubble, reflecting funerary traditions.

220. (B) THE South Indian Acheulian culture
The term "Madrasian" was coined to describe the specific Lower Palaeolithic industry identified near Chennai (formerly Madras) by Robert Bruce Foote. It is a regional name for the Acheulian culture in South India, characterized by high-quality bifacial hand-axes and cleavers, typically made from quartzite. This tradition is distinct from the pebble-tool focused Soan culture of the northwest, reflecting the different technological strategies adopted by early human groups in various parts of the Indian subcontinent.

221. (D) Bagor
Renigunta, Patne, and Billa Surgam are all significant sites belonging to the Upper Palaeolithic period, known for their blade and burin tool industries. Bagor, however, is one of the most famous and largest Mesolithic sites in India. Located in Rajasthan, Bagor is characterized by microlithic technology and early evidence of animal domestication, representing a later and technologically distinct cultural phase that followed the end of the Pleistocene epoch and the beginning of the early Holocene.

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222. (B) THE management of resources in settled communities.
As human groups transition to a sedentary, agricultural lifestyle during the Neolithic period, they began to accumulate collective resources such as arable land, irrigation water, and stored food surpluses. The need to coordinate labor, distribute resources fairly, and resolve social disputes within these larger and more stable communities necessitated the development of early political institutions and leadership. This organization was fundamental for the continued survival and growth of complex settled societies throughout the prehistoric era.

223. (A) Its location in Northeast India and the presence of stone tools and pottery suggesting links with East Asia.
Daojali Hading is a pivotal Neolithic site located in the North Cachar Hills of Assam. Its excavation revealed unique tool types and "cord-marked" pottery that bear strong similarities to Neolithic

States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, and Andhra Pradesh are home to thousands of megalithic sites featuring diverse monuments like dolmens, cists, and stone circles. These structures reflect the unique Iron Age funerary traditions and communal religious practices of the ancient populations living in the southern and central regions of the Indian subcontinent.

194. (A) Attirampakkam, Didwana, Chirki-Nevasa, Hunsgi
The Lower Palaeolithic period in India is characterized by major stone tool industries like the Acheulian and Soan. Attirampakkam, Didwana, Chirki-Nevasa, and Hunsgi are all quintessential sites from this earliest phase of human history. They have yielded extensive assemblages of hand-axes, cleavers, and pebble tools. These locations contrast with other sites like Patne (Upper Palaeolithic), Bagor (Mesolithic), or Burzahom (Neolithic), which represent later and technologically different cultural phases of prehistory.

195. (B) 1, 2, and 3
The Kortalayar Valley features Madrasian Acheulian tools, the Belan Valley has a complete Palaeolithic sequence, and Hathnora yielded a crucial hominid fossil. These are well-established facts in Indian prehistory. However, the Soan culture is known for its pebble-tool industry rather than advanced blades, and Bhimbetka exhibits human occupation starting as early as the Lower Palaeolithic, long before the Mesolithic period, as evidenced by its deep stratigraphic deposits and stone tool assemblages.

196. (B) Allowed for replaceable and repairable tool components.
The innovation of composite tools was a major breakthrough in prehistoric technology. By using small microliths as sharp inserts in a larger handle, humans created tools where only the damaged part needed replacement. This modularity made the overall implement much more durable and easier to maintain. It also allowed for the creation of sophisticated new weapons and tools, such as barbed arrows and sickles, which were more effective for hunting and gathering.

197. (A) Kuchai
Kuchai is a significant Neolithic site located in the Mayurbhanj district of Odisha, in eastern India. Excavations there have revealed polished stone celts and handmade pottery, typical of early farming communities in the region. Unlike Brahmagiri in the south or Gilund in the west, Kuchai represents the distinct Neolithic development in the eastern plains and hills. This site is crucial for mapping the widespread and regional nature of the transition to agriculture across India.

198. (C) Chalcolithic
The presence of copper smelting, painted pottery, and permanent mud-brick architecture is the hallmark of a Chalcolithic community. This "Copper-Stone Age" phase represents a transitional period between the Neolithic and the urban Bronze Age. These village-based societies used both metal and stone tools and developed distinctive regional ceramic traditions. The description perfectly fits the farming cultures that flourished in Central India and the Deccan, such as those found at sites like Navdatoli.

199. (C) Ghaggar-Hakra
Rakhigarhi, one of the largest cities of the Indus Civilization, is situated in the basin of the Ghaggar-Hakra river system in Haryana. While this river is now largely seasonal or dry, it was a perennial and vital water source during the Mature Harappan period. The concentration of numerous Harappan sites along its ancient course suggests that this river system was just as central to the civilization's economy and urban development as the Indus river itself.

200. (C) A single, large upright stone erected as a memorial or marker.
A menhir is one of the simplest and most widespread types of megalithic structures. It consists of a single large stone that has been shaped or left natural and placed vertically into the ground. Menhirs were used by prehistoric communities, particularly during the Iron Age, as commemorative markers for individuals, memorials for ancestors, or as boundary markers. They stand as solitary monuments or in groups, testifying to the religious and social practices of the time.

201. (C) Upper Palaeolithic

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The Upper Palaeolithic period in India is characterized by the first extensive use of bone for tool-making and a significant shift toward blade-based stone industries. During this phase, humans produced long, thin flakes that were fashioned into various specialized implements like scrapers and burins. This technological refinement, combined with early evidence of artistic expression, marks the final stage of the Palaeolithic and reflects the increasing cognitive and technical complexity of human groups during the late Pleistocene.

202. (C) Intensive and broad-spectrum hunting and gathering
The Mesolithic economy was a highly adaptive form of broad-spectrum foraging. As the Ice Age ended, human groups began to exploit a wider variety of ecological niches. This included hunting smaller game like deer and wild boar, as well as intensive fishing and gathering of diverse plant foods. This more resilient subsistence strategy was supported by the development of microlithic technology and composite tools, allowing humans to flourish in the changing post-Pleistocene environments across India.

203. (B) THE Neolithic period marked the beginning of food production and a settled life.
The Neolithic period represents a revolutionary phase in human history, characterized by the shift from a nomadic hunting and gathering existence to a sedentary life based on food production. By domesticating plants and animals, human communities could generate a predictable food supply, which in turn supported larger populations and the formation of permanent villages. This transition provided the socioeconomic foundation for the subsequent development of complex urban civilizations worldwide over several centuries.

204. (C) Iron metallurgy was the basis of their technological prowess.
The Indus Civilization was a Bronze Age society, meaning its metal technology was based on copper and bronze rather than iron. In fact, iron was unknown during the Harappan period and did not come into widespread use until much later, during the first millennium BCE. The Harappans' true technological prowess lay in their advanced urban planning, standardized weights, maritime engineering, and sophisticated bronze-casting and bead-making industries that were widely recognized across ancient civilizations.

205. (C) Iron Age and the rise of historical states
Painted Grey Ware (PGW) and Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) are two of the most significant ceramic markers for the Iron Age in India. PGW is associated with the early Iron Age and later Vedic culture. NBPW reflects the height of the Second Urbanization, coinciding with the emergence of the first historical states like the Mahajanapadas and the Mauryan Empire. These ceramics provide a chronological framework for the socioeconomic transformations leading to ancient Indian history.

206. (B) THE predominant use of bronze (an alloy of copper and tin) for tools and weapons.
The Bronze Age is an archaeological phase defined by the shift from using stone and pure copper to the widespread manufacture of bronze. By alloying copper with tin, ancient people created a much harder and more durable metal, ideal for making high-quality tools, weapons, and decorative items. This technological advancement facilitated greater agricultural productivity, effective warfare, and the growth of complex, urban societies such as the iconic Indus Valley Civilization in the Indian subcontinent.

207. (D) Steatite seal
Dolmens, cists, and menhirs are all common types of megalithic monuments used for funerary or commemorative purposes. Steatite seals, however, are characteristic artifacts of the Indus Civilization, used primarily for administrative and commercial labeling. These small, carved objects are entirely different in scale, function, and cultural context from the massive stone structures that define the megalithic tradition found across peninsular India and other prehistoric regions during the Iron Age.

208. (A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Chirki-Nevasa in Maharashtra is indeed a major site associated with the Acheulian culture. However, the Acheulian tradition is a primary component of the Lower Palaeolithic period, not the Middle Palaeolithic. The Middle Palaeolithic is distinguished by its own unique flake-based

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tool industries, which were identified as a separate phase following the earlier bifacial hand-axe and cleaver traditions of the Acheulian. This distinction is fundamental to understanding the prehistoric technological sequence of the Indian subcontinent.

209. (B) Mesolithic
Bagor, Tilwara, and Langhnaj are quintessential sites of the Mesolithic period in western India. These locations have provided extensive evidence of the use of microliths and the transition from purely mobile hunting to a more settled or semi-sedentary lifestyle. Bagor, in particular, has yielded early evidence of animal domestication, highlighting the shift toward pastoral activities and the increasing economic complexity that characterized human groups during the early Holocene epoch in various regional contexts.

210. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Archaeological sites define the cultural map of India. Gufkral is a Neolithic site in Kashmir. Lothal is a prominent city of the Indus Civilization. Adamgarh is famous for its Mesolithic rock art and early animal domestication. Didwana is an essential Lower Palaeolithic Acheulian locality. Together, these sites represent the vast chronological span and diverse geographic locations of prehistoric and protohistoric cultures that flourished across the Indian subcontinent over several millennia of human evolution.

211. (B) Soan is characterized by pebble tools (choppers), while Acheulian is known for bifacial hand-axes.
The Soan and Acheulian represent the two major technological traditions of the Indian Lower Palaeolithic. The Soan culture, primarily found in the northwest, focused on making tools from rounded river pebbles, resulting in choppers and chopping tools. In contrast, the Acheulian tradition, widespread across much of the subcontinent, produced more sophisticated bifacial tools like hand-axes and cleavers. These different tool-making techniques reflect the diverse regional survival strategies used by early humans in India.

212. (B) THE emergence of social stratification based on wealth.
The transition to food production during the Neolithic period allowed for the accumulation of surplus resources, which led to "class formation" or social stratification. As some individuals or groups gained control over agricultural surpluses and land, they achieved higher status and wealth compared to others. This process replaced the more egalitarian social structures of hunting and gathering groups with a tiered society, eventually leading to the development of complex social and political hierarchies in settled communities.

213. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dholavira, located on Khadir Bet in the Rann of Kutch, faced significant challenges due to its arid environment and scarce freshwater. To ensure the city's survival, the Harappans engineered a unique and sophisticated water harvesting system. They constructed several massive reservoirs, some cut into the rock, to store monsoon runoff. This exceptional engineering feat allowed the city to sustain a large population and highlights the advanced civic planning characteristic of the Indus Civilization during its maturity.

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214. (C) Ochre Coloured Pottery
Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) is the oldest among these four pottery traditions, typically dating to the second millennium BCE. It is primarily found in the Indo-Gangetic divide and the Upper Gangetic plains. Often found in a weathered and fragile condition, OCP represents a formative cultural phase in North India that preceded the advent of the Iron Age and the later widespread use of Painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware in the regional archaeological sequence.

215. (B) 1, 2 and 4 only
The Belan and Son valleys feature a long cultural sequence, and sites like Sarai Nahar Rai represent significant Mesolithic habitations in the Gangetic plains. Composite tools, made by hafting microliths, are also a defining hallmark of the Mesolithic. However, the use of bows and arrows is specifically associated with the Mesolithic period rather than the Upper Palaeolithic, as it was a key adaptation for hunting smaller game in the changing post-glacial environments of the Holocene.

the Bronze Age civilizations, like the Indus Valley, from the earlier and more socially simple hunting and gathering bands of the Stone Age period.

246. (B) Megaliths
Menhirs, dolmens, and cists are all distinct architectural forms that fall under the broader concept of megaliths. These are massive stone structures used by ancient communities for funerary or ritual purposes. While each type has its own specific design—menhirs as upright stones, dolmens as chambered tombs, and cists as stone box graves—they collectively represent the communal effort and complex beliefs surrounding death, ancestor worship, and the commemoration of the deceased during the prehistoric and protohistoric periods in India.

247. (B) THE emergence of the Mahajanapadas and cities like Kashi and Pataliputra
The "Second Urbanization" during the Iron Age in India is perfectly exemplified by the rise of powerful regional states known as Mahajanapadas and the growth of major historical cities like Kashi and Pataliputra. This urban revolution was driven by the widespread use of iron tools, which enabled agricultural expansion and surplus production. These cities became centers of trade, administration, and cultural innovation, fundamentally altering the political and social landscape of ancient India compared to the earlier rural village cultures.

248. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene brought warmer climates and new ecosystems, acting as a major catalyst for cultural evolution. Human groups were forced to adapt their subsistence strategies to changing flora and fauna, leading to the development of the Mesolithic culture. This adaptation included the invention of microlithic technology and a broader-spectrum hunting and gathering economy. This relationship between environmental change and cultural innovation is a key theme in understanding the prehistoric development of India.

249. (B) A capstone supported by upright stone slabs
A dolmen is a type of megalithic chambered tomb constructed using a specific architectural technique. It typically consists of two or more upright stone slabs that support a large, flat horizontal capstone, forming a small room or chamber. This structure was used to inter human remains and was often accompanied by funerary offerings. Dolmens are prominent features of the Iron Age megalithic culture across South India and represent a significant communal effort to create enduring stone monuments for the dead.

250. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
Technological evolution in India began with the early pebble tools of the Soan culture in the Lower Palaeolithic. This was followed by the Mesolithic emergence of tiny microliths. Later, the Bronze Age witnessed the peak of the Indus Civilization with its planned cities. Finally, the Iron Age brought about the widespread use of iron for tools and weapons, facilitating the Second Urbanization and major agricultural expansion across the entire Indian subcontinent over several centuries.

251. (B) Soan Valley
The Lower Palaeolithic period in the Indian subcontinent is characterized by two distinct lithic traditions. The Soan culture is a specific pebble tool tradition primarily identified with the Soan Valley region. This culture stands in contrast to the more geographically widespread Acheulian tradition, demonstrating the varied technological developments that emerged across different regional landscapes during early prehistory.

252. (A) The Kortalayar Valley
The Acheulian tradition, a significant techno-complex of the Lower Palaeolithic, is frequently referred to as the Madrasian culture within the specific context of its initial discovery. This naming convention is linked to early archaeological findings situated in the Kortalayar Valley near Madras. It highlights the importance of regional type-sites in establishing the broader prehistoric cultural framework of India.

253. (C) It yielded a significant hominin fossil.
The Narmada Valley serves as an essential region for prehistoric research due to its rich lithic industries and unique biological evidence.

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cultures found in East and Southeast Asia. This makes it an essential site for studying the regional diversity of the Indian Neolithic and suggests that ancient northeastern communities were part of broad cultural networks extending far beyond the traditional borders of the subcontinent during prehistory.

224. (B) OCP is found in layers stratigraphically below PGW in some sites.
In archaeological excavations in North India, Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) has been found in deeper layers compared to Painted Grey Ware (PGW). This stratigraphic evidence proves that the OCP tradition is older than PGW. This sequence is vital for establishing the relative chronology of ancient Indian cultures, showing the progression from the late Harappan/protohistoric phase of OCP to the early Iron Age culture represented by the widespread distribution of PGW ceramics in the region.

225. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Megaliths are monumental stone structures used for funerary or ritual purposes, including types like dolmens, cists, and menhirs. While they are a global phenomenon, in the Indian context, they are predominantly found in peninsular India rather than being exclusive to the Kashmir region. These monuments reflect the complex religious and social organization of ancient communities, particularly their focus on honoring ancestors and the construction of enduring commemorative markers for the deceased during the Iron Age.

226. (C) Both copper and stone tools
The term 'Chalcolithic' comes from the Greek words for "copper" and "stone." This period represents a technological stage where humans began to use copper for making tools and ornaments while still relying heavily on stone implements. This transitional phase bridge the gap between the Stone Age and the full Bronze Age. Chalcolithic societies were primarily agricultural village communities that demonstrated early advancements in metallurgy and craft production while maintaining traditional lithic technologies across various regions of India.

227. (D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
Despite decades of research, the Indus Civilization script remains undeciphered. Scholars have not yet agreed on a definitive reading of the signs found on seals and other objects. Consequently, the language of the Harappan people has not been conclusively identified. While various theories link it to Dravidian, Sanskrit, or other language families, these claims remain speculative. The script and the underlying language continue to be one of the most significant mysteries of ancient history for researchers today.

228. (D) Rakhigarhi
Mohenjodaro, Harappa, and Kot Diji are all famous archaeological sites located in the present-day territory of Pakistan. Rakhigarhi, however, is situated in the Hisar district of Haryana, within the borders of modern India. Recent excavations have identified Rakhigarhi as one of the largest metropolises of the Indus Civilization, comparable in size and importance to the iconic cities of Harappa and Mohenjodaro, highlighting the extensive reach of the civilization into the eastern plains of the subcontinent.

229. (C) A facility for ritual bathing and purification.
The Great Bath of Mohenjodaro is one of the most iconic structures of the Indus Civilization. Its monumental scale, careful brickwork, and the use of bitumen for waterproofing suggest that it was not meant for ordinary bathing. Most archaeologists believe it served a high-status religious or public function, possibly for ritual bathing and purification by the city's elites or for major communal ceremonies, reflecting the importance of hygiene and water in their complex urban culture.

230. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Each major period of Indian prehistory and protohistory is represented by iconic sites. Attirampakkam is a renowned Lower Palaeolithic Acheulian locality. Langhnaj is a quintessential Mesolithic site in Gujarat. Burzahom is the type site for the unique Neolithic culture of Kashmir. Dholavira is a massive urban center of the Indus Civilization. Together, these locations represent the long-term technological and social evolution that occurred across different regions of the Indian subcontinent over several millennia of human history.

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231. (B) Mesolithic
The Mesolithic period serves as a critical bridge between the mobile hunter-gatherers of the Palaeolithic and the sedentary farmers of the Neolithic. Emerging at the start of the Holocene, it is characterized by the development of microlithic technology and a broad-spectrum economy. During this phase, human groups began to live in semi-permanent settlements and started domesticating animals, laying the necessary cultural and technological groundwork for the major revolutionary shift to agriculture and permanent village life in India.

232. (C) Jorwe Culture (Maharashtra)
Inamgaon, Prakash, and Chandoli are all prominent sites of the Jorwe culture, a significant Chalcolithic regional group centered in Maharashtra. This culture is known for its distinctive painted pottery, organized village layouts, and evidence of developed social hierarchies. These settlements flourished in the Deccan during the second millennium BCE, representing advanced farming communities that utilized both copper and stone tools and engaged in specialized crafts, providing a detailed picture of Chalcolithic life in Western India.

233. (B) Kalibangan
Kalibangan, located in Rajasthan, is a significant Harappan site that has provided unique archaeological evidence for early agricultural practices. Excavations in the pre-Harappan levels revealed the remains of a ploughed field, showing a grid pattern of furrows. This discovery proves that early farmers in the region used sophisticated methods for cultivating crops, likely growing different types of crops simultaneously. This find is essential for understanding the agricultural foundations that supported the growth of the vast Indus Civilization.

234. (C) Highly lustrous, glossy finish
Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) is renowned for its exceptional technical quality, specifically its highly lustrous and metallic-looking black surface. This glossy finish was achieved through advanced firing techniques and the application of a special slip. Because of its beauty and the skill required for its production, NBPW is considered a "deluxe" ware and was likely used as a status symbol by the elites of the Second Urbanization in the Gangetic valley and other major regions.

235. (D) All of the above
The megalithic tradition includes a diverse range of stone monuments primarily used for funerary and commemorative purposes. Menhirs are solitary upright stones, dolmens are chambered stone tombs, and cists are subterranean stone box graves. Cairn circles are stone-covered burial pits demarcated by circles of boulders. All these types reflect the communal effort and complex religious beliefs surrounding death and ancestor worship that were common among the Iron Age populations of the Indian subcontinent during the prehistoric period.

236. (B) Enabling large-scale forest clearance and surplus production
The widespread use of iron technology was a major catalyst for the "Urban Revolution" in the Gangetic plains. Iron axes and ploughshares were strong and sharp enough to clear the thick, dense forests and till the heavy alluvial soils more effectively than earlier copper or bronze implements. This led to a massive increase in agricultural productivity and food surpluses, which in turn supported the rise of fortified cities, specialized labor, trade, and the formation of large historical kingdoms.

237. (C) Upper Palaeolithic
The Son and Belan Valleys in North India are critical areas for prehistoric research, particularly for the evidence they provide of the Upper Palaeolithic period. These regions have yielded significant assemblages of blade and burin tools, which reflect the advanced lithic technology used by human groups during the final stages of the Pleistocene. The stratigraphic sequences in these valleys offer a clear record of technological and environmental change, bridging the gap between the earlier Palaeolithic phases and the Mesolithic.

238. (C) THE presence of rock art from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods
Adamgarh and Bhimbetka are world-famous for their extensive collections of rock art, which offer a unique visual narrative of prehistory. These paintings, found within natural rock shelters, predominantly date to the Mesolithic period, with some evidence extending back to

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the Upper Palaeolithic. By depicting scenes of hunting, dancing, and social life, this art provides researchers with invaluable insights into the daily activities, beliefs, and artistic expressions of ancient hunter-gatherer communities that are not captured by stone tools alone.

239. (C) A terracotta coffin
In the context of the South Indian megalithic culture, a sarcophagus refers to a large terracotta coffin used for interring human remains. These coffins were often designed with multiple small legs and were placed within burial pits or stone-slab chambers. Sarcophagi were frequently accompanied by grave goods like pottery and iron tools, reflecting the specialized funerary rituals and the high degree of communal effort dedicated to honoring the dead during the Iron Age in the peninsular region of the subcontinent.

240. (B) Agriculture, animal husbandry, craft production, and trade
The Indus Civilization was built upon a diverse and robust economic foundation. Its prosperity was driven by large-scale agriculture in the fertile river basins and intensive animal husbandry. This surplus supported extensive craft production, including high-quality bead-making, pottery, and metallurgy. Furthermore, the Harappans developed vast trade networks, both inland and maritime, connecting with regions like Mesopotamia. This combination of activities enabled the growth and sustainability of the first great urban centers in the Indian subcontinent for several centuries.

241. (B) Kortalayar Valley (Attirampakkam)
The "Madrasian" culture refers specifically to the Lower Palaeolithic Acheulian tradition identified by Robert Bruce Foote in the Kortalayar Valley near Chennai. Attirampakkam is the most famous site representing this industry, characterized by bifacial hand-axes and cleavers made from quartzite. This term highlights the distinct regional characteristics of the Acheulian tradition in South India, distinguishing it from the pebble-tool focused industries, such as the Soan culture, found in the northwest regions of the subcontinent during the prehistoric era.

242. (C) Microlith
The Mesolithic period is technologically defined by the widespread production and use of microliths. These tiny stone tools, typically less than five centimeters long, were crafted using advanced flaking techniques and were designed to be hafted onto wooden or bone handles. This modular approach allowed humans to create sophisticated composite tools like barbed arrows and sickles, which were more effective for hunting and gathering in the diverse and changing environments of the post-Pleistocene era across the entire subcontinent.

243. (C) Assam
Sarutadu is an important Neolithic site located in the Kamrup district of Assam. It represents the early farming and herding communities of Northeast India. Excavations at the site have revealed ground stone axes and cord-marked pottery, which are characteristic of Neolithic cultures in the region. Sarutadu, along with sites like Daojali Hading, provides essential evidence for the diverse regional developments of the Neolithic period and suggests long-standing cultural connections with neighboring regions of East and Southeast Asia.

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244. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The period preceding the Mature Harappan phase witnessed a significant demographic expansion across the Indus basin. The growing number and size of village sites indicate a flourishing, settled population. This growth was underpinned by successful agricultural strategies and early advancements in metal technology. These developments created a network of interconnected farming communities, providing the socioeconomic foundation and technological skill set that eventually culminated in the high degree of urbanization and standardization seen in the Indus Civilization across the entire region.

245. (D) Egalitarian hunter-gatherer bands
The Bronze or Copper Age represents a significant shift away from the egalitarian structures of hunter-gatherer societies. This era is characterized by the development of metallurgy, the growth of large urban centers, and increased social stratification. As resources and surpluses were accumulated, social hierarchies became more pronounced, with centralized authority and specialized labor. This complexity distinguishes

in Maharashtra, not an urban city of the Indus Civilization. While Daimabad shows some late Harappan influences, it remains primarily a Chalcolithic village community. These sites together illustrate the rich and varied prehistoric and protohistoric landscape of the Indian subcontinent across different regions.

186. (B) Hunting smaller game, fishing, and intensive gathering
The Mesolithic period was characterized by a broad-spectrum economy in response to the changing Holocene environment. As large Ice Age mammals declined, human groups shifted their focus to hunting smaller, more agile game like deer and birds. There was also a significant increase in the use of aquatic resources and the systematic gathering of plant foods. This shift was supported by the development of specialized microlithic tools and more versatile weaponry.

187. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Neolithic shift to food production enabled communities to generate surpluses for the first time. This abundance meant that not every individual needed to be directly involved in food procurement. As a result, some people could focus on developing specialized skills, leading to the emergence of craft specialization. This division of labor promoted innovation in pottery, weaving, and tool-making, which in turn contributed to growing social complexity and status differentiation.

188. (D) Gilund
Maski, Brahmagiri, and Piklihal are all prominent members of the Southern Neolithic cultural complex, located on the Deccan plateau and characterized by ashmounds and polished stone tools. In contrast, Gilund is located in Rajasthan and belongs to the Ahar-Banas culture, which is a Neolithic-Chalcolithic regional group. This site has its own distinct architectural and pottery styles, representing the prehistoric developments in the western part of the Indian subcontinent.

189. (B) Economic and social life of hunter-gatherers
Prehistoric rock art at Bhimbetka and Adamgarh is an invaluable primary source for reconstructing the lives of early humans. The paintings vividly depict animals, communal hunts, dances, and everyday activities. These images offer insights into the social organization, rituals, and subsistence strategies of ancient hunter-gatherers that are not preserved in the lithic record. They serve as a visual testimony to the artistic expression and cultural world of our prehistoric ancestors.

190. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Ancient Indian cultures are defined by specific advancements. The Indus Civilization is recognized for its urban planning and writing. Mesolithic culture is characterized by microliths and the invention of composite tools. Neolithic culture marks the start of food production and the use of polished stone tools. The Acheulian culture is defined by its iconic bifacial hand-axes and cleavers. These distinct markers help archaeologists map the cultural and technological evolution across the subcontinent.

191. (B) A gradual decline caused by a combination of environmental factors
Most scholars favor the theory that the Indus Civilization declined gradually due to multiple environmental challenges. These included tectonic shifts that altered river courses, increasing aridity from changing monsoon patterns, and ecological degradation. These factors led to the collapse of the agricultural surplus and urban networks. Instead of a sudden end, the civilization transitioned into a "Late Harappan" phase, with populations migrating and reverting to simpler, rural lifestyles over time.

192. (B) Painted Grey Ware
Painted Grey Ware (PGW) is the signature pottery of the Early Iron Age in the western Gangetic valley. This fine ceramic is often found at archaeological sites that correspond geographically with locations mentioned in later Vedic literature. The appearance of PGW signifies a period of transition, where communities were becoming more settled and developing the social and political complexity that eventually led to the rise of the first historical cities in ancient North India.

193. (C) Peninsular India
Although megalithic structures are found in various parts of the subcontinent, they are most widespread and numerous in peninsular India.

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Specifically, the site of Hathnora is distinguished by the discovery of a rare hominin fossil. This finding provides critical information regarding human biological evolution in South Asia, offering a glimpse into the physical characteristics of early inhabitants.

254. (D) It had a widespread presence from Rajasthan to Karnataka.
Archaeological evidence indicates that the Acheulian tradition was not restricted to a single environmental zone but spanned a vast geographical area. Sites such as Didwana in Rajasthan and Hunsgi in Karnataka demonstrate this extensive distribution. The presence of these assemblages across diverse landscapes, from the northern foothills to the southern peninsula, underscores the adaptability of early hominin populations.

255. (C) Renigunta
The Acheulian culture is evidenced at various locations across India, including Attirmpakkam, Didwana, and Chirki-Nevasa. However, some sites are associated with later periods of the Palaeolithic sequence. Renigunta is specifically identified as an important location for the Upper Palaeolithic period. Distinguishing between these sites is necessary for reconstructing the chronological development of lithic technologies in different regions.

256. (B) Bhimbetka
Certain archaeological sites provided stable environments that encouraged long-term human habitation across various prehistoric eras. The rock shelters of Bhimbetka illustrate this cultural continuity, containing significant deposits from both the Middle Palaeolithic and the subsequent Upper Palaeolithic periods. Such sites are invaluable for studying the gradual evolution of tool technologies and settlement patterns within a single stratigraphic context.

257. (D) Upper Palaeolithic period
The Upper Palaeolithic phase in India is marked by an increase in the number and geographical range of settlements. Key locations representing this technological stage include Renigunta in Andhra Pradesh, the Billa Surgam caves, and Patne in Maharashtra. These sites provide essential evidence for the advanced stone tool industries and social developments that characterized the later stages of the Palaeolithic.

258. (A) The Narmada valley
The Middle Palaeolithic period is archaeologically attested in several significant regions across the subcontinent. The Narmada Valley is explicitly identified as a crucial area providing evidence for this cultural phase, alongside sites like Nevasa. Studying these valley systems allows researchers to understand the environmental preferences and resource procurement strategies of human communities during this transitional stage of prehistory.

259. (C) a geographical expansion of occupied sites.
A comparison between the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic periods reveals significant shifts in how human populations utilized the landscape. The Upper Palaeolithic is specifically noted for a notable expansion in both the quantity and the geographical distribution of archaeological sites. This growth suggests that early humans were successfully adapting to a wider variety of ecological niches across the subcontinent.

260. (A) Visadi
While sites like Bhimbetka and the Belan Valley show evidence of occupation across multiple Palaeolithic phases, others are associated with specific periods. Visadi in Gujarat is highlighted as a site belonging to the Upper Palaeolithic cultural phase. This distinction helps archaeologists map the movement of human groups and the emergence of new settlement clusters during this specific technological era.

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261. (D) The production and use of microliths
The Mesolithic period represents a pivotal adaptive phase in Indian prehistory, primarily defined by significant technological advancements. The most characteristic innovation of this era was the development of microlithic technology. These small, finely crafted stone tools reflect a shift toward more specialized and efficient equipment, facilitating the creation of complex implements better suited for the changing post-Pleistocene environment and fauna.

262. (B) Composite tools and bows and arrows
Microliths were not merely smaller versions of earlier tools but served as essential components

280. (D) The development of advanced metal technology
Several key innovations facilitated the transformation of the Indus Civilization into the subcontinent's first major urban phase. The development of advanced metal technology was essential for creating tools and decorative objects that supported a complex economy. Alongside sophisticated iconography and writing, these technological advancements provided the foundation for the specialized labor and social hierarchy necessary for maintaining large-scale urban centers.

281. (A) The various debated theories concerning its decline
The final phase of the Indus Civilization is marked by a period of de-urbanization and systemic collapse. Scholars continue to engage in significant debate regarding the exact causes of this decline, with various theories proposed ranging from environmental changes to economic shifts. Because no single cause has been universally accepted, the end of this great civilization remains a complex topic.

282. (B) Prehistoric cave art
Long before the rise of urban civilizations, human communities in India expressed their worldviews through parietal art. Bhimbetka and Adamgarh in Madhya Pradesh are renowned for their extensive collections of prehistoric cave art. These paintings serve as a vital archaeological record, preserving the symbolic expressions and daily experiences of early hunter-gatherer populations across thousands of years of human history.

283. (B) The symbolic world of prehistoric hunter-gatherers
The rock paintings found at sites like Bhimbetka offer a unique window into the cognitive and cultural lives of prehistoric peoples. These artworks depict various subjects, including community activities and hunting scenes, which reflect the symbolic world of hunter-gatherers. By analyzing these images, researchers can gain insights into the social interactions and belief systems that existed prior to literate societies.

284. (A) is a much older artistic tradition.
Prehistoric cave art and the urbanism of the Indus Civilization represent two different facets of India's ancient heritage. Cave art is identified as a much older artistic tradition, with some paintings dating back to the Upper Palaeolithic period. This contrasts with the later urban phase of the Harappans, showing the long-standing and diverse history of human creative expression in India.

285. (C) Madhya Pradesh
The geographical distribution of prehistoric rock art is concentrated in certain regions rich in natural shelters. Both Bhimbetka and Adamgarh are situated in the modern state of Madhya Pradesh. These sites are centrally located within the subcontinent and have provided some of the most comprehensive archaeological evidence for the long-term continuity of human artistic and cultural activity in the region.

286. (D) Northern Black Polished Ware (NBP)
Northern Black Polished Ware represents a pinnacle of ancient ceramic technology in the Indian subcontinent. This deluxe, lustrous black pottery is recognized as a diagnostic marker for the second urbanization in the Gangetic plains. Its emergence corresponds with the Mahajanapada period, reflecting the increased social complexity, specialized craftsmanship, and economic prosperity associated with the rise of these early historic states.

287. (C) The Early Iron Age in the western Gangetic valley
Painted Grey Ware is a specific ceramic tradition that serves as a crucial chronological marker. It is a fine, wheel-made pottery decorated with black painted designs and is strongly associated with the Early Iron Age. Archaeologically, this ware is primarily found in the western Gangetic valley, helping researchers define the settlement patterns and cultural sequences of the communities living in this region.

288. (B) Black and Red ware (BRW)
Certain pottery traditions in India are noted for their exceptional longevity and wide geographical reach. Black and Red ware is characterized by a unique firing technique and has a very broad distribution across both time and space. It is found in association with various Neolithic-

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271. (C) Burzahom and Gufkral
The Neolithic landscape of India displays significant regional variation in architecture and tool industries. In the northern region, specifically within the Kashmir Valley, the sites of Burzahom and Gufkral are highly distinctive. They are well-known for features such as pit-dwellings and unique bone tool industries, which distinguish them from the Neolithic traditions found in other parts of the subcontinent.

272. (B) The Jorwe culture in Maharashtra
The Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods in the Deccan plateau are characterized by specific regional cultures. The Jorwe culture is a prominent example, represented by a network of settlements in modern-day Maharashtra. Sites such as Nevasa, Chandoli, Daimabad, and the extensively excavated Inamgaon provide detailed evidence of the domestic life, burial practices, and economic activities of these early farming communities.

273. (D) The occurrence of ash-mounds
Neolithic sites in Southern India exhibit a distinct material culture that reflects a unique way of life centered on pastoralism and early agriculture. A defining archaeological feature of many southern sites, such as Maski and Brahmagiri, is the presence of ash-mounds. These mounds, formed through the ritualistic burning of cow dung, offer significant insights into the livestock management practices.

274. (A) The northeastern frontier
The eastern and northeastern frontiers of India contain Neolithic sites that suggest regional diversity and possible external cultural influences. Daojali Hading and Sarutadu in Assam are key examples from this region. These sites often feature unique lithic traditions, such as shouldered celts, which may indicate prehistoric connections with the Neolithic traditions of Southeast Asia, highlighting India's geographical connectivity.

275. (C) Navdatoli
Central India hosted several important early farming communities belonging to the Malwa culture, which bridge the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods. Navdatoli is a significant site within this cultural complex in Madhya Pradesh, alongside locations like Eran and Kayatha. The study of these sites provides essential data on the transition to metal usage and the development of regional ceramic traditions.

276. (A) Its developmental stages
The Indus Civilization did not emerge as a fully formed urban entity but developed over time from earlier cultural phases. Sites like Amri and Kot Diji are critical for understanding these developmental stages, as they contain archaeological layers that prefigure the mature urban forms. Studying these early Harappan locations allows researchers to trace the gradual evolution of planning, technology, and social organization.

277. (D) Monumental temple structures
Harappan urbanism is defined by meticulous city planning and advanced civic engineering. Characteristic features include fortified citadels, gridded street layouts, and sophisticated drainage systems designed to manage waste and water. While the civilization produced monumental architecture like granaries and great baths, the archaeological record notably lacks clear evidence of monumental temple structures, distinguishing its urban form from other contemporary civilizations.

278. (B) elaborate water management system.
The Harappans were highly skilled in adapting to their specific environmental contexts, as seen at the site of Dholavira. Located in a semi-arid region, Dholavira is particularly famous for its sophisticated and elaborate water management system. This involved a series of reservoirs and channels designed to collect and store precious rainwater, demonstrating a high level of engineering and planning.

279. (C) Earlier village sites
The transition to the urban phase of the Indus Civilization involved a significant expansion and transformation of existing settlement patterns. The metropolitan centers of the mature Harappan period grew from earlier village sites. This shift from small-scale rural communities to large, planned cities represents a fundamental change in social complexity, economic integration, and the overall scale of human organization in the subcontinent.

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(B) 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 3, 4 and 5 only

28. The process of change resulting from the continuous first-hand contact between two or more culturally distinct groups is:
(A) Acculturation
(B) Enculturation
(C) Assimilation
(D) Transculturation

29. What is 'Bongaism'?
(A) A magical form involving the use of wooden effigies.
(B) A political process occurring within large chiefdoms.
(C) A belief system focused on 'bonga' spirits.
(D) A trade system comparable to the Trobriand Kula ring.

30. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Kula
Q. Potlatch
R. Jajmani
S. Barter
List II: (Primary Feature)
1. Competitive feasting and gift-giving among Northwest Coast Native Americans.
2. Direct exchange of goods and services without money.
3. Ceremonial exchange of shell valuables in the Trobriand Islands.
4. System of prescribed, hereditary exchange of services and goods between castes.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

31. A 'lineage' is a descent group whose members can:
(A) Trace descent from a common ancestor through stipulated links only.
(B) Not demonstrate their common descent from an apical ancestor.
(C) Only exist in matrilineal societies.
(D) Demonstrate their common descent from a known apical ancestor.

32. The 'Folk-Urban Continuum' concept suggests that:
(A) A sharp, unbridgeable divide between folk and urban societies.
(B) Societies exist on a folk-urban continuum.
(C) The lack of impact of urbanization on folk societies.
(D) The inevitable evolution of folk groups into states.

33. Which of the following describes a situation where a married couple resides with or near the husband's mother's brother?
(A) Patrilocal
(B) Matrilocal
(C) Avunculocal
(D) Ambilocal

34. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Industrialization is a major force driving changes in family structures, often promoting the nuclear family form.
Statement II : Feminist movements have challenged traditional patriarchal family structures and gender roles.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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35. The 'universality of the family' as a concept implies that:
(A) Family structures exist in all human societies.
(B) All global families conform to the nuclear model.
(C) The joint family is the dominant global form.
(D) Every society adheres to patrilocal residence rules.

36. Which of the following is NOT typically classified as a religious specialist?
(A) Shaman
(B) Politician
(C) Priest
(D) Sorcerer

Chalcolithic, Harappan, and Iron Age cultures, making it a versatile though less period-specific archaeological marker.

289. (D) BRW
Pottery types are often distinguished by the specific manufacturing techniques used by ancient artisans. The ceramic known as Black and Red ware is defined by a specialized firing process that produced a vessel with a black interior and a red exterior. This distinctive appearance makes it easily identifiable in the archaeological record across the many different regions and periods where it occurs.

290. (A) Painted Grey Ware
Archaeologists use the succession of ceramic styles to establish cultural chronologies in the Gangetic plains. In this regional sequence, the Painted Grey Ware tradition is generally considered to precede the emergence of the Northern Black Polished Ware. This transition reflects the technological and social changes that occurred between the Early Iron Age and the subsequent period of the second urbanization.

291. (C) The Iron Age
The transition to the Iron Age in India brought about profound societal changes, leading scholars to describe this period as an 'Urban Revolution.' The introduction and mastery of iron metallurgy provided the technological basis for new forms of economic activity and social organization. This revolution was particularly evident in the Gangetic plains, where it catalyzed a renewed wave of urban growth.

292. (A) Their ability to clear dense forests and cultivate heavy soils
The mastery of iron technology offered significant practical advantages for agricultural expansion during the Iron Age. Iron tools, such as heavy ploughshares and axes, were far more efficient than their bronze or stone predecessors. These implements allowed communities to clear dense forests and cultivate the heavy alluvial soils of the Gangetic plains, leading to increased agricultural productivity and surplus.

293. (D) Both chalcolithic villages and the Indus Civilization
The Bronze and Copper Age in India is not a single, uniform culture but encompasses a variety of human societies. This period includes the diverse chalcolithic village cultures that practiced early farming as well as the sophisticated, highly organized urbanism of the Indus Civilization. Together, these different forms of social organization illustrate the widespread and varied impact of early metal technology.

294. (B) the rise of large states and renewed urbanization.
The agricultural surplus made possible by iron technology during the Iron Age had direct political and social consequences. This stable economic base provided the resources necessary to support a renewed wave of urbanization and the growth of dense populations. Ultimately, these conditions facilitated the rise of large, centralized states known as Mahajanapadas, which fundamentally reshaped the political landscape of ancient India.

295. (C) The Iron Age's technology catalyzed a new wave of urbanization and state formation.
While both the Bronze/Copper and Iron Ages utilized metal, the passage distinguishes the Iron Age by its transformative impact on the social structure. The introduction of iron technology catalyzed a new wave of urbanization and the formation of large states. This shift was driven by the increased agricultural efficiency and surplus that iron tools provided, leading to more complex political systems.

296. (D) A single large upright stone serving as a memorial
Megaliths include various types of monuments constructed using large stones, each with a distinct form. A menhir is identified as one of the simplest megalithic types, consisting of a single large upright stone. These structures are believed to have served as memorial markers for deceased individuals, reflecting the commemorative practices and social values of the associated Iron Age communities.

297. (A) Dolmen
Certain megalithic structures were designed as elaborate above-ground chambers. A dolmen typically consists of two or more upright stones that support a large, horizontal capstone. This

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for more sophisticated technology. These small stone flakes were often hafted into handles or shafts to create composite tools, such as bows and arrows. This development significantly enhanced hunting efficiency and represents a major step forward in the technological capabilities of Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities.

263. (C) Post-Pleistocene environmental changes
The transition to the Mesolithic period was closely linked to global climatic shifts that occurred after the end of the Pleistocene epoch. These post-Pleistocene environmental changes altered the available flora and fauna, necessitating new survival strategies. The archaeological record shows how human groups adapted their technology, economy, and social organization to thrive in the warmer and more diverse Holocene conditions.

264. (D) Sarai Nahar Rai and Birbhanpur
The geographical spread of Mesolithic cultures is evident through sites found in various regions of India. In the eastern parts of the country and the Gangetic plains, sites like Sarai Nahar Rai and Birbhanpur are prominent examples. These locations demonstrate how Mesolithic populations successfully exploited riverine and alluvial environments, contributing to the broad cultural landscape of the subcontinent.

265. (A) adaptations to post-Pleistocene environments and new tool technologies.
The fundamental characteristics of Mesolithic society were shaped by a combination of environmental and technological factors. The shift toward warmer climates required new adaptive strategies, which were facilitated by the invention of microlithic tools and composite weaponry. Together, these developments allowed for more efficient resource exploitation and influenced the settlement patterns and social structures of these prehistoric hunting and gathering groups.

266. (B) The adoption of food production
The Neolithic period is defined by a revolutionary shift in human subsistence known as the transition to food production. By adopting agriculture and animal husbandry, early communities moved away from a purely foraging existence. This change served as the primary driver for a cascade of social and economic transformations, ultimately leading to more complex and settled forms of human organization.

267. (B) A significant growth in population
The establishment of permanent Neolithic settlements had immediate demographic and social consequences. Unlike nomadic groups, sedentary communities benefited from a more stable food supply and reduced mobility requirements. This combination of factors contributed to a significant growth in population. As more people lived together in fixed locations, the size and complexity of these early farming villages increased substantially.

268. (A) the surplus generated by food production.
The transition to agriculture allowed Neolithic communities to produce more food than was necessary for immediate survival. This generated surplus was crucial because it freed some individuals from basic food procurement activities. Consequently, this enabled the development of craft specializations, such as pottery, weaving, and advanced tool-making, which laid the groundwork for economic differentiation and future social stratification.

269. (C) manage resources and inter-community relations.
As Neolithic societies became more complex and sedentary, the need for organized governance grew. Rudimentary political institutions likely emerged to handle the management of essential resources like land and water, as well as the distribution of agricultural surplus. Additionally, these structures were necessary to navigate increasingly complex inter-community relations, ensuring the stability and security of growing agricultural settlements.

270. (D) the decline of all forms of craft production.
The transition to agriculture acted as a catalyst for numerous positive social changes, including the growth of sedentary communities and the development of political institutions. Rather than causing a decline in craft production, the resulting food surplus actually encouraged individuals to specialize in non-subsistence activities. This specialization led to more diverse and sophisticated crafts, forming an integral part of Neolithic economy.

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CHAPTER 07

Social-Cultural Anthropology

1. Which concept refers to the process by which an individual learns the traditional content of a culture and assimilates its practices and values?
(A) Acculturation
(B) Enculturation
(C) Transculturation
(D) Syncretism

2. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : A 'status' is a collection of rights and duties, while a 'role' is the dynamic aspect of a status.
Statement II : An individual holds a status, but performs a role.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following refers to a form of social and political organization that has a formal, centralized government and a division of society into classes?
(A) Band
(B) Tribe
(C) State
(D) Chiefdom

4. The feeling of disorientation experienced by someone who is suddenly subjected to an unfamiliar culture, way of life, or set of attitudes is best described as:
(A) Culture Change
(B) Cultural Relativism
(C) Cultural Pluralism
(D) Culture Shock

5. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic attribute of culture?
(A) It is learned and acquired.
(B) It is shared by a group of people.
(C) It is genetically inherited.
(D) It is cumulative and dynamic.

6. The custom of a widow marrying her deceased husband's brother is known as:
(A) Sororate
(B) Levirate
(C) Hypergamy
(D) Hypogamy

7. Match List I with List II regarding rules of residence.
List I: (Rule of Residence)
P. Patrilocal
Q. Matrilocal
R. Neolocal
S. Avunculocal
List II: (Description)
1. Couple resides with the husband's mother's brother.
2. Couple sets up a new residence independent of either family.
3. Couple resides with the husband's family.
4. Couple resides with the wife's family.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

8. The belief that supernatural power resides in an impersonal force that can exist in people, animals, plants, and objects is termed:
(A) Animatism
(B) Animism
(C) Totemism
(D) Bongaism

9. The process whereby a subordinate group takes on the cultural traits of a dominant group and is eventually absorbed into it is called:
(A) Integration
(B) Syncretism
(C) Assimilation
(D) Pluralism

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arrangement creates a chamber-like enclosure that was frequently used for burials. The construction of such substantial monuments indicates a significant degree of community effort and a complex set of beliefs surrounding death and the afterlife.

298. (B) A box-grave lined with stone slabs
The cist is a specific type of megalithic burial structure found in various parts of ancient India. It is defined as a box-grave where the sides are lined with stone slabs. These graves are often subterranean and may be covered by a cairn or marked by other stone features, demonstrating the varied techniques used to protect and commemorate the deceased.

299. (B) A heap of stones surrounded by a circle of boulders
Megalithic burial sites often feature complex surface markers like the cairn circle. This type consists of a central heap of stones or rubble, known as a cairn, which is then enclosed by a circular arrangement of large boulders. These structures provided a clear visual marker for burial locations and are a common feature of the Iron Age archaeological landscape.

300. (A) terracotta coffins.
In the context of megalithic funerary practices, the term sarcophagi refers to the use of terracotta coffins for the interment of remains. These clay containers were often placed within larger burial structures, such as stone cists or burial pits. The use of sarcophagi highlights the diversity of burial methods and the specialized craft skills present within these ancient megalithic communities.

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(A) Band
(B) Tribe
(C) Chiefdom
(D) State

20. Identify the correct statement regarding 'Dowry'.
(A) It is the wealth transferred from the groom's family to the bride's family.
(B) It is identical to 'bride price' or 'bride wealth'.
(C) It is a form of compensation paid by the groom to the bride's lineage for the loss of her labor.
(D) It is a marital exchange in which the bride's group provides substantial gifts to the groom's family.

21. Arrange the following forms of political organization in a chronological sequence of increasing complexity:
1. State
2. Band
3. Chiefdom
4. Tribe

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

22. The Substantivist school posits that:
(A) The economy is an autonomous sphere of activity governed by market principles.
(B) The term 'economic' has two meanings: a formal one and a substantive one.
(C) Livelihoods in non-industrial societies are always based on maximizing individual profit.
(D) The Kula ring is a purely commercial trading enterprise.

23. A family that is formed around the consanguineal bond, with a nucleus of blood relatives surrounded by a fringe of spouses, is known as a:
(A) Conjugal family
(B) Nuclear family
(C) Consanguineal family
(D) Natal family

24. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The 'matrilineal puzzle' refers to the tension between a man's loyalty to his own lineage and his loyalty to his wife and children in a matrilineal society.
Reason (R) : In matrilineal systems, a man's property and status are often inherited by his sister's son, creating a potential conflict of interest with his own son.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

25. Which of the following is NOT a type of marital transaction?
(A) Bride Price
(B) Dowry
(C) Alimony
(D) Gift Exchange

26. The concept of 'Mana' in religion is best described as:
(A) The belief in souls or specific spiritual entities.
(B) An impersonal force in various entities.
(C) The ritual worship of specific sacred ancestors.
(D) The religious belief system of the Bonga tribes.

27. Consider the following statements regarding social institutions:
1. An institution is an established set of norms and subsystems that support each society's survival.
2. A community is a social group with a defined territory and common culture.
3. An association is a group organized for the pursuit of a specific interest or set of interests.
4. A family is an example of an association, not an institution.
5. Status and role are independent concepts with no relationship.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only

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10. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : The Jajmani system is an example of economic exchange based on hereditary and reciprocal social and economic ties.

Reason (R) : It involves a network of relationships between different caste groups in a village, where goods and services are exchanged without the immediate use of currency.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. A family unit composed of a husband, wife, and their unmarried children is best defined as a:
(A) Joint family
(B) Extended family
(C) Consanguineal family
(D) Nuclear family

12. In the context of social organization, what is a 'moiety'?
(A) A descent group that can trace its lineage to a known common ancestor.
(B) One of two complementary descent groups that divide a society.
(C) A group of clans that are believed to be related but cannot trace the exact links.
(D) A social group based on age and gender.

13. Consider the following statements about culture:
1. Culture is a holistic and integrated system.
2. The existence of cultural universals suggests all cultures have some common features.
3. Cultural Relativism advocates for judging other cultures by the standards of one's own culture.
4. Enculturation is the exchange of cultural features between groups in firsthand contact.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

14. What type of marriage involves a woman having more than one husband at the same time?
(A) Polygyny
(B) Monogamy
(C) Sororate
(D) Polyandry

15. The Formalist approach in Economic Anthropology argues that:
(A) The principles of neoclassical economics can be applied to study all societies.
(B) Economic principles of pre-industrial societies differ from modern ones.
(C) Economic behavior is embedded in institutions and cannot be studied separately.
(D) The Marxist model of class struggle is the only valid way to analyze economies.

16. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair?
(A) Exogamy – Marrying outside one's own social group.
(B) Hypergamy – A woman marrying a man of lower social status.
(C) Endogamy – Marrying within one's own social group.
(D) Incest Taboo – Prohibition of sexual relations between specified relatives.

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17. The concept of 'Great and Little Traditions' was used to understand the relationship between:
(A) The cultural patterns of urban and rural community lifestyles.
(B) The culture of the social elite and the general masses.
(C) The cultural systems of primitive and modern societal types.
(D) The cultural differences in Eastern and Western civilizations.

18. What is the primary function of 'Rites of Passage'?
(A) To signify a social status transition.
(B) To redistribute community-owned wealth resources.
(C) To select political leaders for tribes.
(D) To ensure success for agricultural harvests.

19. Which of the following political systems is characterized by being small, kin-based, mobile, and having an egalitarian social structure?

37. Consider the following statements related to marriage types:
1. Polygyny is the marriage of one man to two or more women.
2. Polyandry is the marriage of one woman to two or more men.
3. Monogamy restricts an individual to a single spouse at any given time.
4. Group marriage is not a recognized form of marriage in anthropological studies.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1 and 4 only

38. The Marxist approach in economic anthropology emphasizes:
(A) The importance of social relations of production and class conflict.
(B) The role of reciprocity and redistribution in primitive economies.
(C) The application of formal economic models to all societies.
(D) The psychological motivations behind economic choices.

39. The term 'holism' in anthropology refers to the idea that:
(A) All cultural aspects are distinct and studied in isolation.
(B) Anthropology focuses on humanity rather than specific groups.
(C) All parts of a culture are interconnected systems.
(D) Only sacred or holy aspects of a culture are studied.

40. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Cultural Relativism is a methodological principle that helps anthropologists understand unfamiliar customs.
Reason (R) : It requires understanding a culture's beliefs and practices from that culture's own perspective, without making moral judgments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. In kinship studies, a pattern of warm, informal, and playful relations between certain relatives is known as:
(A) Avoidance relationship
(B) Avunculocal relationship
(C) Amitalocal relationship
(D) Joking relationship

42. What is the most appropriate definition of 'Social Sanctions'?
(A) Systems of economic exchange between groups.
(B) Societal reactions encouraging norm conformity.
(C) Rules defining permissible marital partners.
(D) Rituals marking a change in social standing.

43. Which of the following is NOT a principle of distribution and exchange discussed in Economic Anthropology?
(A) Reciprocity
(B) Redistribution
(C) Anarchy
(D) Market Exchange

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44. The processual method of studying the family focuses on:
(A) Classifying families into static types like nuclear or joint.
(B) The universal functions of the family across all cultures.
(C) The historical origins of the family as an institution.
(D) The family as a dynamic unit that goes through a developmental cycle.

45. The marriage of a man to his deceased wife's sister is called:
(A) Sororate
(B) Levirate
(C) Polygyny
(D) Hypogamy

46. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Animism
Q. Totemism

(B) Animatism
(C) Totemism
(D) Animism

85. Consider the following statements about political systems:
1. Bands are typically egalitarian.
2. Tribes have formal leaders with coercive power.
3. Chiefdoms feature hereditary inequality and a central authority.
4. States have a monopoly on the legitimate use of force.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 4

86. What is the primary focus of 'Legal Anthropology'?
(A) The formal written laws of modern nation-states only.
(B) Cross-cultural study of social order and control.
(C) The evolution of human rights in a global context.
(D) The codification of tribal laws into a single international document.

87. Which of the following is NOT a type of family based on structure?
(A) Nuclear
(B) Joint
(C) Patrilocal
(D) Extended

88. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Globalization can be a major driver of culture change.
Reason (R) : It increases the flow of goods, people, and ideas across borders, leading to acculturation, syncretism, and cultural pluralism.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

89. A 'priest' is a religious specialist who:
(A) An official who performs public rituals.
(B) Acquires spiritual power through a personal calling and ecstatic experiences.
(C) Primarily deals with malevolent spirits and counteracting witchcraft.
(D) Has an innate psychic ability to cause harm.

90. The coexistence of diverse cultures, where each culture maintains its own identity, is known as:
(A) Cultural Relativism
(B) Transculturation
(C) Cultural Pluralism
(D) Enculturation

91. The residential rule requiring a newly married couple to live with the husband's sister is known as:
(A) Amitalocal
(B) Virilocal
(C) Uxorilocal
(D) Avunculocal

92. The 'division of labour' in swidden agricultural communities is often based on:
(A) A strict caste system.
(B) Individual wealth and land ownership.
(C) The authority of a central political leader who assigns tasks.
(D) Complementary roles for men and women.

93. A key function of marriage universally recognized by anthropologists is:
(A) To guarantee romantic love between spouses.
(B) To create and maintain social alliances between groups.
(C) To ensure the equal distribution of wealth in a society.
(D) To eliminate all forms of social hierarchy.

94. The concept of a 'phratry' refers to:
(A) A society that is divided into two primary descent groups.
(B) A small, kin-based hunting and gathering group.
(C) A descent group composed of two or more supposedly related clans.
(D) A formal age-grade system for warriors.

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(D) It is a primary example of silent barter trade.

56. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Hypogamy refers to a marriage where a woman marries a man of higher social standing.
Statement II : Hypergamy refers to a marriage where a man marries a woman of higher social standing.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

57. A 'community' is best distinguished from a 'society' by its emphasis on:
(A) A formal political structure.
(B) A system of social stratification.
(C) A shared geographical territory.
(D) The pursuit of a single, specific interest.

58. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Endogamy and exogamy are contradictory rules of marriage that cannot coexist in the same society.
Reason (R) : A society might practice caste endogamy (marrying within the caste) and clan exogamy (marrying outside the clan) simultaneously.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

59. The anthropological explanation of the Kula ring emphasizes its role in:
(A) Accumulating wealth in the form of shells.
(B) Facilitating utilitarian trade of essentials.
(C) Waging symbolic warfare between islands.
(D) Strengthening social and political alliances.

60. The term 'Uxorilocal' is another name for which rule of residence?
(A) Patrilocal
(B) Matrilocal
(C) Neolocal
(D) Avunculocal

61. Consider the following phenomena:
1. Urbanization
2. Globalization
3. Industrialization
4. Feminist movements

Which of these are identified as trends of change affecting the family?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

62. What type of reciprocity involves an exchange where giving and receiving are specific as to the value of the goods and the time of their delivery?
(A) Generalized reciprocity
(B) Negative reciprocity
(C) Balanced reciprocity
(D) Asymmetrical reciprocity

63. The concept of a 'Nation-state' implies:
(A) A state and nation that are not congruent.
(B) An autonomous entity with central government.
(C) A loose confederation of independent tribes.
(D) A sovereign state with homogeneous citizens.

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64. Match List I with List II regarding theories in Economic Anthropology.
List I: (Theory)
P. Formalist
Q. Substantivist
R. Marxist
S. Malinowski's approach
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Economy is embedded in social institutions; focus on reciprocity and redistribution.
2. Focus on individual choices and maximizing principles of neoclassical economics.
3. Economic behavior is driven by basic human needs and cultural responses.
4. Focus on modes of production, class struggle, and exploitation.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

124. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Feminist movements have significantly impacted traditional family structures.

Reason (R) : They have challenged patriarchal authority, advocated for women's economic independence, and questioned traditional divisions of domestic labor.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

125. The process of political and social control of a people by a foreign power is best termed:
(A) Syncretism
(B) Integration
(C) Pluralism
(D) Subjugation

126. Which type of magic is based on the principle of imitation or similarity, like sticking pins in a doll?
(A) Sympathetic (or Imitative) magic
(B) Contagious magic
(C) Animatistic magic
(D) Divinatory magic

127. Consider the following residence rules:
1. Patrilocal: Couple lives with husband's family.
2. Matrilocal: Couple lives with wife's family.
3. Avunculocal: Couple lives with husband's mother's brother.
4. Neolocal: Couple establishes a new home.
5. Amitalocal: Couple lives with husband's sister.

Which of the above are correctly matched?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5 only

128. What distinguishes a 'state' from a 'chiefdom'?
(A) The state has a smaller population and territory.
(B) The state's government is based entirely on kinship.
(C) A formal, central government and bureaucracy.
(D) The state is an egalitarian society, while the chiefdom is stratified.

129. The term for marriage of a woman to a man of higher social status is:
(A) Hypogamy
(B) Endogamy
(C) Exogamy
(D) Hypergamy

130. The Jajmani system in India is a classic example of:
(A) Generalized reciprocity
(B) A system of reciprocal exchange of goods and services between castes
(C) Market exchange
(D) A redistributive system centered on a chief

131. Match List I with List II regarding religious specialists.

List I: (Religious Specialist)
P. Shaman
Q. Priest
R. Sorcerer
S. Witch

List II: (Primary Characteristic)
1. Holds an institutionalized office in a formal religion.
2. Has an innate, non-human quality to work evil.
3. Enters altered states of consciousness to contact the supernatural.
4. Uses learned magical formulas and objects to achieve ends.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

132. The process of learning one's own culture is called _____, while the process of learning a new culture is called _____.
(A) Acculturation, Enculturation
(B) Syncretism, Assimilation
(C) Enculturation, Acculturation
(D) Assimilation, Syncretism

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(D) Amitalocal

75. The principle that all cultural beliefs and practices are equally valid and that truth itself is relative to the cultural context is known as:
(A) Holism
(B) Cultural Pluralism
(C) The idea that all cultural values are equal.
(D) Ethnocentrism

76. Arrange the following stages in a typical rite of passage in the correct chronological order:
1. Incorporation
2. Transition (Liminality)
3. Separation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2

77. In a 'chiefdom', how is the political office of the chief typically filled?
(A) Through democratic election by all members.
(B) By rotating leadership among different clans.
(C) By the wealthiest individual who can host the largest potlatch.
(D) It is a permanent, often hereditary position.

78. What does 'cultural pluralism' describe?
(A) Absorption of minorities into one dominant group.
(B) Coexistence of unique group cultural identities.
(C) Globalization of a single dominant world culture.
(D) Belief in the superiority of one's native culture.

79. Consider the following statements:
Statement II : The specific relatives covered by the incest taboo are the same in all societies.
Statement I : The universality of the incest taboo is a well-established cultural universal.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

80. A 'clan' is a descent group in which members:
(A) Trace their ancestry to a known common ancestor step-by-step.
(B) Are required to marry within the group.
(C) Live together in a single, large household.
(D) Members claim common apical ancestry.

81. Match List I with List II regarding marriage rules.
List I: (Marriage Rule)
P. Hypergamy
Q. Hypogamy
R. Levirate
S. Sororate
List II: (Description)
1. Man marries his deceased wife's sister.
2. Woman marries a man of higher status/ caste.
3. Woman marries a man of lower status/ caste.
4. Woman marries her deceased husband's brother.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

82. The term 'civilization' in anthropology, as distinct from 'culture', is often associated with:
(A) Any human society, regardless of its complexity.
(B) Societies with urbanism and state organization.
(C) The artistic and literary achievements of a group.
(D) The process of becoming more polite and refined.

83. Which economic system is characteristic of pastoral communities?
(A) Intensive agriculture and crop rotation.
(B) Foraging for wild plants and hunting animals.
(C) Dependence on domesticated herd animals.
(D) Slash-and-burn (swidden) cultivation.

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84. The concept of 'Bongaism' is an example of which broader category of religious belief?
(A) Monotheism

65. A 'witch' and a 'sorcerer' are both religious specialists, but a key distinction is that:
(A) A witch performs magic for good; a sorcerer for evil.
(B) Sorcerers learn magic; witches have innate power.
(C) Witches are strictly female; sorcerers are male.
(D) Sorcerers are formal priests; witches are informal.

66. What is the fundamental difference between 'Prescriptive' and 'Preferential' marriage rules?
(A) Mandatory rules versus preferred categories.
(B) Prescriptive rules are optional, while preferential rules are mandatory.
(C) Prescriptive marriage is always endogamous, while preferential marriage is always exogamous.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

67. The process where cultural elements are borrowed and adapted, but the borrowing culture remains distinct, is best termed:
(A) Integration
(B) Subjugation
(C) Dominance
(D) Assimilation

68. What is the defining characteristic of division of labour in most hunting-gathering communities?
(A) A rigid class-based division.
(B) Specialization based on hereditary occupations.
(C) Primarily based on age and gender.
(D) Absence of any division of labour.

69. In kinship terminology, what does the term 'descent' refer to?
(A) The social status of an individual.
(B) The geographical location of a family.
(C) The economic assets inherited by an individual.
(D) Assigning identity based on one's ancestry.

70. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A 'Nation' is a purely political and legal entity defined by borders and a government.
Reason (R) : A 'Nation' often refers to a group of people who share a common language, culture, and identity, which may or may not correspond to a 'State'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

71. A family expanded through the joining of two or more nuclear families, typically through a sibling bond, is known as a(n):
(A) Nuclear family
(B) Ambilocal family
(C) Joint family
(D) Neolocal family

72. Which of the example of a social institution?
(A) A specific group of friends.
(B) The concept and practice of marriage.
(C) A temporary political campaign committee.
(D) A crowd watching a street performance.

73. Consider the following descriptions of social processes:
1. Assimilation: A minority group is completely absorbed into the dominant culture.
2. Integration: Parts of a culture are incorporated into another while maintaining distinct identities.
3. Syncretism: Two cultures blend to form a new, distinct third culture.
4. Dominance: One culture imposes its values and practices on a subordinate one.
5. Subjugation: The political and social control of a people by another.

Which of the above descriptions are correctly matched with their terms?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

74. The term 'Virilocal' is another name for which rule of residence?
(A) Patrilocal
(B) Matrilocal
(C) Neolocal

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95. Match List I with List II regarding social change concepts.

List I: (Social Change Concept)

P. Assimilation
Q. Integration
R. Syncretism
S. Subjugation

List II: (Outcome)

1. Two cultures blend to form a new one.
2. Minority culture is fully absorbed by dominant culture.
3. Forcible control of one group by another.
4. Cultures coexist, borrowing elements but remaining distinct.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

96. Which of the following describes a 'consanguineal' family?

(A) A family where the primary relationships are between husband and wife.
(B) A family consisting of parents and their unmarried children.
(C) A family formed after the remarriage of a widowed person.
(D) A family consisting of blood-related members.

97. Bronislaw Malinowski's theory in economic anthropology emphasized that economic activities are meant to satisfy:

(A) A hierarchy of biological and psychological needs.
(B) The drive for individual profit maximization.
(C) The demands of the ruling class.
(D) The whims of supernatural spirits.

98. Which concept is defined as the exchange of cultural features that results when groups have continuous firsthand contact, with the original cultural patterns of either or both groups being altered, but the groups remaining distinct?

(A) Enculturation
(B) Acculturation
(C) Assimilation
(D) Transculturation

99. In the context of political anthropology, 'social control' refers to:

(A) The exclusive right of the state to use force.
(B) The mechanisms that regulate individual and group behavior to maintain social order.
(C) The process of electing a leader in a democratic system.
(D) The ceremonial exchange of gifts to create alliances.

100. Consider the following statements related to marriage transactions:

1. Bride price is a payment from the groom's family to the bride's.
2. Dowry is a marital gift from the bride's family to the groom's or the new couple.
3. Bride service involves the groom working for the bride's family.
4. These transactions are purely economic and have no social significance.
5. Levirate and sororate are forms of marital transactions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, and 5 only

101. The belief that inanimate objects and natural phenomena have souls or spirits is called:

(A) Animism
(B) Animatism
(C) Manaism
(D) Totemism

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102. A rule of residence where a couple can live with or near either the husband's or wife's family is:

(A) Patrilocal
(B) Matrilocal
(C) Ambilocal
(D) Neolocal

103. The term 'transculturation', as distinct from acculturation, often implies:

(A) A one-way flow of culture from dominant to subordinate groups.
(B) The complete loss of one's original culture.
(C) The internal learning of one's own native culture.
(D) A multidirectional process of cultural synthesis.

104. What is a 'shaman'?
(A) A full-time, formally appointed religious official.
(B) A person who has an innate and involuntary power to harm.
(C) A part-time practitioner mediating with spirits.
(D) The head of a centralized religious hierarchy like a church.

105. The typological method of studying the family primarily involves:
(A) Examining the family's life cycle and developmental stages.
(B) Classifying families into different forms such as nuclear, joint, and extended.
(C) Analyzing the power dynamics within the family.
(D) Studying the impact of globalization on family structure.

106. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Kula ring of the Trobriand Islanders is a classic example of balanced reciprocity.
Reason (R) : The exchange of soulava (necklaces) and mwali (armbands) creates binding social relationships and obligations over long distances, with an expectation of return of equivalent items over time.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

107. Which of the following is the best example of a 'cultural universal'?
(A) A prohibition against incest
(B) The English language
(C) The practice of democracy
(D) The belief in a single, all-powerful god

108. The term for marriage between one man and one woman at a time is:
(A) Polygyny
(B) Polyandry
(C) Monogamy
(D) Cenogamy

109. Consider the following theories about economic anthropology:
1. The Formalist view applies universal economic principles to all societies.
2. The Substantivist view argues that economies are embedded in social institutions.
3. The Marxist view focuses on modes of production and class conflict.
4. Malinowski viewed economic activity as fulfilling basic human needs.

Which of the above statements correctly describe these theories?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

110. A 'medicine-man' is a religious specialist who is primarily concerned with:
(A) Officiating at state-level religious ceremonies.
(B) Foretelling the future through divination.
(C) Communicating with the spirits of the dead.
(D) Using supernatural powers for medical healing.

111. The rule that prohibits marriage or sexual relations with certain close relatives is known as the:
(A) Law of primogeniture
(B) Incest taboo
(C) Levirate rule
(D) Endogamy prescription

112. The concept of 'dominance' in the context of social change refers to a situation where:
(A) Two cultures merge to create a new one.
(B) Two cultures peacefully coexist and borrow from each other.
(C) One culture imposes its norms and values upon another, often through political or economic power.
(D) A subordinate group is completely absorbed into a dominant one.

113. Arrange the following kinship groups in order of decreasing inclusiveness, from largest to smallest:
1. Lineage

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2. Clan
3. Moiety
4. Phratry

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

114. The political process in a 'tribe', as compared to a 'band', often involves:
(A) A permanent, hereditary chief with coercive authority.
(B) No leadership whatsoever.
(C) A centralized bureaucracy and a standing army.
(D) Non-kin associations used to mobilize members.

115. A residential rule where the couple establishes a new, independent household away from both families is called:
(A) Neolocal
(B) Patrilocal
(C) Matrilocal
(D) Bilocal

116. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : A 'status' is a position that an individual occupies in a social structure.
Statement II : A 'role' is the set of expected behaviors associated with a status.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

117. An 'extended family' consists of:
(A) A single nuclear family.
(B) Three or more generations living together in a single household.
(C) A divorced parent living with their children.
(D) A married couple without children.

118. In kinship studies, a formal, respectful, and sometimes distant relationship between certain relatives is known as:
(A) Joking relationship
(B) Avoidance relationship
(C) Preferential relationship
(D) Reciprocal relationship

119. Match List I with List II regarding subsistence strategies.
List I: (Subsistence Strategy)
P. Hunting-gathering
Q. Pastoralism
R. Swidden agriculture
S. Intensive agriculture
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Use of plows, irrigation, and fertilizers.
2. Foraging for wild resources.
3. Slash-and-burn cultivation.
4. Primary reliance on domesticated animals.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

120. Which concept refers to the idea that there are certain biological, psychological, social, and cultural features that are found in every culture?
(A) Cultural Relativism
(B) Cultural Particularism
(C) Cultural Universals
(D) Cultural Pluralism

121. The term for marriage of a woman to a man of lower social status is:
(A) Hypergamy
(B) Isogamy
(C) Anisogamy
(D) Hypogamy

122. The "Anthropology of Law" primarily investigates:
(A) The formal legal codes of Western societies.
(B) The development of international courts.
(C) How societies respond to conflict and deviance.
(D) The biological basis for rule-following behavior.

123. Which of the following is NOT a form of polygamy?
(A) Polygyny
(B) Monogamy
(C) Polyandry
(D) Group marriage

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R. Taboo
S. Magic

List II: (Definition)

1. An object, species, or feature of the natural world that is sacred for a group.
2. The performance of certain rituals that are believed to compel supernatural forces.
3. A prohibition whose violation is believed to bring supernatural punishment.
4. The belief that natural objects are animated by spirits.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

47. In the context of political organization, a 'chiefdom' is distinguished from a 'tribe' primarily by:
(A) Its reliance on hunting and gathering.
(B) The presence of a permanent, centralized office of chief with authority.
(C) The absence of any formal leadership.
(D) Its completely egalitarian social structure.

48. The concept of 'World-View' refers to:
(A) The global political and economic systems.
(B) A culture's orientation regarding reality.
(C) Architectural styles of specific civilizations.
(D) Global exchange of ideas between cultures.

49. Consider the following statements about kinship groups:

1. A lineage is a unilineal descent group based on demonstrated descent.
2. A clan is a unilineal descent group based on stipulated descent.
3. A phratry is a unilineal descent group composed of related clans.
4. A moiety is one of two basic descent groups that make up a society.
5. All kinship systems are patrilineal by default.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) 1, 2 and 5

50. The blending of two or more cultural traditions to form a new, distinct tradition is known as:
(A) Assimilation
(B) Acculturation
(C) Syncretism
(D) Integration

51. A residential rule where a newly married couple can choose to live with or near the family of either the husband or the wife is called:
(A) Neolocal
(B) Avunculocal
(C) Uxorilocal
(D) Bilocal

52. The anthropological study of law and social control mechanisms is the focus of:
(A) Economic Anthropology
(B) Political Anthropology
(C) Legal Anthropology
(D) Religious Anthropology

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53. Arrange the following religious specialists in a sequence based on their typical association with societal complexity, from simpler to more complex societies:

1. Priest
2. Shaman
3. Sorcerer
4. Medicine-man

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

54. The 'matrilineal puzzle' highlights a structural tension in matrilineal societies. Who is at the center of this puzzle?
(A) A woman and her daughter
(B) A man, his sister's son, and his own son
(C) Two co-wives in a polygynous household
(D) The chief and the shaman

55. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about the Potlatch ceremony?
(A) It is a form of competitive gift-giving.
(B) It functions as a mechanism for redistribution of wealth.
(C) It enhances the social status of the host.

133. A 'natal' family is the family:
(A) Which one establishes through marriage.
(B) That consists only of one's direct ancestors.
(C) That is created through adoption.
(D) Into which one is born and grows up.

134. Which subsistence strategy involves clearing land by cutting and burning vegetation to create temporary fields for cultivation?
(A) Swidden cultivation
(B) Pastoralism
(C) Intensive agriculture
(D) Foraging

135. What is the key characteristic of a 'democratic' political process?
(A) Hereditary succession of rulers.
(B) Governance involving elected representatives.
(C) Political authority is concentrated in a single individual.
(D) Laws are derived from divine revelation.

136. Arrange the following concepts in the likely sequence of culture change when a minority group interacts with a dominant one, leading towards absorption:
1. Integration
2. Assimilation
3. Acculturation

Choose the correct chronological order from the options given below:
(A) 3, 1, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

137. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : 'Bride price' and 'dowry' are identical concepts referring to payment made by the groom's family.
Statement II : 'Bride price' is a payment to the bride's family, often seen as compensation, while 'dowry' is a transfer of wealth from the bride's family.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

138. The idea that culture should be viewed from the standpoint of an insider, without imposing outside standards, is the core of:
(A) Cultural Holism
(B) Cultural Relativism
(C) Cultural Universality
(D) Ethnocentrism

139. A 'group' is distinguished from an 'association' in that:
(A) A group has a formal structure, while an association does not.
(B) A group is always larger than an association.
(C) An association is organized for a specific purpose, while a group can be more general.
(D) An association is based on kinship, while a group is not.

140. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In political anthropology, bands, tribes, chiefdoms, and states are viewed as distinct, static categories.
Reason (R) : These are ideal types on a continuum of sociopolitical organization, and many societies exhibit characteristics of more than one type.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The family one creates through marriage is referred to as the:
(A) Family of orientation
(B) Consanguineal family
(C) Avunculocal family
(D) Family of procreation

142. Totemism is a system of belief in which:
(A) An impersonal supernatural force pervades the universe.
(B) Mystical links between people and species.
(C) All natural objects are believed to have individual spirits.
(D) A single, supreme deity is worshipped.

143. Consider the following types of family:

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183. The process by which the actions of individuals or groups in one nation-state are influenced by those in other nation-states, leading to increased interconnectedness, is:
(A) Industrialization
(B) Urbanization
(C) Syncretism
(D) Globalization

184. What is 'kinship'?
(A) A group of people who live in the same village.
(B) Relationships based on blood and marriage.
(C) A political alliance between two tribes.
(D) The economic system of a society.

185. A social unit whose members assume a common ancestry but cannot trace the specific genealogical links is a:
(A) Lineage
(B) Clan
(C) Nuclear Family
(D) Kindred

186. Match List I with List II regarding marriage forms.
List I: (Marriage Form)
P. Monogamy
Q. Polygyny
R. Polyandry
S. Levirate
List II: (Definition)
1. A woman has multiple husbands.
2. A man has multiple wives.
3. A widow marries her deceased husband's brother.
4. An individual has only one spouse at a time.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

187. The Formalist-Substantivist debate in economic anthropology concerns:
(A) The applicability of Western economic theory to non-industrial societies.
(B) Whether to focus on production or consumption.
(C) The role of men versus women in the economy.
(D) The ethics of conducting fieldwork in a capitalist world.

188. In the context of the 'Folk-Urban Continuum', a 'folk' society is typically characterized as:
(A) Large, heterogeneous, and with a complex division of labor.
(B) Highly individualistic and secular.
(C) Small, homogeneous, and with a strong sense of group solidarity.
(D) Dependent on industrial production.

189. A 'ritual' is best defined as:
(A) A spontaneous emotional outburst.
(B) Any habitual action, like brushing one's teeth.
(C) The informal rules of everyday social interaction.
(D) Stylized behaviors performed in sacred places.

190. What is a primary function of a 'joking relationship' in kinship systems?
(A) To enforce strict social distance between relatives.
(B) An outlet for managing social tension.
(C) To determine inheritance patterns.
(D) To select a marriage partner.

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191. A political system organized around a 'Big Man' is often found in:
(A) Bands
(B) Certain tribal societies
(C) States
(D) Chiefdoms

192. Which of the following correctly describes a 'social institution'?
(A) Established beliefs centered on social needs.
(B) A specific building like a school or hospital.
(C) An organized group of people with a common purpose, like a club.
(D) A temporary gathering of people.

193. The concept of 'transculturation' emphasizes:
(A) The complete replacement of a weaker culture by a dominant one.
(B) The process of an individual learning their first culture.
(C) A two-way exchange and cultural synthesis.

(B) Polyandry
(C) Monogamy
(D) Sororate

154. What is the key difference between a 'group' and a 'community'?
(A) A group is based on kinship, while a community is not.
(B) A group is always smaller than a community.
(C) A community has formal leaders, while a group does not.
(D) A community implies a shared locality or territory, which is not essential for a group.

155. Consider the following statements about culture:
1. Culture is learned.
2. Culture is biological.
3. Culture is shared.
4. Culture is static.

Which of the above statements correctly describe attributes of culture?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1 and 4 only

156. In the context of economic anthropology, 'reciprocity' refers to:
(A) The accumulation of wealth for personal gain.
(B) The collection of goods by a central authority, which are then distributed back to the people.
(C) The exchange of goods and services between individuals or groups.
(D) The buying and selling of goods in a marketplace with fixed prices.

157. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Social sanctions are crucial for maintaining social order.
Reason (R) : They operate as a form of social control by rewarding conformity and punishing deviance, thus enforcing norms.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

158. The 'processual method' for studying the family emphasizes:
(A) The family life-cycle and developmental stages.
(B) The family as a static, unchanging unit.
(C) The classification of family types.
(D) The genetic relationships within the family.

159. The marriage rule that requires an individual to marry outside of their specific social group (e.g., clan or lineage) is called:
(A) Endogamy
(B) Hypergamy
(C) Exogamy
(D) Isogamy

160. Which of the following correctly pairs the political system with its characteristic conflict resolution mechanism?
(A) Band – Formal court system
(B) Chiefdom – Public opinion and gossip only
(C) State – Kin-based feuds
(D) Big Man or village head mediates disputes

161. A form of marriage involving one man and multiple women is:
(A) Polygyny
(B) Polyandry
(C) Monogamy
(D) Levirate

162. The theory that the economy is embedded within social, political, and religious institutions is central to the:
(A) Formalist school
(B) Substantivist school
(C) Marxist school
(D) Neoclassical school

163. Match List I with List II regarding residence rules.
List I: (Residence Rule)
P. Virilocal
Q. Uxorilocal
R. Avunculocal
S. Neolocal
List II: (Description)
1. Residing with the wife's family.
2. Residing with the husband's mother's

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brother.
3. Establishing a new, independent residence.
4. Residing with the husband's family.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

164. "The sum total of knowledge, attitudes and habitual behavior patterns shared and transmitted by the members of a particular society" is a comprehensive definition of:
(A) Society
(B) Institution
(C) Community
(D) Knowledge and behavior shared by a society.

165. The term 'rites of passage' was coined by:
(A) Arnold van Gennep
(B) Victor Turner
(C) Emile Durkheim
(D) Bronislaw Malinowski

166. Consider the following statements about subsistence strategies:
1. Hunting and gathering relies on foraging for available resources.
2. Pastoralism is centered on the care of domesticated herd animals.
3. Swidden agriculture involves long-term, intensive use of the same plot of land.
4. Agricultural communities often exhibit more complex social and political structures.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 2 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

167. A religious specialist who is a full-time member of a recognized religious organization and often holds a formal office is a:
(A) Shaman
(B) Priest
(C) Sorcerer
(D) Witch

168. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a primary function of the family in anthropological study?
(A) Socialization of children
(B) Formal political governance
(C) Regulation of sexual activity
(D) Economic cooperation

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169. What is a key feature of the political process in a band-level society?
(A) Informal leadership based on group consensus.
(B) A centralized government with coercive power.
(C) A hereditary chief who makes all decisions.
(D) A council of elders with the power to make binding laws.

170. The concept that one's own way of life is natural and correct, and the only true way of being fully human, is termed:
(A) Cultural Relativism
(B) Holism
(C) Ethnocentrism
(D) Cultural Pluralism

171. A family composed of a married couple and their children, along with other relatives like grandparents, aunts, or uncles, living together is a(n):
(A) Nuclear family
(B) Neolocal family
(C) Conjugal family
(D) Extended family

172. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Potlatch of the Pacific Northwest is an example of competitive feasting to gain prestige.
Statement II : The Kula ring involves the ceremonial exchange of non-utilitarian valuables to maintain social alliances.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

173. Arrange the following schools of thought in economic anthropology in a historical order of their emergence:
1. Substantivist

2. Marxist
3. Formalist
4. Malinowski's Need-based theory

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

174. Which of the following is the best description of 'magic' in an anthropological context?
(A) The belief in souls or spirits.
(B) Formulas used to compel supernatural forces.
(C) A set of formal, collective rituals dedicated to a deity.
(D) The worship of a clan's founding ancestor.

175. The term 'Bilocal' residence is synonymous with:
(A) Neolocal
(B) Avunculocal
(C) Patrilocal
(D) Ambilocal

176. A 'role' in sociology and anthropology is:
(A) The actual behavior and expression of a status.
(B) The rank or position an individual holds in a social structure.
(C) A formal title granted by a political authority.
(D) The biological characteristics of an individual.

177. Which of the following is a key feature that distinguishes a 'community' from a simple 'group'?
(A) Common interests
(B) Face-to-face interaction
(C) A sense of shared territory and identity
(D) A formal membership list

178. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Conflicts are absent in band and tribal societies due to their egalitarian nature.
Reason (R) : All societies have mechanisms for social control and conflict resolution, although these may be informal in smaller-scale societies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

179. 'Bride price' refers to a marital transaction where:
(A) The bride's family gives substantial gifts to the groom's family.
(B) The bride and groom exchange symbolic gifts of equal value.
(C) The groom must work for the bride's family for a specified period.
(D) The groom's family gives substantial gifts to the bride's family.

180. The blending of African and Catholic beliefs in the Caribbean to form new religions like Voodoo is a classic example of:
(A) Assimilation
(B) Syncretism
(C) Subjugation
(D) Enculturation

181. Consider the following concepts:
1. Totemism: Belief in a mystical link between a group and a plant or animal.
2. Taboo: A supernatural prohibition.
3. Manaism: Belief in an impersonal supernatural force.
4. Bongaism: A specific animistic belief system involving 'bonga' spirits.
5. Animism: Belief that natural objects and phenomena have spirits.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correctly defined?
(A) 1, 2, and 5 only
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

182. A 'conjugal' family emphasizes the relationship between:
(A) Mother and child
(B) Father and son
(C) Husband and wife
(D) Siblings

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1. Conjugal-natal
2. Consanguineal
3. Nuclear
4. Joint
5. Extended

Which of the above are recognized types of family structure?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 3, 4, and 5 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

144. Which of the following is an example of an achieved status?
(A) Daughter
(B) Teenager
(C) University Professor
(D) Prince

145. What is the most appropriate definition of 'kinship terminology'?
(A) A legal document outlining inheritance rights.
(B) The emotional bonds between family members.
(C) The study of genetic relationships between individuals.
(D) Terms used to address relatives in a culture.

146. Match List I with List II regarding social groups.
List I: (Social Group)
P. Lineage
Q. Clan
R. Phratry
S. Moiety
List II: (Basis of Membership)
1. Stipulated descent from an apical ancestor.
2. Division of society into two unilineal descent groups.
3. Demonstrated descent from an apical ancestor.
4. A group of related clans.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

147. A religious prohibition with a supernatural sanction is known as a:
(A) Totem
(B) Taboo
(C) Mana
(D) Ritual

148. The concept of 'Folk-Urban Continuum' is most closely associated with which scholar?
(A) Bronislaw Malinowski
(B) Robert Redfield
(C) Karl Polanyi
(D) Karl Marx

149. The 'universality of marriage' suggests that:
(A) Some form of socially approved pairing is found in virtually all societies.
(B) All societies practice monogamy.
(C) Dowry is a universal feature of marriage.
(D) Marriage is always based on romantic love.

150. Which of the following is NOT typically classified as a principle of production, distribution, or consumption in economic studies?
(A) Reciprocity
(B) Division of Labour
(C) Privatization
(D) Livelihoods

151. Which of the following statements about 'Little and Great Traditions' is INCORRECT?
(A) 'Great Tradition' refers to the formal, literate tradition of the elites.
(B) 'Little Tradition' refers to the oral, local tradition of the common people.
(C) There is a constant interaction and flow between the two traditions.
(D) The two traditions are completely separate and never influence each other.

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152. The term 'Ambilocal' is a rule of residence where:
(A) The couple must live with the husband's family.
(B) The couple must live with the wife's family.
(C) The couple can choose to live with either the husband's or the wife's group.
(D) The couple must establish an entirely new residence.

153. A form of marriage involving one woman and multiple men is:
(A) Polygyny

(D) The superiority of one's own culture.

194. Which of the following is NOT typically recognized as a type of descent in social organization studies?
(A) Neolineal
(B) Matrilineal
(C) Patrilineal
(D) Bilateral

195. Consider the following definitions:
1. Endogamy: Rule requiring marriage within a specific group.
2. Exogamy: Rule requiring marriage outside a specific group.
3. Levirate: A man must marry his deceased brother's widow.
4. Sororate: A woman must marry her deceased sister's widower.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correctly defined?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

196. The study of livelihoods, subsistence, and the principles of production, distribution, and consumption falls under:
(A) Legal Anthropology
(B) Political Anthropology
(C) Anthropology of Religion
(D) Economic Anthropology

197. An 'association' is a group of people organized for:
(A) The general well-being of a geographical area.
(B) The pursuit of a particular common interest or goal.
(C) The worship of a common deity.
(D) The regulation of kinship and descent.

198. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Industrialization generally leads to a shift from joint/extended families to nuclear families.
Statement II : Urbanization offers anonymity and mobility, which weakens the corporate functions of large kin groups.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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199. What does the term 'holism' mean in anthropology?
(A) A focus only on the religious aspects of a society.
(B) The belief that culture is biologically determined.
(C) Interconnectedness of all cultural components.
(D) A research method that involves living with the community being studied.

200. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The incest taboo is a cultural universal.
Reason (R) : The specific definition of which relatives are forbidden as sexual or marital partners varies from culture to culture.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

201. The 'matrilineal puzzle' refers to the structural tension experienced by a man between his obligations to:
(A) His wife's family and his own children.
(B) His father's lineage and his mother's lineage.
(C) The chief of his village and the shaman.
(D) Lineage obligations versus wife and children.

202. The movement of people from rural areas to cities, which significantly impacts family structure and social relations, is known as:
(A) Urbanization
(B) Globalization
(C) Industrialization
(D) Syncretism

203. Match List I with List II regarding social processes.
List I: (Concept)
P. Acculturation

(B) Class struggle over the means of production is the primary driver of economic systems.
(C) The economy is embedded in social institutions.
(D) Primitive economies lack any form of rational decision-making.

224. A 'nation' is best understood as a(n):
(A) Group of people who share a sense of collective identity based on common culture, language, or ethnicity.
(B) Political entity with defined borders and a sovereign government.
(C) Economic alliance between several states.
(D) Form of social stratification based on wealth.

225. What is the primary difference between a 'witch' and a 'sorcerer'?
(A) Witches are always female, sorcerers are always male.
(B) Sorcerers work for the good of the community, while witches are evil.
(C) Sorcerers are part of a formal priesthood, while witches are not.
(D) Innate power versus learned magical techniques.

226. Match List I with List II regarding exchange systems.
List I: (Exchange System)
P. Kula
Q. Potlatch
R. Jajmani
S. Reciprocity
List II: (Geographical/Social Context)
1. Northwest Coast of North America
2. Indian Caste System
3. Trobriand Islands
4. A general principle of exchange (e.g., among hunter-gatherers)
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

227. A family structure based on the marital tie, consisting of a husband, a wife, and their dependent children is a:
(A) Consanguineal family
(B) Nuclear family
(C) Joint family
(D) Extended family

228. Which of the following represents a situation of 'subjugation'?
(A) The peaceful blending of two religious traditions.
(B) A society allowing minority groups to maintain their own cultures.
(C) The colonial rule of one country over another.
(D) The process of learning one's own cultural norms.

229. Which of the following is NOT a form of marital transaction?
(A) Bride Price
(B) Dowry
(C) Exchange Marriage
(D) Moiety

230. The feeling of confusion and anxiety when encountering a different cultural environment is called:
(A) Culture Change
(B) Cultural Relativism
(C) Culture Shock
(D) Holism

231. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes a political system?
(A) Bands are egalitarian and kin-based.
(B) States lack social stratification and a central government.
(C) Tribes may have non-kin sodalities and 'big men' as leaders.
(D) Chiefdoms have hereditary and ranked positions of leadership.

232. 'Contagious magic' operates on the principle that:
(A) Things once in contact can continue to influence each other after separation.
(B) Things that look alike can affect each other.
(C) All objects in nature have a spirit or soul.
(D) There is an impersonal force that can be manipulated.

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213. The residential rule where a couple lives with the husband's sister is:
(A) Ambilocal
(B) Uxorilocal
(C) Amitalocal
(D) Avunculocal

214. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Political processes in a 'state' system include a formal judiciary, a police force, and a system of taxation.
Statement II : Political processes in a 'band' are informal and rely on kinship, reciprocity, and public opinion for social control.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

215. The 'Little Tradition' in the framework of Great and Little Traditions is characterized by being:
(A) Literate, reflective, and national in scope.
(B) Oral, unreflective, and local in scope.
(C) Associated with the ruling elite and urban centers.
(D) Uniform across the entire civilization.

216. A descent group composed of several clans that believe they are related, although they cannot trace the exact links, is called a:
(A) Lineage
(B) Moiety
(C) Family
(D) Phratry

217. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The division of labor in most non-industrial societies is primarily based on gender and age.
Reason (R) : Such societies lack the complex specialization and class structures that characterize industrial economies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

218. When a married couple has the choice of living with or near the parents of either the husband or the wife, the residence pattern is called:
(A) Neolocal
(B) Ambilocal
(C) Patrilocal
(D) Matrilocal

219. Which concept explains the blending of cultural elements to form a new, unique cultural phenomenon?
(A) Assimilation
(B) Integration
(C) Syncretism
(D) Subjugation

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220. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a universal function of the family?
(A) Nurture and enculturation of children.
(B) Management of inheritance.
(C) Regulation of sexual relations.
(D) Establishment of a formal political party.

221. Consider the following pairs of kinship terms and residence rules:
1. Virilocal – Residing with the husband's kin.
2. Uxorilocal – Residing with the wife's kin.
3. Neolocal – Establishing a new residence.
4. Avunculocal – Residing with the husband's mother's brother.
5. Amitalocal – Residing with the husband's sister.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correctly matched?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 5
(B) 1, 3, 4, 5
(C) 2, 3, 4
(D) All of the above

222. The term for marriage within a particular social group or category as required by custom or law is:
(A) Endogamy
(B) Exogamy
(C) Monogamy
(D) Polyandry

223. What is the fundamental principle of the 'Substantivist' economic theory?
(A) All human economic behavior is driven by rational self-interest and maximization.

Q. Enculturation
R. Assimilation
S. Syncretism

List II: (Process)
1. Learning one's primary culture.
2. The blending of two cultures to form a new one.
3. A minority group being fully absorbed by a dominant one.
4. Exchange between cultures in continuous contact.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

204. Which of the following is the most general and inclusive term for a system of social relations based on birth and marriage?
(A) Lineage
(B) Kinship
(C) Clan
(D) Family

205. In a society divided into two and only two exogamous descent groups, each of these groups is called a:
(A) Clan
(B) Moiety
(C) Phratry
(D) Lineage

206. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the production process in a hunting-gathering community?
(A) Collective rights to territory and resources.
(B) Private ownership of land and resources.
(C) A high degree of specialization and division of labour.
(D) Production for a market economy.

207. A 'status' that is assigned to a person by society without regard for the person's unique talents or characteristics is called:
(A) An achieved status
(B) A role status
(C) An ascribed status
(D) A master status

208. The idea that civilization is a specific type of culture characterized by state-level organization and urbanism differentiates it from the broader concept of culture. This idea is central to the study of:
(A) Small-scale tribal societies.
(B) Kinship systems.
(C) Religious beliefs of hunter-gatherers.
(D) The rise of complex societies.

209. What is the key anthropological explanation for the Potlatch ceremony?
(A) It is an irrational destruction of valuable goods.
(B) Gaining prestige and redistributing wealth.
(C) It is a religious ritual to appease the gods.
(D) It is a form of barter for essential supplies.

210. The concept that focuses on the cognitive map or the underlying principles that structure a culture's way of perceiving the world is:
(A) Cultural Pluralism
(B) Culture Shock
(C) World-View
(D) Transculturation

211. Consider the following statements regarding social change:
1. Integration allows for cultural borrowing while maintaining group distinctiveness.
2. Assimilation results in the complete absorption of a minority group.
3. Syncretism creates a new cultural form from blending others.
4. Dominance involves the imposition of one culture's values on another.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

212. In the study of religion, what is the core idea of 'totemism'?
(A) Mystical relationships between people and nature.
(B) A belief in an impersonal spiritual force.
(C) A belief that souls inhabit all objects.
(D) A system of prohibitions that carry supernatural sanctions.

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233. A 'status' is a/an _____, while a 'role' is a/an _____.
(A) behavior; position
(B) action; title
(C) ascribed position; achieved position
(D) position; expected behavior

234. The "universality of the family" means that:
(A) All societies have nuclear families.
(B) All societies have some form of institution that can be defined as a family.
(C) All families are patrilineal.
(D) The functions of the family are identical in every culture.

235. Consider the following statements about economic anthropology:
1. Economic Anthropology studies the relationship between economy and anthropology.
2. Livelihoods and subsistence are key areas of its study.
3. It analyzes principles of production, distribution, and consumption.
4. It only focuses on modern, industrialized market economies.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

236. A form of exchange where goods are collected at a central point and then handed out again is called:
(A) Reciprocity
(B) Barter
(C) Market exchange
(D) Redistribution

237. The marriage of a man to his deceased wife's sister is a custom known as:
(A) Sororate
(B) Levirate
(C) Hypogamy
(D) Hypergamy

238. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Democracy is a political system in which rulers are chosen by a small, hereditary elite.
Statement II : A Nation-State is an ideal form in which the cultural boundaries of a nation match the political boundaries of a state.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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239. The process by which diverse cultural groups coexist while maintaining their unique identities within a larger society is called:
(A) Assimilation
(B) Cultural Pluralism
(C) Acculturation
(D) Syncretism

240. The 'matrilineal puzzle' is a classic problem in the study of:
(A) Economic Anthropology
(B) Kinship
(C) Political Organization
(D) Religion

241. Which of the following best describes 'social sanctions'?
(A) Mechanisms used for enforcing societal norms.
(B) Formal laws enacted by a state legislature.
(C) The rituals associated with a religious ceremony.
(D) The exchange of gifts between two families to formalize a marriage.

242. In contrast to a 'lineage', a 'clan' is a descent group where:
(A) The members can trace their common descent step-by-step.
(B) Descent is traced through both male and female lines simultaneously.
(C) Common descent is stipulated or claimed but cannot be demonstrated.
(D) Membership is based on age rather than ancestry.

243. The belief system centered around an impersonal supernatural force, known as 'mana' in Melanesia, is termed:
(A) Animism
(B) Totemism
(C) Bongaism
(D) Animatism

244. The family one is born into and grows up in is the family of _____, while the family formed through marriage is the family of _____.
(A) procreation; orientation
(B) descent; affinity
(C) orientation; procreation
(D) affinity; descent

245. The Marxist approach to economic anthropology focuses on:
(A) Individual rational choice and utility maximization.
(B) The social relations of production, class, and exploitation.
(C) The fulfillment of basic biological and psychological needs.
(D) Reciprocity and redistribution as primary modes of exchange.

246. Which residential rule specifies that a newly married couple should live with the husband's mother's brother?
(A) Patrilocal
(B) Matrilocal
(C) Neolocal
(D) Avunculocal

247. A 'ritual' is distinguished from everyday habit by its:
(A) Spontaneity and lack of structure.
(B) Formal, symbolic, and often sacred character.
(C) Purely economic and practical purpose.
(D) Exclusively individual and private nature.

248. The political structure of a 'chiefdom' is different from that of a 'tribe' because it has:
(A) No leaders at all.
(B) A fully developed bureaucracy and standing army.
(C) A centralized, permanent office of chief that is often hereditary.
(D) A completely egalitarian social system.

249. Which statement best defines 'World-View'?
(A) A person's political opinion on global affairs.
(B) The dominant culture that spreads through globalization.
(C) A type of map used in anthropological fieldwork.
(D) Perceptions and interpretations of reality.

250. The process of change in which a subordinate group is forced to adopt the cultural norms of a dominant group is known as:
(A) Forced assimilation or subjugation
(B) Voluntary assimilation
(C) Integration
(D) Syncretism

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The conceptual understanding of culture in social anthropology emphasizes its multifaceted nature. A core attribute is holism, which posits that all aspects of a culture—its social structure, economy, religion, and language—are interconnected and must be understood in relation to one another. While cultures exhibit immense diversity, the concept of cultural universals suggests that certain features, such as language, family structures, and art, are common to all human societies, albeit in varied forms. The transmission and modification of culture occur through several processes. Enculturation is the process by which an individual learns the traditional content of a culture and assimilates its practices and values from infancy. In contrast, acculturation involves cultural and psychological change that results following a meeting between cultures. It is a two-way process, although one culture often dominates. A more specific form, transculturation, describes the phenomenon of merging and converging cultures, where elements are not just exchanged but fused into new cultural realities. These processes contribute to culture change, the dynamic alteration of a society's culture over time. An individual experiencing an unfamiliar way of life may undergo culture shock, a feeling of disorientation and anxiety when encountering cultural practices and norms that are radically different from their own.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which concept asserts that the various components of a culture are integrated and cannot be understood in isolation?
(A) Cultural Relativism
(B) Holism
(C) Enculturation
(D) Cultural Universals

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252. The process through which a person learns their native culture from childhood is known as:
(A) Enculturation
(B) Acculturation
(C) Transculturation
(D) Culture Shock

253. According to the passage, what is the primary difference between acculturation and transculturation?
(A) Acculturation is a one-way process, while transculturation is two-way.
(B) Acculturation leads to culture change, whereas transculturation prevents it.
(C) Acculturation involves exchange between cultures, while transculturation involves the fusion of cultural elements into new forms.
(D) Acculturation is an individual experience, while transculturation is a societal one.

254. A student who travels abroad for studies and feels confused and anxious due to different social customs and etiquette is experiencing:
(A) A failure of enculturation.
(B) A process of transculturation.
(C) The effects of cultural universals.
(D) A state of culture shock.

255. The idea that all societies, despite their differences, possess certain common features like art and family structures is referred to as:
(A) Cultural Holism
(B) Cultural Pluralism
(C) Cultural Universals
(D) Acculturation

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Anthropological analysis employs several frameworks to interpret cultural diversity and societal structures. Cultural relativism is a fundamental principle asserting that a person's beliefs, values, and practices should be understood based on that person's own culture, rather than be judged against the criteria of another. This perspective stands in contrast to ethnocentrism. The distinction between civilization and culture is also significant; while 'culture' refers to the way of life of a group of people, 'civilization' often implies a particular type of society characterized by urbanism, social stratification, and state-level organization. This urban-rural distinction is further explored in the concept of the folk-urban continuum, which posits a theoretical spectrum between small, isolated, traditional (folk) societies and large, heterogeneous, modern (urban) societies. Within complex civilizations, the concepts of great and little tradition help differentiate between the formal, literate, and reflective tradition of the elite (great tradition) and the localized, largely oral traditions of the common populace (little tradition). The reality of many modern societies is characterized by cultural pluralism, where minority groups maintain their unique cultural identities within a dominant culture. All these frameworks contribute to understanding a culture's world-view, its comprehensive conception of life and the universe.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. The anthropological principle that advocates for understanding a culture's practices from within its own context is known as:
(A) Cultural Pluralism
(B) Cultural Relativism
(C) The Folk-Urban Continuum
(D) World-View

257. How does the concept of 'civilization' differ from 'culture' as described in the passage?
(A) Civilization refers to rural societies, while culture refers to urban societies.
(B) Civilization is a broader term for any way of life, while culture is specific to elites.
(C) Civilization is characterized by oral traditions, while culture is characterized by literate traditions.
(D) Civilization implies a specific societal type with urbanism and stratification, whereas culture is a more general term for a group's way of life.

258. In a complex society, the formal, scholarly traditions of the educated elite would be classified as the:
(A) Great Tradition
(B) Little Tradition
(C) Folk Tradition
(D) Urban Tradition

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human and supernatural realms. These include the witch, who is believed to possess innate psychic power to cause harm; the shaman, who enters altered states of consciousness to interact with the spirit world for healing or divination; the priest, a full-time specialist who officiates at rituals within an organized religion; the medicine-man, who focuses on healing through sacred knowledge; and the sorcerer, who manipulates supernatural forces through learned spells and techniques. Magic, defined as practices intended to control supernatural forces, is often approached as distinct from religion. The broader processes of social change, such as assimilation, integration, and syncretism, deeply affect these belief systems, leading to phenomena like religious syncretism, where different belief systems blend together.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. The belief in a diffuse, impersonal supernatural power or force that can exist in people, objects, or the universe is known as:
(A) Animism
(B) Animatism
(C) Totemism
(D) Bongaism

297. According to the passage, what is the primary distinction between a shaman and a priest?
(A) A priest uses innate power for harm, while a shaman learns techniques.
(B) A shaman is a specialist in totemism, while a priest is a specialist in animism.
(C) A priest focuses on healing, while a shaman focuses on enforcing taboos.
(D) A shaman interacts with spirits in altered states, while a priest is a full-time official in an organized religion.

298. A prohibition against a certain action or object, based on the belief that a violation will result in supernatural retribution, is known as a:
(A) Taboo
(B) Totem
(C) Ritual
(D) Bonga

299. A religious specialist who is believed to cause harm through inherent, psychic abilities, rather than learned spells, is a:
(A) Sorcerer
(B) Shaman
(C) Witch
(D) Medicine-man

300. The blending of two or more distinct religious belief systems to form a new, hybrid system is an example of:
(A) Syncretism
(B) Assimilation
(C) Integration
(D) Dominance

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universal. Anthropologists employ different methods to study this institution. The typological method involves classifying families into distinct categories based on their structure, composition, or rules of descent. In contrast, the processual method focuses on the family as a dynamic entity, examining its developmental cycle, internal processes, and how it changes over time. Common typological classifications distinguish between the conjugal-natal family, which emphasizes the marital bond, and the consanguineal family, which is built around blood relatives, typically a woman and her children and her brothers. A fundamental distinction is between the nuclear family, consisting of parents and their immediate offspring, and larger forms like the joint family, where multiple generations or sibling groups and their spouses live together, and the extended family, which includes relatives beyond the nuclear unit. The functions of the family are diverse, including procreation, socialization of children, economic cooperation, and providing emotional security, all of which are crucial for societal continuity and individual well-being.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which method of studying the family focuses on its classification into categories based on structure and composition?
(A) The Processual method
(B) The Typological method
(C) The Functional method
(D) The Historical method

267. A family structure that is centered around a woman, her children, and her brothers, emphasizing blood ties over marital bonds, is known as a:
(A) Conjugal-natal family
(B) Consanguineal family
(C) Nuclear family
(D) Joint family

268. According to the passage, the universality of the family implies that:
(A) Some form of family unit exists in all human societies.
(B) All families worldwide are nuclear in structure.
(C) The functions of the family are identical in every culture.
(D) The processual method is superior to the typological method.

269. A household comprising a married couple, their unmarried children, and their married sons with their own families, all living and working together, best exemplifies a:
(A) Nuclear family
(B) Consanguineal family
(C) Joint family
(D) Conjugal-natal family

270. The approach that examines the family's life cycle, internal dynamics, and changes over time is the:
(A) Typological method
(B) Structural method
(C) Comparative method
(D) Processual method

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The structure of the family is intricately linked to post-marital rules of residence, which dictate where a newly married couple establishes their home. These rules significantly influence kinship ties, inheritance, and domestic authority. Patrilocal (or virilocal) residence requires the wife to live with or near her husband's family, a common pattern in patriarchal societies. Conversely, matrilocal (or uxorilocal) residence requires the husband to live with or near his wife's family. Ambilocal residence allows the couple to choose between living with either the husband's or the wife's kin, while bilocal residence involves the couple moving back and forth between the two. Neolocal residence, prevalent in many industrialized societies, involves the couple establishing a new home independent of both families. Less common forms include avunculocal residence, where the couple resides with or near the husband's mother's brother, and amitalocal residence, where they live with the husband's father's sister. The traditional forms and functions of the family are undergoing significant transformation due to several global trends. Urbanization and industrialization have often favored the smaller, more mobile nuclear family over extended kin groups. Globalization disseminates new ideas about family life and relationships, while feminist

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movements have challenged traditional gender roles and patriarchal authority structures within the family, leading to evolving definitions and functions of this core institution.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. A rule of residence where a newly married couple is expected to live with or near the husband's mother's brother is termed:
(A) Amitalocal
(B) Patrilocal
(C) Avunculocal
(D) Ambilocal

272. What is the key characteristic of neolocal residence?
(A) The couple lives with the wife's family.
(B) The couple establishes a new, independent household.
(C) The couple alternates between the husband's and wife's families.
(D) The couple lives with the husband's family.

273. The passage suggests that trends like urbanization and industrialization have generally contributed to:
(A) The strengthening of extended family systems.
(B) An increase in avunculocal residence patterns.
(C) The universal adoption of matrilocal residence.
(D) A preference for smaller, nuclear family structures.

274. Which two terms for residence rules are used interchangeably in the passage to describe a couple living with the husband's kin?
(A) Patrilocal and Virilocal
(B) Matrilocal and Uxorilocal
(C) Ambilocal and Bilocal
(D) Neolocal and Avunculocal

275. According to the text, how have feminist movements influenced the family?
(A) By reinforcing traditional residence rules.
(B) By promoting the joint family system.
(C) By challenging patriarchal authority and established gender roles.
(D) By exclusively advocating for neolocal residence.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Marriage is a universally recognized social institution that formalizes relationships between individuals and connects kinship groups. Its functions include regulating sexual access, providing a stable framework for child-rearing, and establishing rights and obligations. Marriage types vary widely: monogamy involves a union with one spouse at a time, while polygamy permits multiple spouses. Polygamy is further divided into polygyny, where one man has multiple wives, and polyandry, where one woman has multiple husbands. Marriage rules can also be related to social status, such as hypergamy, where a woman marries a man of higher social status, and hypogamy, where she marries a man of lower status. Certain forms of marriage, like the levirate (a man marrying his deceased brother's widow) and the sororate (a man marrying his deceased wife's sister), serve to maintain alliances between kin groups. Rules governing partner choice can be prescriptive, strictly dictating the category of person one must marry, or preferential, suggesting a preferred category of spouse but allowing for other choices. The formalization of marriage often involves marital transactions. These can include bride price, a payment from the groom's kin to the bride's kin, or dowry, a transfer of wealth from the bride's family to the groom's family or the new couple. These practices underscore marriage's role as a form of exchange between social groups.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. A marriage in which a man is married to multiple women simultaneously is specifically known as:
(A) Polygyny
(B) Polyandry
(C) Monogamy
(D) Hypogamy

277. The practice where a woman marries a man of a superior social standing is called:
(A) Hypogamy
(B) Levirate
(C) Sororate
(D) Hypergamy

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278. What is the primary difference between prescriptive and preferential marriage rules?
(A) Prescriptive rules are about status, while preferential rules are about kinship.
(B) Prescriptive rules are mandatory and strict, while preferential rules are suggested and more flexible.
(C) Prescriptive rules involve payment, while preferential rules involve exchange.
(D) Prescriptive rules are found in polygamous societies, while preferential rules are found in monogamous ones.

279. A payment of wealth from the groom's family to the bride's family upon marriage is known as:
(A) Dowry
(B) Exchange
(C) Bride price
(D) Hypogamy

280. The levirate is a custom that requires:
(A) A man to marry his deceased wife's sister.
(B) A woman to marry a man of lower social status.
(C) A man to have only one spouse at a time.
(D) A woman to marry her deceased husband's brother.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Kinship, the web of social relationships that form an important part of the lives of most humans in most societies, is a fundamental organizing principle. It is based on concepts of descent, which traces genealogical connections through parent-child links, and marriage. Kinship terminology, the system of names used to refer to relatives, provides crucial insights into a society's social structure. A significant analytical issue in kinship studies is the matrilineal puzzle, which concerns the potential conflict between a man's loyalty to his own matrilineal kin group and his obligations to his wife and children. Social interactions within the kinship system are often regulated by specific behavioral norms. Joking relationships permit or require a playful, often teasing, and informal interaction between certain relatives, while avoidance relationships mandate formal, respectful, and sometimes entirely distant behavior. Kinship groups larger than the nuclear family include the lineage, a descent group that can trace its common ancestry to a known founder, and the clan, a descent group whose members claim common descent from a remote, often mythical, ancestor. Larger, more loosely defined unilineal descent groups include the phratry, a group of two or more supposedly related clans, and the moiety, which involves the division of an entire society into two large unilineal descent groups. The study of these different types of kinship systems reveals the diverse ways societies organize themselves.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. The "matrilineal puzzle" in kinship studies refers to the tension between a man's duties to:
(A) His own descent group and his wife and children.
(B) His father's lineage and his mother's lineage.
(C) His joking partners and his avoidance partners.
(D) His clan and his phratry.

282. What distinguishes a lineage from a clan?
(A) A lineage is exogamous, while a clan is endogamous.
(B) A lineage is based on marriage, while a clan is based on descent.
(C) A lineage is a smaller unit than a moiety, while a clan is larger.
(D) A lineage's members can trace descent from a known ancestor, while a clan's ancestor is often mythical.

283. A social custom that requires formal, distant, and respectful behavior between a man and his mother-in-law is an example of a(n):
(A) Joking relationship
(B) Avoidance relationship
(C) Moiety division
(D) Phratry obligation

284. A societal structure where the entire population is divided into two large unilineal descent groups is called a:
(A) Clan
(B) Phratry
(C) Moiety
(D) Lineage

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285. The system of names used in a society to label and classify relatives is known as:
(A) A descent system
(B) A moiety system
(C) A kinship puzzle
(D) Kinship terminology

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Economic anthropology examines the economic life of humans from an anthropological perspective, exploring its relationship with both the broader field of anthropology and formal economics. Several key theoretical schools have shaped its development. Bronisław Malinowski's approach emphasized how economic activities fulfill basic human needs. The Formalist school argues that the principles of neoclassical economics, focused on rational choice and maximization, can be universally applied to all societies. In direct opposition, the Substantivist school, led by Karl Polanyi, contends that economy is embedded in social and political institutions and that formal economic theory is only applicable to modern market societies. A Marxist approach focuses on modes of production, class conflict, and exploitation in economic systems. Economic anthropology studies the principles of production, distribution, and consumption across different subsistence strategies. In hunting-gathering, pastoral, swidden, and agricultural communities, the division of labour is often organized by age and gender. Exchange systems are also central, including reciprocity (the exchange of goods and services of roughly equal value), the circulation of gifts, and barter systems. Classic anthropological case studies like the Kula ring of the Trobriand Islands, the Potlatch of the American Northwest Coast, and the Jajmani system of India provide rich explanations of how exchange is deeply embedded in social, political, and ritual life, often transcending purely economic motivations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which theoretical school in economic anthropology argues that economic behavior is embedded within social institutions and cannot be universally explained by formal economic models?
(A) The Substantivist school
(B) The Formalist school
(C) The Marxist school
(D) Malinowski's needs-based approach

287. The anthropological explanation of the Kula ring, Potlatch, and Jajmani system primarily demonstrates that:
(A) All societies operate on the principle of profit maximization.
(B) Economic exchange is often deeply intertwined with social and ritual obligations.
(C) Barter is the most common form of exchange in non-market societies.
(D) Division of labour is absent in hunting-gathering communities.

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288. The Formalist versus Substantivist debate in economic anthropology centers on:
(A) The role of division of labour versus technology in production.
(B) The significance of reciprocity versus redistribution in exchange systems.
(C) The applicability of universal neoclassical economic principles versus culturally embedded economic logic.
(D) The conflict between Marxist and Malinowskian theories of needs.

289. The exchange of goods and services between individuals or groups with the expectation of a return of equivalent value is known as:
(A) Potlatch
(B) Jajmani
(C) Barter
(D) Reciprocity

290. According to the Marxist approach in economic anthropology, the primary focus of analysis is on:
(A) Rational choice and individual maximization.
(B) The fulfillment of basic biological needs.
(C) The modes of production and class relations.
(D) The ceremonial function of gift exchange.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Political and legal anthropology study the organization of power, authority, and social control across different cultures. The anthropology

of law moves beyond formal legal codes to examine how societies maintain order, manage disputes, and enforce norms through a variety of social sanctions, which can be formal (like laws) or informal (like gossip or ostracism). Political organization refers to the means by which a society creates and maintains social order. Anthropologists have traditionally classified political systems along a continuum of complexity. Bands are small, kin-based groups found among foragers, with minimal leadership and informal conflict resolution. Tribes, typically associated with horticultural and pastoral societies, have more complex kinship and social structures but still lack centralized authority, relying on figures like a "big man" or village council. Chiefdoms represent a transitional form towards the state, with a hereditary chief who holds formal authority and power over a ranked society, often controlling redistribution. Finally, state systems possess a centralized government with a monopoly on the legitimate use of force, a formal legal system, and a stratified population. These systems are not static; conflicts over resources, power, and ideology are inherent political processes. The modern era has seen the rise of the nation-state, a political unit where the state and the nation (a group with a shared identity) are congruent, and the global spread of political ideologies like democracy.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. In the anthropological classification of political systems, which type is characterized by a hereditary leader with formal authority and a ranked society?
(A) Chiefdom
(B) Band
(C) Tribe
(D) State

292. The anthropology of law is primarily concerned with:
(A) The formal legal codes of state societies only.
(B) The historical development of international law.
(C) The political processes exclusive to democratic nations.
(D) The various mechanisms of social control and dispute management in all societies.

293. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a band-level society?
(A) A centralized government and a standing army.
(B) A small, kin-based structure with informal leadership.
(C) A hereditary chief who controls economic redistribution.
(D) A complex system of formal laws and courts.

294. Social sanctions, as described in the passage, can be best understood as:
(A) Exclusively formal punishments enforced by a state.
(B) The political process of forming a nation-state.
(C) Both formal and informal mechanisms for enforcing social norms.
(D) Rituals performed in chiefdoms to legitimize power.

295. The defining feature of a state system, distinguishing it from bands, tribes, and chiefdoms, is its:
(A) Centralized government with a monopoly on the legitimate use of force.
(B) Reliance on kinship as the primary organizing principle.
(C) Association with a pastoral mode of subsistence.
(D) Lack of social stratification.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of religion and belief systems in anthropology explores how humans make sense of the world through supernatural beliefs and practices. Foundational theories define religion through concepts like animism, the belief in spiritual beings or souls inhabiting the natural world, and animatism, a belief in a diffuse, impersonal supernatural force, often referred to as manaism. Specific cultural beliefs include bongaism, referring to spirits in the belief systems of certain tribal groups in India, and totemism, where a kin group has a mystical relationship with a particular natural object, such as an animal or plant. The concept of taboo refers to a prohibition which, if violated, leads to supernatural punishment. Societies have various religious specialists who mediate between the

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259. The theoretical model used to analyze the differences between small, traditional communities and large, modern societies is the:
(A) Great and Little Tradition model
(B) Cultural Pluralism model
(C) Folk-Urban Continuum
(D) Cultural Relativism framework

260. A society where multiple ethnic groups coexist while preserving their distinct cultural identities is an example of:
(A) Cultural Pluralism
(B) Cultural Syncretism
(C) A folk society
(D) Assimilation

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The structure of society is a central focus of social anthropology, built upon foundational components. Society itself can be understood as a complex system of social relationships. Within it, individuals form groups, which are collections of people who interact with one another, share similar characteristics, and have a collective sense of unity. More formalized structures include institutions, which are established sets of norms and subsystems that support each society's survival, and associations, which are formally constituted groups of people who join together in organized pursuit of a common interest. A community is typically defined as a social unit of any size that shares common values and has social cohesion, often located in a given geographical area. Within these structures, individuals occupy a status, a socially defined position, and perform a corresponding role, which is the set of expected behaviors associated with that status. To maintain social order, societies universally regulate behavior through norms, such as the incest taboo, which prohibits sexual relations between certain close relatives. Rules of marriage, such as endogamy (marrying within a specific group) and exogamy (marrying outside a specific group), further define social boundaries. The transition of individuals between different statuses and life stages is often marked by rites of passage, which are ceremonies that formalize and celebrate these changes.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. An established system of norms and procedures that serves a key function in society, such as the family or economy, is best defined as a(n):
(A) Group
(B) Association
(C) Community
(D) Institution

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262. The set of expected behaviors, rights, and obligations associated with a particular social position is referred to as a:
(A) Status
(B) Role
(C) Norm
(D) Rite of passage

263. The societal rule requiring individuals to marry outside their own kinship group or clan is known as:
(A) Endogamy
(B) Incest
(C) Exogamy
(D) Polygamy

264. A graduation ceremony, which marks the transition from the status of a student to that of a graduate, is an example of a:
(A) Social institution
(B) Formal association
(C) Community norm
(D) Rite of passage

265. What is the primary distinction between a 'group' and an 'association' as described in the passage?
(A) An association is a formally organized group pursuing a common interest, while a group is more general.
(B) A group is based on geography, while an association is not.
(C) A group involves shared values, while an association involves shared status.
(D) An association is a primary unit of society, while a group is a secondary one.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The family is a primary social institution, and its universality across human societies is a key topic in anthropology. While its specific form varies, the presence of a family unit is considered a cultural

ANSWERS

1. (B) Enculturation
Enculturation describes the process through which people learn and internalize the specific cultural patterns, values, and practices of their own society. This social learning begins in infancy and continues throughout life, ensuring the transmission of cultural heritage across generations. It differs from acculturation because it focuses on acquiring one's native culture rather than adapting to a new one.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
In sociology, status represents a distinct social position associated with specific rights and obligations within a structure. Role serves as the dynamic component, representing the actual behavior and performance expected from someone holding that status. While individuals occupy various statuses throughout their lives, they actively perform the roles that correspond to those positions according to established social norms.

3. (C) State
A state represents the most complex level of political organization, characterized by a centralized government that maintains a monopoly on the legitimate use of force. Unlike simpler forms like bands or tribes, states feature formal bureaucracies, written laws, and permanent social stratification into classes. This system manages large, diverse populations and maintains order through institutionalized authority and taxation.

4. (D) Culture Shock
Culture shock involves the psychological and emotional stress experienced when an individual enters an environment with unfamiliar cultural norms and values. This disorientation often arises from the loss of familiar social cues and the sudden need to navigate different communication styles or daily habits. It typically occurs during international travel or migration, reflecting the challenge of adapting to foreign surroundings.

5. (C) It is genetically inherited.
Culture is fundamentally a learned and shared phenomenon rather than a biological trait passed through DNA. While humans have a biological capacity for culture, specific beliefs, languages, and customs are acquired through social interaction and enculturation. It remains dynamic and cumulative, evolving over time as groups interact, but it is never transmitted via genetic inheritance from parents to offspring.

6. (B) Levirate
Levirate is a specific marriage custom where a widow is expected to marry the brother of her deceased husband. This practice serves to maintain the social and economic ties between the two families involved in the original marriage alliance. It ensures that the widow and her children remain supported within the deceased husband's kin group while preserving inheritance rights.

7. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Residential patterns define where couples live after marriage. Patrilocal residence involves living with the husband's family, while matrilocal residence signifies living with the wife's family. Neolocal rules allow couples to establish independent households. Avunculocal residence is a unique system where the couple resides with the husband's mother's brother, highlighting specific lineage obligations within matrilineal societies that prioritize the maternal uncle.

8. (A) Animatism
Animatism refers to the belief in a generalized, impersonal supernatural force that permeates the universe and can reside in people or objects. This force, often called mana, is not viewed as a specific spirit or soul but as a power that can be harnessed. It differs from animism, which focuses on distinct spiritual entities inhabiting natural phenomena or living beings.

9. (C) Assimilation
Assimilation is a social process where a minority or subordinate group adopts the cultural traits of the dominant society so thoroughly that its

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the family through its developmental cycle, examining how it forms, expands as children are born, and eventually contracts as members age or leave. By focusing on these transitions, researchers can better understand how family roles and relationships evolve throughout life.

45. (A) Sororate
Sororate is a marriage custom in which a man marries his deceased wife's sister. Like levirate, this practice helps preserve the social and economic alliances established between two families through the initial marriage. It ensures that any children from the first marriage remain within the same kin network and that the bond between the two groups is maintained despite the loss.

46. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Religious and magical concepts help societies navigate the supernatural. Animism is the belief in spirits inhabiting natural objects, while totemism identifies a sacred link between a group and a natural feature. A taboo is a supernatural prohibition that prevents specific behaviors. Magic involves rituals intended to compel supernatural forces to act. Each of these elements serves to structure human interaction with the divine.

47. (B) The presence of a permanent, centralized office of chief with authority.
A chiefdom is distinguished from a tribe by its higher level of political centralization and social stratification. In a chiefdom, the office of the chief is a permanent and often hereditary position with formal authority over multiple communities. Tribes, conversely, usually rely on more informal leadership and non-kin associations, lacking the institutionalized, centralized power and social ranking found in chiefdom structures.

48. (B) A culture's orientation regarding reality.
World-view refers to the comprehensive framework of ideas and beliefs through which an individual or a culture interprets and interacts with the world. It encompasses fundamental assumptions about the nature of reality, humanity's place in the universe, and the meaning of life. This cognitive map shapes how people perceive their surroundings, make decisions, and understand their experiences within their cultural context.

49. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Kinship organization involves various unilineal descent groups. Lineages are based on demonstrated descent, while clans rely on stipulated ancestry. Phratries consist of related clans, and moieties divide a society into two halves. While these structures are common, the claim that all kinship systems are patrilineal is incorrect, as many societies follow matrilineal, bilateral, or other diverse rules of descent and identity.

50. (C) Syncretism
Syncretism is the process where elements from two or more distinct cultural traditions blend to create a new and unique cultural form. This often occurs in the realm of religion, where traditional beliefs merge with introduced ones, as seen in various Caribbean faiths. Unlike assimilation, which absorbs one culture into another, syncretism produces a synthesis that maintains elements of both original traditions.

51. (D) Bilocal
Bilocal residence, also known as ambilocal residence, allows a newly married couple the flexibility to choose whether to live with the husband's family or the wife's family. This rule is often found in societies where maintaining strong ties to both kin groups is economically or socially advantageous. It contrasts with more rigid rules like patrilocal or matrilocal residence, which mandate living with one side.

52. (C) Legal Anthropology
Legal anthropology is the specialized field that examines how different societies maintain social order and resolve conflicts. It goes beyond formal written laws to study the norms, customs, and informal mechanisms of social control used in various cultural contexts. By investigating how disputes are handled cross-culturally, legal anthropologists gain insights into the underlying values and power structures that govern human behavior.

53. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
Religious specialists often correspond to the level of social and political complexity in a society.

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Rites of passage are ceremonies that mark the transition of an individual from one social status to another within a community. Common examples include rituals for birth, puberty, marriage, and death. These events help the individual and the society recognize and adapt to new roles and responsibilities. They typically involve three stages: separation from the old status, transition, and final incorporation.

19. (A) Band
A band is the simplest form of political organization, typically associated with mobile hunter-gatherer groups. These societies are small, usually consisting of fewer than one hundred people who are closely related through kinship. Bands lack formal leadership or centralized authority, operating instead on egalitarian principles. Social order is maintained through informal mechanisms like gossip, public opinion, and the consensus of the group.

20. (D) It is a marital exchange in which the bride's group provides substantial gifts to the groom's family.
Dowry involves a transfer of wealth or property from the bride's family to the groom or his family at the time of marriage. This practice contrasts with bride price, where the groom's family provides payment. Dowry often functions as a way for the bride to receive her inheritance or to establish the economic foundation for the newly formed household in certain societies.

21. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
Political organizations increase in complexity as they move from kin-based, informal structures to centralized, institutionalized systems. Bands represent the simplest form, followed by tribes which utilize non-kin associations. Chiefdoms introduce permanent, hereditary leadership and social ranking. The state is the most complex form, featuring a formal government, centralized bureaucracy, and a monopoly on the legitimate use of force to maintain order and control.

22. (B) The term 'economic' has two meanings: a formal one and a substantive one.
The substantivist school argues that 'economic' has two distinct meanings. The formal meaning relates to rational decision-making under scarcity, while the substantive meaning refers to how humans interact with their environment to satisfy needs. Substantivists believe that in non-market societies, economic activity is embedded in social institutions and cannot be understood through the universal application of modern neoclassical economic principles.

23. (C) Consanguineal family
A consanguineal family is structured around blood relationships rather than marital ties. In this arrangement, the core unit consists of related individuals, such as siblings or a parent and their children, while spouses are often treated as secondary or peripheral members. This form emphasizes lineage continuity and stability over the conjugal bond, often being more prevalent in societies with strong unilineal descent.

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24. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The matrilineal puzzle describes the inherent conflict a man faces in matrilineal societies between his roles as a husband and a maternal uncle. Because descent and property pass through the female line, a man's primary loyalty and inheritance usually go to his sister's children. This creates structural tension as he balances these lineage duties with the emotional ties to his own children.

25. (C) Alimony
Marital transactions are payments or gift exchanges that occur between families to formalize a marriage. Examples include bride price, where the groom's family pays, and dowry, where the bride's family provides wealth. Alimony, however, is a financial obligation paid to a spouse after a divorce or legal separation. It is not a transaction used to establish or celebrate the initial marriage bond.

26. (B) An impersonal force in various entities.
Mana is a concept found in Melanesian and Polynesian religions describing an impersonal, supernatural power that can reside in people, animals, or objects. It is viewed as a force that can bring success, strength, or luck to those who possess it. Unlike specific spirits or deities, mana is a generalized energy that individuals can acquire or lose through ritual actions or achievements.

original identity disappears. This transformation often involves changes in language, dress, and values until the group is fully absorbed. Unlike integration or pluralism, assimilation results in the loss of distinctiveness as the minority group merges into the majority.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Jajmani system represents a traditional social and economic arrangement in Indian villages involving hereditary ties between different caste groups. In this system, service providers offer specialized labor or goods to landowning families in exchange for grain or other resources. This reciprocal relationship functions without the immediate use of currency, emphasizing social interdependence and long-term obligations within the village hierarchy.

11. (D) Nuclear family
A nuclear family is a basic kinship unit consisting of two parents and their dependent, typically unmarried, children. This family form is common in many modern industrial societies where geographical mobility is frequent. It stands in contrast to joint or extended families, which include additional relatives such as grandparents, uncles, or cousins within a single household or a close-knit social unit.

12. (B) One of two complementary descent groups that divide a society.
A moiety is a structural division of a society into two distinct, often exogamous, descent groups. Membership is typically determined through unilineal descent, and the groups often perform complementary ritual or social roles. This dual organization helps regulate marriage and social interaction by requiring members of one moiety to seek partners or engage in specific ceremonial exchanges with the other moiety.

13. (A) 1 and 2 only
Culture functions as an integrated and holistic system where various elements are interconnected. Research identifying cultural universals reveals that all human societies share common features, such as language and kinship systems. However, cultural relativism rejects judging others by one's own standards, and enculturation refers to learning one's native culture rather than the exchange of features between different groups in contact.

14. (D) Polyandry
Polyandry is a form of polygamy where one woman is simultaneously married to two or more men. This marriage pattern is rarer than polygyny and is often found in societies where resources are scarce or where keeping family land intact is a priority. Fraternal polyandry, involving a woman marrying a group of brothers, is a well-known variation of this practice.

15. (A) The principles of neoclassical economics can be applied to study all societies.
The formalist school in economic anthropology argues that the core principles of neoclassical economics, such as rational choice and profit maximization, are universal. Formalists believe that individuals in all cultures face scarcity and make logical decisions to allocate limited resources among competing ends. They maintain that these economic models are effective tools for analyzing human behavior in both industrial and non-industrial societies.

16. (B) Hypergamy – A woman marrying a man of lower social status.
Hypergamy refers to the practice of a woman marrying a man of higher social status or caste, often serving as a mechanism for upward social mobility. The description of a woman marrying a man of lower status actually defines hypogamy. Other terms like exogamy and endogamy correctly describe rules about marrying outside or within a group, while incest taboos prohibit specific relations.

17. (B) The culture of the social elite and the general masses.
Robert Redfield introduced the concepts of Great and Little Traditions to analyze complex civilizations. The Great Tradition represents the formal, literate, and self-reflective culture maintained by urban elites, philosophers, and priests. In contrast, the Little Tradition consists of the oral, unreflective, and local beliefs and practices of the rural masses. These two traditions constantly interact and influence each other over time.

18. (A) To signify a social status transition.

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reproduction. It does not mean all societies follow a single model, but that family exists everywhere.

36. (B) Politician
Religious specialists are individuals who possess specialized knowledge or power to mediate between humans and the supernatural. Shamans, priests, and sorcerers all fit this category because their primary roles involve spiritual rituals or magical practices. In contrast, a politician is a secular leader focused on government, policy, and the exercise of political power within a society, rather than religious or supernatural mediation.

37. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Polygyny involves a man having multiple wives, while polyandry involves a woman having multiple husbands. Monogamy is the practice of having only one spouse at a time. Although group marriage is rare, it is indeed a recognized form in anthropological studies where multiple men and women are married to each other. Therefore, the statement claiming group marriage is not recognized is incorrect.

38. (A) The importance of social relations of production and class conflict.
The Marxist approach in economic anthropology focuses on how societies organize labor and resources through specific modes of production. It emphasizes the social relations between different groups, particularly the tensions and conflicts that arise between those who own the means of production and those who provide labor. This perspective views economic systems as inherently political and shaped by issues of power and exploitation.

39. (C) All parts of a culture are interconnected systems.
Holism is a fundamental principle in anthropology stating that all aspects of human life and culture are interconnected and must be studied as a whole. This means that economic, political, religious, and social systems do not exist in isolation but constantly influence each other. To fully understand any single cultural practice, anthropologists must examine its relationship to the entire cultural and social context.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Cultural relativism is an essential methodological tool that allows anthropologists to study diverse cultures without being blinded by their own biases. By attempting to understand beliefs and practices within their specific cultural context, researchers can gain deeper insights into why certain customs exist. This approach requires suspending moral judgment to see the world from the perspective of the people being studied.

41. (D) Joking relationship
A joking relationship is a patterned social interaction between specific relatives where informal, playful, and even teasing behavior is expected and permitted. This custom often serves as a mechanism to relieve potential social tension or to strengthen bonds between certain kin groups. Common examples include interactions between grandparents and grandchildren or between an individual and their siblings-in-law, contrasting with more formal avoidance relationships.

42. (B) Societal reactions encouraging norm conformity.
Social sanctions are the rewards or punishments used by a society to encourage conformity to its established norms and values. They act as a powerful mechanism for social control, ensuring that individuals behave in ways that are acceptable to the group. Sanctions can be formal, like legal penalties, or informal, such as praise, gossip, or social exclusion, depending on the situation.

NODIA

43. (C) Anarchy
Economic anthropology identifies several key principles for the distribution and exchange of goods. Reciprocity involves mutual exchange between individuals, redistribution centers on a central authority collecting and reallocating resources, and market exchange uses prices and currency. Anarchy, which refers to a state of disorder or the absence of government, is not a recognized economic principle for organizing production or distribution within societies.

44. (D) The family as a dynamic unit that goes through a developmental cycle.
The processual method views the family as a dynamic institution that changes over time rather than a fixed structure. This approach analyzes

lineage, where members can demonstrate every genealogical link to that ancestor, clan members simply stipulate or claim this connection. The apical ancestor may be a mythical figure or even a non-human totem, serving as a symbolic focus for group unity.

81. (C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Marriage rules structure social relationships across cultures. Hypergamy involves a woman marrying up in status, while hypogamy involves her marrying down. Levirate is the custom of a widow marrying her deceased husband's brother, and sororate is the practice of a man marrying his deceased wife's sister. These customs serve various social and economic functions, such as maintaining alliances and ensuring family continuity.

82. (B) Societies with urbanism and state organization.
In anthropology, the term civilization is often used to describe a specific, highly complex type of culture. It is distinguished from simpler social forms by the presence of large urban centers, a centralized state organization, and significant social stratification. Civilizations typically feature advanced technology, specialized labor, and institutionalized systems of record-keeping or writing, reflecting a level of organization beyond that of tribes or bands.

83. (C) Dependence on domesticated herd animals.
Pastoralism is a subsistence strategy centered on the care and management of domesticated herd animals, such as cattle, sheep, goats, or camels. These communities rely on their livestock for food, clothing, and transportation, often moving seasonally to find suitable grazing land and water. This mobility and the focus on animal husbandry distinguish pastoralists from settled agriculturalists, foragers, or those practicing slash-and-burn cultivation.

84. (D) Animism
Bongaism is a form of animism found among several tribal groups in India. This belief system is based on the existence of 'bonga' spirits that are thought to inhabit various natural objects, locations, and ancestral figures. Like other animistic traditions, Bongaism views the world as being filled with spiritual entities that interact with humans, requiring rituals and respect to maintain balance and harmony.

85. (C) 1, 3 and 4
Political organizations vary in their structure and power dynamics. Bands are typically egalitarian with informal leadership. Chiefdoms introduce hereditary inequality and centralized authority. States represent the most complex form, maintaining a monopoly on the legitimate use of force through a formal government. Tribes, however, generally lack formal leaders with coercive power, relying instead on non-kin associations and consensus-based leadership like Big Men.

86. (B) Cross-cultural study of social order and control.
Legal anthropology focuses on how different societies manage conflict and maintain social order. This field goes beyond the study of formal, written legal codes to investigate the wide range of norms, customs, and informal mechanisms of social control used across cultures. By examining how disputes are settled in various settings, researchers gain a deeper understanding of justice, authority, and social regulation worldwide.

87. (C) Patrilocal
Family types are classified based on their structural organization, such as nuclear families consisting of parents and children, or joint and extended families that include broader kin networks. In contrast, patrilocal refers to a rule of residence, specifying where a couple lives after marriage. While residence rules influence family dynamics, they represent a different category of social rule than the structural definition of the family.

88. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization is a powerful force driving cultural change by increasing the global flow of information, people, and goods. This interconnectedness facilitates processes such as acculturation and syncretism, where different traditions influence and blend with each other. It also supports cultural pluralism by allowing diverse groups to interact while maintaining their identities. Therefore, globalization acts

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Shamans are typically found in mobile bands, while medicine-men and sorcerers often appear in tribal or small-scale communities where healing and magic are decentralized. Priests represent the most institutionalized form of specialist, associated with the formal rituals and hierarchical structures of complex societies like chiefdoms and states.

54. (B) A man, his sister's son, and his own son
The matrilineal puzzle centers on the conflicting interests of a man in a system where descent is traced through females. As a father, he has emotional bonds with his own son, but as a member of his maternal lineage, his primary legal and economic obligations are to his sister's son, who will inherit his status and property. This structural tension creates complex social dynamics.

55. (D) It is a primary example of silent barter trade.
The potlatch is a complex ceremonial event practiced by indigenous groups of the Pacific Northwest. It involves the competitive distribution or destruction of wealth to validate the host's social status and prestige. While it functions as a mechanism for redistribution and social ranking, it is not a form of silent barter, which is a method of trading goods without direct verbal communication.

56. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Both statements are incorrect because they swap the definitions of the two terms. Hypergamy actually refers to a woman marrying a man of higher social standing, while hypogamy refers to a woman marrying a man of lower social status. These rules govern marital choices based on the social hierarchy and status of the individuals and their families within a given society's structure.

57. (C) A shared geographical territory.
While society refers to the broader network of social relationships and institutions, a community is more specifically defined by its connection to a shared geographical territory or locality. Members of a community often share a common sense of identity, values, and face-to-face interactions based on their proximity. This physical closeness and the resulting social bonds distinguish a community from the more abstract concept of society.

58. (D) A is false but R is true.
Endogamy and exogamy are not contradictory but often operate simultaneously at different levels of social organization. A society can mandate that members marry within their own broad social category, such as a caste or religious group (endogamy), while also requiring them to marry outside of their specific lineage or clan (exogamy). Therefore, these rules coexist to define the boundaries of acceptable marital partners.

59. (D) Strengthening social and political alliances.
The Kula ring is a famous ceremonial exchange system in the Trobriand Islands involving the clockwise circulation of red shell necklaces and the counter-clockwise circulation of white shell armbands. Anthropological analysis emphasizes that the primary purpose of these exchanges is to establish and maintain lifelong social and political alliances between partners on different islands, rather than purely for economic profit or utilitarian trade.

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60. (B) Matrilocal
Uxorilocal residence is a term used interchangeably with matrilocal residence. This residential rule requires a newly married couple to live with or near the family of the wife. The term is derived from the Latin word for wife, emphasizing that the household is centered around her kin. This pattern is often associated with matrilineal descent systems where female lineage members stay together.

61. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The modern family is undergoing significant transformations driven by several global forces. Urbanization and industrialization shift families toward smaller, more mobile nuclear units. Globalization increases the exchange of ideas and cultural forms, while feminist movements challenge traditional patriarchal roles and advocate for greater equality. Together, these trends reshape the structure, functions, and internal dynamics of families across various cultures worldwide.

62. (C) Balanced reciprocity
Balanced reciprocity involves an exchange of goods or services with the expectation of an equivalent return within a specific timeframe.

Unlike generalized reciprocity, which is more informal and lacks strict accounting, balanced reciprocity is more calculated. Both parties understand the value of what is given and when the return is due. This type of exchange often occurs between more distant acquaintances or groups.

63. (D) A sovereign state with homogeneous citizens.
A nation-state is an ideal political unit where the boundaries of the state, a sovereign political entity, coincide with the boundaries of the nation, a group of people sharing a common culture, language, or history. This concept implies a high degree of cultural homogeneity among the citizens who live under a single government, fostering a strong sense of national identity and unity.

64. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Various theories explain human economic behavior. Formalists apply neoclassical principles of individual choice and maximization. Substantivists argue that economy is embedded in social institutions, focusing on reciprocity and redistribution. Marxists emphasize modes of production and class struggle. Bronislaw Malinowski's approach views economic activities as cultural responses to fundamental human needs. These perspectives offer diverse ways to analyze livelihoods and resource distribution.

65. (B) Sorcerers learn magic; witches have innate power.
In anthropology, a key distinction between these religious specialists lies in how they acquire and exercise their power. Sorcerers are individuals who intentionally learn and use magical formulas, rituals, and physical objects to achieve specific ends, whether good or evil. Witches, however, are believed to possess an innate, often internal or psychic power to cause harm, which may be exercised unconsciously.

66. (A) Mandatory rules versus preferred categories.
Marriage rules can be categorized as either prescriptive or preferential. Prescriptive rules are mandatory requirements that dictate exactly which category of person an individual must marry, leaving little room for choice. Preferential rules, on the other hand, identify certain groups or relatives as ideal or preferred marriage partners, but they are not strictly compulsory, allowing for more individual flexibility in selection.

67. (A) Integration
Integration describes a social process where cultural elements from different groups are borrowed and incorporated, yet the groups maintain their unique and distinct identities. Unlike assimilation, which involves the total absorption of one group into another, integration allows for the coexistence of diverse cultural patterns. It represents a balance where interaction and exchange occur without the loss of the original cultural framework.

68. (C) Primarily based on age and gender.
In most hunting-gathering societies, the division of labor is relatively simple and primarily structured around age and gender. Men typically focus on hunting larger game and defending territory, while women usually handle the gathering of wild plant foods and childcare. Age also plays a role, with older individuals often serving as repositories of knowledge, but these groups generally lack rigid class-based specialization.

69. (D) Assigning identity based on one's ancestry.
In kinship studies, descent refers to the socially recognized rules for assigning individuals to specific groups based on their ancestry. These rules determine how identity, property, and status are passed down through generations. Common patterns include patrilineal descent through males, matrilineal descent through females, and bilateral descent through both sides. Descent systems are fundamental for organizing kin groups and regulating social inheritance.

70. (D) A is false but R is true.
A nation is not a purely political or legal entity; that description better fits a state. Instead, a nation refers to a group of people bound together by a shared culture, language, or history. A state can contain multiple nations, and a nation can exist across several states. Therefore, the assertion is false while the reason correctly describes the cultural nature of a nation.

71. (C) Joint family
A joint family is a large kinship unit formed by joining two or more nuclear families, typically

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through a sibling bond. In this structure, brothers often live together with their wives and children, sharing resources, property, and household responsibilities. This family form is common in many traditional agricultural societies where large-scale labor cooperation and collective ownership of land provide economic stability.

72. (B) The concept and practice of marriage.
A social institution is an established and enduring pattern of social relationships and norms that serve fundamental societal needs. Marriage is a primary example because it provides a structured framework for regulating sexual relations, organizing child-rearing, and managing the transfer of property and status. It is a concept and practice recognized across cultures, unlike temporary groups, crowds, or informal circles of friends.

73. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Various concepts describe cultural interactions. Assimilation involves total absorption, while integration allows distinct identities to remain during borrowing. Syncretism creates a new blended culture, and dominance entails the imposition of values by one group over another. Subjugation refers to political and social control by an outside power. All these terms accurately describe different ways that cultures interact, change, and relate to power.

74. (A) Patrilocal
Virilocal residence is another term for patrilocal residence, referring to the practice where a newly married couple lives with or near the husband's family. The term originates from the Latin word for man or husband, highlighting the focus on the male kin group. This pattern is common in societies with patrilineal descent, where it helps keep related men together for labor and defense.

75. (C) The idea that all cultural values are equal.
This principle asserts that all cultural beliefs and practices have their own internal logic and validity within their specific context. It challenges the idea that any single culture's standards are superior or universal. By viewing all cultural values as equal, individuals can move beyond ethnocentrism to appreciate the diversity of human experience and understand customs that might otherwise seem unfamiliar or strange.

76. (B) 3, 2, 1
Arnold van Gennep identified three distinct stages in a typical rite of passage. The process begins with separation, where the individual is removed from their current social status. This is followed by transition, also known as the liminal stage, where the person is between statuses. Finally, incorporation occurs as the individual is welcomed back into society with their new status and roles.

77. (D) It is a permanent, often hereditary position.
In a chiefdom, political authority is institutionalized in the permanent office of the chief. Unlike the informal leadership found in bands or tribes, this position remains even after the individual chief dies or steps down. The office is often hereditary, passing through specific lineages. This centralized leadership allows for more complex coordination of labor, resource redistribution, and social control than in simpler societies.

78. (B) Coexistence of unique group cultural identities.
Cultural pluralism describes a social condition where various ethnic, religious, or cultural groups coexist within a single society while maintaining their unique identities and practices. Instead of being forced to assimilate into a dominant culture, these groups are encouraged to preserve their distinct heritage. This model promotes diversity and mutual respect, viewing the presence of multiple cultures as an enrichment to the broader society.

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79. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
While the prohibition against incest is a recognized cultural universal found in every society, the specific relatives included in this taboo vary significantly across different cultures. Some societies strictly forbid marriage between first cousins, while others may encourage it as a preferred practice. Therefore, although the concept of the taboo is universal, its exact social application and definition depend on local kinship rules.

80. (D) Members claim common apical ancestry.
A clan is a unilineal descent group where members share a common identity based on the belief in a founding apical ancestor. Unlike a

27. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Institutions are established systems of norms that maintain social order, while communities are defined by shared territory. Associations are organized groups pursuing specific interests. However, the family is considered both an association and a fundamental social institution. Additionally, status and role are not independent; they are deeply interconnected, as a role represents the behavior expected of someone holding a specific social status.

28. (A) Acculturation
Acculturation is the process of cultural change that occurs when distinct groups maintain continuous, direct contact with one another. During this exchange, one or both groups may adopt elements of the other's culture, such as language, technology, or social practices. Although significant changes occur, the groups typically remain separate entities. It differs from enculturation, which involves learning one's own primary cultural tradition.

29. (C) A belief system focused on 'bonga' spirits.
Bongaism is a specific religious belief system found among certain tribal groups in India, such as the Ho and Mundas. It centers on the concept of 'bonga', which refers to a variety of spirits that inhabit natural objects, ancestors, or specific locations. These spirits are believed to influence human life and require specific rituals or offerings to ensure the community's well-being.

30. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various societies utilize distinct exchange systems to distribute resources and maintain social ties. The Kula involves ceremonial shell exchanges in the Trobriand Islands, while the Potlatch features competitive feasting among Northwest Coast tribes. The Jajmani system provides a hereditary caste-based exchange of services in India. Barter represents the simplest form of direct trade, involving the exchange of goods without using money.

31. (D) Demonstrate their common descent from a known apical ancestor.
A lineage is a unilineal descent group whose members can accurately trace their genealogical links to a specific, known common ancestor. This ability to demonstrate exact connections distinguishes a lineage from a clan, where members only stipulate or claim a common ancestry without proving every link. Lineages often serve as corporate groups that manage property, resolve conflicts, and organize collective rituals.

32. (B) Societies exist on a folk-urban continuum.
Robert Redfield's concept suggests that societies do not fit into rigid categories but exist along a continuum ranging from folk to urban types. Folk societies are small, homogeneous, and traditional, while urban societies are large, heterogeneous, and secular. This framework emphasizes that most real-world communities fall somewhere between these extremes, exhibiting various degrees of traditional and modern characteristics as they change.

33. (C) Avunculocal
Avunculocal residence is a residential rule where a newly married couple settles with or near the husband's maternal uncle. This pattern is typically found in matrilineal societies where a man's property and status are inherited by his sister's sons. By living with the maternal uncle, the husband positions himself near the lineage authority figure from whom he will eventually inherit.

34. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Industrialization has historically driven significant changes in family organization, frequently leading to the dominance of the nuclear family model due to the need for labor mobility. Simultaneously, feminist movements have actively challenged traditional patriarchal structures and restricted gender roles within the domestic sphere. Both forces have transformed how families are structured and how members interact, promoting more diverse and egalitarian arrangements.

35. (A) Family structures exist in all human societies.
The concept of family universality posits that some form of a family institution is present in every known human culture. While the specific structure, such as nuclear, joint, or extended, varies significantly across different societies, the family remains a fundamental unit for socialization, economic cooperation, and

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as a major catalyst for transforming cultural landscapes worldwide.

89. (A) An official who performs public rituals.
A priest is a religious specialist who occupies a formal, institutionalized office within a recognized religious organization. Unlike shamans, who often acquire power through personal spiritual experiences, priests are typically trained and appointed to perform standardized public rituals and ceremonies. They act as mediators between the community and the divine, maintaining the established traditions and religious order of their society.

90. (C) Cultural Pluralism
Cultural pluralism refers to a social arrangement where diverse cultural groups coexist within a larger society while each maintains its unique identity, values, and traditions. This model emphasizes the importance of mutual respect and the preservation of cultural heritage rather than forcing minorities to assimilate. It creates a diverse social environment where multiple ways of life are recognized and valued as part of the whole.

91. (A) Amitalocal
Amitalocal residence is a specific residential rule where a newly married couple settles with or near the husband's sister. This pattern is relatively rare compared to more common rules like patrilocal or matrilocal residence. The term is derived from 'amita', meaning aunt or father's sister, highlighting the importance of the husband's sister's household as the focus for the new couple's living arrangement.

92. (D) Complementary roles for men and women.
In swidden agricultural communities, also known as slash-and-burn cultivators, the division of labor is often organized around complementary gender roles. Typically, men handle the physically demanding tasks of clearing the forest and burning the vegetation, while women often manage the planting, weeding, and harvesting of crops. This collaborative approach allows the community to effectively manage the labor-intensive cycle of temporary field cultivation.

93. (B) To create and maintain social alliances between groups.
Marriage serves as a vital social institution that extends beyond the individuals involved to create and strengthen alliances between different kin groups or families. By establishing these bonds, marriage facilitates social cooperation, economic exchange, and political stability within a society. These alliances are crucial for building broader networks of support and obligation, helping to integrate various segments of the community into a cohesive whole.

94. (C) A descent group composed of two or more supposedly related clans.
A phratry is a unilineal descent group formed by the association of two or more clans that believe they share a common ancestry, even if they cannot trace the exact links. Phratries provide an additional level of social organization above the clan, often serving specialized ritual or political functions. Membership in a phratry reinforces bonds between different clans, strengthening the overall social structure.

95. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Different social processes describe how cultures interact and change. Assimilation occurs when a minority group is fully absorbed, while integration allows distinct cultures to coexist while borrowing. Syncretism results in a new blended culture. Subjugation involves the forcible control of one group by another. These terms provide a framework for understanding the various outcomes of cultural contact, ranging from peaceful blending to domination.

96. (D) A family consisting of blood-related members.
A consanguineal family is a kinship unit primarily based on blood relationships rather than marital ties. In this structure, the core members are related by descent, such as parents, children, and siblings. This form of family prioritizes the continuity of the lineage and the bonds between blood relatives, often being more stable across generations than conjugal families which are centered on the husband-wife relationship.

97. (A) A hierarchy of biological and psychological needs.
Bronislaw Malinowski's theory in economic anthropology posits that all cultural activities, including economic ones, are functional responses to basic human needs. He argued

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166. (B) 1, 2 and 4
Various subsistence strategies shape human societies. Hunting and gathering involves foraging for wild resources, while pastoralism focuses on domesticated herds. Settled agricultural communities often develop more complex social and political structures due to larger populations and land ownership. However, swidden agriculture, or slash-and-burn, involves temporary field use rather than long-term intensive cultivation of the same plot, making the third statement about it incorrect in this context.

167. (B) Priest
A priest is a religious specialist who holds a formal, institutionalized office within a recognized religious organization. They are typically responsible for performing standardized public rituals and ceremonies on behalf of the community. Unlike shamans, who often gain power through individual spiritual experiences, priests are trained and appointed to maintain the established traditions of their faith, acting as official mediators between the people and the divine.

168. (B) Formal political governance
While the family serves as a fundamental social unit for the socialization of children, the regulation of sexual activity, and economic cooperation, it is not typically responsible for formal political governance. Governance is usually handled by specialized political institutions, such as tribal councils, chiefdoms, or state bureaucracies. Although family ties can influence politics, the formal administration of laws and government is distinct from the primary functions of the family.

169. (A) Informal leadership based on group consensus.
In band-level societies, political processes are highly informal and egalitarian. There is no centralized government or hereditary leadership; instead, decisions are made through group consensus and discussion among all adult members. Leaders, often called 'headmen', have no coercive power and lead primarily by example or persuasion. Social order is maintained through informal mechanisms like gossip and public opinion rather than formal laws and penalties.

170. (C) Ethnocentrism
Ethnocentrism is the tendency to view one's own culture as superior and to judge other societies by the standards of one's own group. This perspective often leads to the belief that one's own way of life is natural and correct, while unfamiliar customs are seen as strange or inferior. While it can foster group pride, ethnocentrism often hinders cross-cultural understanding and can lead to prejudice and conflict.

171. (D) Extended family
An extended family is a kinship structure that includes multiple generations of relatives living together in a single household or a closely tied group of homes. It typically consists of a nuclear core—parents and their children—plus other relatives like grandparents, aunts, uncles, or cousins. This large unit provides a broad network for social support and economic cooperation, which is essential in many traditional and agricultural communities.

172. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Both statements correctly identify famous ceremonial exchange systems studied by anthropologists. The Potlatch involves competitive feasting and the distribution or destruction of wealth to gain social prestige and status among Northwest Coast tribes. The Kula ring involves the ritualized circulation of non-utilitarian shell valuables among the Trobriand Islanders to establish and maintain lifelong social and political alliances. These systems demonstrate the deep social significance of exchange.

173. (A) 4, 3, 1, 2
The study of economic anthropology evolved through several major perspectives. It began with Bronislaw Malinowski's focus on cultural responses to human needs. This was followed by the formalist school applying neoclassical principles. The substantivist school later challenged this, arguing that economy is embedded in social institutions. Finally, Marxist approaches gained prominence, emphasizing modes of production and class struggle. This historical sequence reflects shifts in how researchers analyze human livelihoods.

174. (B) Formulas used to compel supernatural forces.

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106. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Kula ring serves as a classic example of balanced reciprocity because it involves the ceremonial exchange of highly valued items with the expectation of an equivalent return. These exchanges create and maintain long-term social and political bonds between individuals across different islands. The circulation of necklaces and armbands ensures continuous interaction and mutual obligation, reinforcing social stability within the region's complex network.

107. (A) A prohibition against incest
Cultural universals are features found in every known human society. A primary example is the incest taboo, a prohibition against sexual relations or marriage between certain close relatives. While other practices like democracy, monotheism, or the English language are widespread, they are not universal. The existence of the incest taboo highlights a fundamental human rule for organizing social life, kinship, and reproductive behavior.

108. (C) Monogamy
Monogamy is the practice of being married to only one person at a time. This marriage form is the legal standard in many modern societies, although its exact rules and social significance can vary. It contrasts with various forms of polygamy, such as polygyny or polyandry, where an individual has multiple spouses. Monogamy can be lifelong or serial, involving a sequence of single-partner marriages.

109. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Economic anthropology includes several influential theories. The formalist view applies universal neoclassical principles, while the substantivist view argues economy is embedded in social institutions. Marxist theory emphasizes modes of production and class conflict, and Malinowski's approach focuses on how economic activities fulfill basic human needs. Together, these perspectives provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the diverse ways humans organize production, distribution, and consumption.

110. (D) Using supernatural powers for medical healing.
A medicine-man is a religious specialist primarily focused on the diagnosis and treatment of illness through supernatural means. Using a combination of specialized knowledge, rituals, and sometimes herbal remedies, the medicine-man seeks to restore balance and health to individuals within the community. This role often combines elements of both religious and medical practice, reflecting a worldview where health is influenced by spiritual forces.

111. (B) Incest taboo
The incest taboo is a universal cultural rule that prohibits sexual relations and marriage between specific close relatives, such as parents and children or siblings. While the exact definition of 'close relatives' varies across cultures, the existence of some form of this prohibition is found in every human society. This taboo serves essential functions in organizing kinship, preventing genetic inbreeding, and fostering wider social alliances.

112. (C) One culture imposes its norms and values upon another, often through political or economic power.
Dominance in social change refers to a situation where one culture exerts significant influence or control over another. This often results in the dominant group imposing its values, language, and social norms on a subordinate group, typically through political, economic, or military power. Unlike peaceful blending or mutual exchange, dominance reflects a hierarchical relationship where the weaker culture is pressured to conform to the stronger.

113. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
Kinship groups vary in their size and level of inclusiveness. A moiety is the most inclusive, dividing a society into two halves. A phratry is a group of related clans, making it larger than a single clan. A clan is more inclusive than a lineage because members stipulate rather than demonstrate their common ancestry. The lineage is the least inclusive, requiring demonstrated links to a common ancestor.

114. (D) Non-kin associations used to mobilize members.
Tribal political processes are more complex than those in bands, often utilizing non-kin

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goals. Witches are believed to possess innate, non-human power to work evil. These specialists reflect the diverse ways that societies understand spiritual power, healing, and the exercise of magic.

132. (C) Enculturation, Acculturation
Enculturation is the lifelong process by which an individual learns and internalizes the norms and values of their own primary culture. In contrast, acculturation refers to the process of cultural change and learning that occurs when a person or group comes into continuous contact with a new, different culture. While enculturation builds one's initial identity, acculturation involves adapting to a foreign cultural environment.

133. (D) Into which one is born and grows up.
A natal family, also known as the family of orientation, is the kinship unit into which an individual is born or adopted and where they receive their initial socialization. This family provides the foundational social and emotional environment during childhood. It is distinguished from the family of procreation, which is the new family unit that an individual establishes through marriage and parenthood later in life.

134. (A) Swidden cultivation
Swidden cultivation, also known as slash-and-burn agriculture, involves clearing a patch of forest by cutting down vegetation and then burning it to create a layer of nutrient-rich ash. Crops are planted in these temporary fields until the soil fertility declines, at which point the plot is left fallow to regenerate while new land is cleared. This method is common in tropical regions worldwide.

135. (B) Governance involving elected representatives.
A democratic political process is defined by the involvement of citizens in governance, typically through the election of representatives who make decisions on their behalf. This system emphasizes the principles of popular sovereignty, equality, and the rule of law. Unlike systems where power is inherited or seized by force, democracy relies on regular, fair elections to grant political authority and ensure government accountability to the people.

136. (A) 3, 1, 2
When a minority group interacts with a dominant culture, change typically follows a sequence. It begins with acculturation, where initial borrowing and learning occur. This may progress to integration, where the group incorporates elements of the new culture while maintaining its distinct identity. The final stage is often assimilation, where the minority group is fully absorbed, losing its separate identity to merge with the majority.

137. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Bride price and dowry are distinct concepts with opposite directions of wealth transfer. Bride price involves the groom's family providing payment to the bride's family, often as compensation for the loss of her labor and presence. Dowry, conversely, is the transfer of property or wealth from the bride's family to the groom or the new couple. Therefore, the first statement is false and the second is true.

138. (B) Cultural Relativism
Cultural relativism is the principle that a culture's beliefs and practices should be understood based on its own internal logic and standards, rather than being judged through the lens of another culture. By adopting an insider's perspective, anthropologists can gain a more accurate and objective understanding of unfamiliar customs. This methodological approach is essential for avoiding ethnocentrism and appreciating the rich diversity of human ways of life.

139. (C) An association is organized for a specific purpose, while a group can be more general.
While both are collections of people, an association is a more formal organization specifically created to pursue a particular interest or goal, such as a professional society or a sports club. A group is a broader and more general term that can refer to any collection of individuals who interact and share some common characteristics or identity, regardless of whether they have a specific purpose.

140. (D) A is false but R is true.
Sociopolitical categories like bands, tribes, chiefdoms, and states are not static or rigid. Instead, they are ideal types used by anthropologists to analyze societies along a continuum of complexity. In reality, many societies exhibit a

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123. (B) Monogamy
Polygamy is a general term for any marriage form involving more than two partners simultaneously. Specific types include polygyny, where one man has multiple wives, polyandry, where one woman has multiple husbands, and group marriage involving several partners of both genders. Monogamy, however, is the practice of having only one spouse at a time and is therefore not a form of polygamy.

124. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Feminist movements have transformed traditional family structures by challenging patriarchal authority and advocating for greater gender equality. By questioning the conventional division of domestic labor and pushing for women's economic independence, these movements have altered how families are organized and how members interact. This ongoing social shift has led to more diverse family forms and a reevaluation of gender roles within the household.

125. (D) Subjugation
Subjugation is the process where one group or nation exerts political and social control over another, often through force or colonial rule. This relationship is characterized by a significant power imbalance, where the subordinate group's autonomy is restricted or eliminated. Unlike integration or pluralism, which imply some degree of mutual coexistence, subjugation involves the systematic domination of a people by an external power.

126. (A) Sympathetic (or Imitative) magic
Sympathetic magic, also known as imitative magic, operates on the principle that 'like affects like.' This belief suggests that performing an action on an object that resembles the target, such as a doll or an image, will cause the same effect on the actual person or thing. This type of magic relies on the symbolic connection between the ritual act and the desired outcome.

127. (C) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Residential rules determine where a couple lives after marriage. Patrilocal and matrilocal rules mandate living with the husband's or wife's kin. Neolocal residence establishes a new, independent home. Avunculocal involves living with the husband's maternal uncle, while amitalocal means living with his sister. All these rules are correctly defined and represent various ways that societies organize household composition and lineage continuity across generations.

128. (C) A formal, central government and bureaucracy.
A state is a more complex form of political organization than a chiefdom, characterized by a formal, centralized government and an administrative bureaucracy. While chiefdoms have centralized leadership, states possess a more institutionalized power structure with specialized offices, written laws, and the ability to manage larger, diverse populations. States also maintain a monopoly on the legitimate use of force, which chiefdoms generally lack.

129. (D) Hypergamy
Hypergamy is a marriage rule requiring or preferring that a woman marries a man of higher social status, caste, or economic standing. This practice often serves as a means for a family to improve its social position or to secure better opportunities for the bride. Hypergamy is a significant factor in the social stratification and marriage patterns of many traditional and hierarchical societies.

130. (B) A system of reciprocal exchange of goods and services between castes
The Jajmani system is a traditional social and economic arrangement in India involving the exchange of goods and specialized services between different caste groups. Service-providing castes, such as barbers or carpenters, maintain long-term, hereditary relationships with landowning families. These reciprocal ties are based on mutual obligations and social interdependence rather than immediate cash payments, ensuring the stability and functioning of the village economy.

131. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different religious specialists play various roles in human interaction with the supernatural. Shamans act as mediators through altered consciousness, while priests hold formal offices in institutionalized religions. Sorcerers use learned magical techniques to achieve their

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that economic systems are designed to satisfy a hierarchy of biological requirements, such as food and shelter, as well as derived psychological and social needs. From this perspective, culture serves as an instrumental apparatus used by humans to survive and thrive.

98. (B) Acculturation
Acculturation is the process where cultural features are exchanged between groups in continuous, direct contact. While the original cultural patterns of one or both groups may change significantly as they borrow and adapt elements from each other, the groups themselves remain distinct and do not merge into a single entity. This distinguishes it from assimilation, which involves the total absorption of one culture by another.

99. (B) The mechanisms that regulate individual and group behavior to maintain social order.
Social control refers to the diverse range of mechanisms used by a society to ensure its members adhere to established norms and values. These can include formal methods, such as laws and judicial systems, or informal techniques like gossip, praise, and social pressure. By regulating behavior and resolving conflicts, social control maintains the stability and order necessary for a society to function effectively.

100. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
Marital transactions like bride price, dowry, and bride service are significant social and economic exchanges that formalize marriage. These practices serve to create alliances between families and establish the legitimacy of the union. However, they are not purely economic; they carry deep social meaning. Levirate and sororate refer to specific rules about who a widow or widower should marry, rather than the transactions themselves.

101. (A) Animism
Animism is the belief that spirits or souls inhabit not only humans but also animals, plants, and inanimate objects like rocks or rivers. This worldview views the natural environment as being alive and populated by spiritual entities that can influence human life. Common in many traditional religions, animism involves showing respect or performing rituals to maintain a balanced relationship with these pervasive spirits.

102. (C) Ambilocal
Ambilocal residence, also known as bilocal residence, is a rule that provides a newly married couple with the choice to live with or near either the husband's or the wife's family. This flexible arrangement is often found in societies where maintaining strong connections to both kin groups is beneficial for economic cooperation, resource management, or social support, allowing families to adapt to changing needs.

103. (D) A multidirectional process of cultural synthesis.
Transculturation describes a complex, multidirectional process of cultural interaction where elements from different groups are exchanged and blended to create new cultural forms. Unlike acculturation, which can sometimes imply a one-way influence from a dominant to a subordinate group, transculturation emphasizes the creative synthesis and mutual transformation that occur when cultures meet. It highlights the dynamic and emergent nature of cultural identity through contact.

104. (C) A part-time practitioner mediating with spirits.
A shaman is a part-time religious specialist who acts as a mediator between the human and supernatural worlds. Shamans are believed to possess the ability to enter altered states of consciousness to communicate with spirits, heal illnesses, or predict the future. They are typically called to this role through personal experiences and are found in many small-scale, egalitarian societies where religion is decentralized.

105. (B) Classifying families into different forms such as nuclear, joint, and extended.
The typological method in the study of the family involves the systematic classification of family structures into distinct types based on their composition and organization. Researchers use this approach to identify and compare common forms like the nuclear family, joint family, and extended family across different cultures. This classification helps in understanding how various family models adapt to their social and economic environments.

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mix of characteristics from different types and can change over time. Therefore, the assertion that they are static categories is false, while the reason correctly describes their nature as ideal types.

141. (D) Family of procreation
The family of procreation is the kinship unit that an individual establishes as an adult through marriage or partnership and the having or adopting of children. It represents a new household and a shift in roles as the individual becomes a spouse and a parent. This unit is distinguished from the family of orientation, which is the family into which the individual was originally born.

142. (B) Mystical links between people and species.
Totemism is a system of belief where a group of people maintains a sacred and mystical relationship with a specific natural species or object, known as a totem. The totem often serves as a symbol of the group's identity and common ancestry, and its worship reinforces social cohesion. Members usually follow specific rules, such as taboos against eating or harming the totemic animal or plant.

143. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Anthropology recognizes various family structures that adapt to social and economic needs. Conjugal-natal families focus on the marital bond, while consanguineal families prioritize blood relations. The nuclear family consists of parents and children, the joint family involves sibling bonds between nuclear units, and extended families include multiple generations. All these types are recognized as valid ways that human societies organize kinship and domestic life across different cultural contexts.

144. (C) University Professor
An achieved status is a social position that a person attains through their own efforts, skills, and choices rather than being assigned at birth. Becoming a university professor requires years of education, research, and professional advancement, making it a clear example of achievement. This contrasts with ascribed statuses, such as being a daughter, a prince, or a teenager, which are given based on biological or social characteristics.

145. (D) Terms used to address relatives in a culture.
Kinship terminology refers to the specific system of names and titles used within a culture to address and identify relatives. These terms reflect the underlying rules of descent, marriage, and social obligations that structure family life. By studying kinship terms, anthropologists can gain significant insights into how a society organizes its relationships, determines inheritance, and defines the roles and responsibilities of different family members toward one another.

146. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Kinship groups are organized by different levels of descent and association. Lineages rely on demonstrated descent from a known ancestor, whereas clans are based on stipulated or claimed ancestry. Phratries consist of several related clans, and moieties divide an entire society into two distinct unilineal descent groups. Each form provides a structured way to manage property, marriage rules, and social identity within a given cultural system.

147. (B) Taboo
A taboo is a strong social or religious prohibition placed on a particular person, place, object, or behavior. Violating a taboo is believed to lead to supernatural punishment or misfortune, acting as a powerful mechanism for social control. Taboos are often associated with sacred or dangerous things and help to define the boundaries of acceptable behavior within a culture, reinforcing social and spiritual order.

148. (B) Robert Redfield
The concept of the folk-urban continuum is most closely associated with the anthropologist Robert Redfield. He proposed this framework to understand how societies change as they move from traditional, small-scale 'folk' communities to modern, complex 'urban' centers. Redfield argued that real societies exist along a spectrum between these two ideal types, exhibiting various degrees of traditional and modern cultural characteristics as they undergo social transformation.

149. (A) Some form of socially approved pairing is found in virtually all societies.
The universality of marriage refers to the anthropological observation that almost every

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associations or sodalities to organize and mobilize large numbers of people across different lineages. These associations, such as age grades or warrior societies, provide a framework for cooperation and social control without the need for a centralized, permanent government or formal bureaucracy found in more complex state-level societies.

115. (A) Neolocal
Neolocal residence is a residential rule where a newly married couple establishes an independent household away from both sets of parents. This pattern is particularly common in modern industrial societies, where geographical mobility is often required for employment. It emphasizes the independence of the nuclear family unit and contrasts with residence rules that require living with the husband's or wife's kin group.

116. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
A status is a recognized social position that an individual occupies within a larger social structure, such as being a parent, student, or doctor. A role represents the specific set of expected behaviors, duties, and rights associated with that particular status. While an individual holds many statuses simultaneously, they actively perform the roles that correspond to those positions based on established social expectations.

117. (B) Three or more generations living together in a single household.
An extended family is a large kinship unit that includes three or more generations of relatives living together in a single household or a close-knit compound. This structure typically includes grandparents, parents, and children, and may also involve aunts, uncles, and cousins. Extended families provide a broad network of economic and social support, which is often crucial in traditional and agricultural societies.

118. (B) Avoidance relationship
An avoidance relationship is a formal kinship pattern that requires certain relatives to maintain a respectful distance from each other. This often includes restrictions on direct communication, eye contact, or sharing the same space. These customs are designed to prevent social friction or to uphold specific rules of propriety within the family. A common example is the formal distance maintained between an individual and their parent-in-law.

119. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Societies employ various strategies to obtain food. Hunting and gathering involves foraging for wild resources, while pastoralism relies on domesticated herd animals. Swidden agriculture uses slash-and-burn techniques to create temporary fields. Intensive agriculture employs advanced methods like plowing and irrigation for long-term land use. Each strategy shapes the social and political organization of the community that practices it, reflecting adaptations to specific environments.

120. (C) Cultural Universals
Cultural universals are features, traits, or patterns that are found in every known human culture. These include fundamental aspects of life such as language, kinship systems, marriage, religious beliefs, and rules for social control. The existence of these universals suggests that despite incredible diversity, all human societies share certain biological, psychological, and social foundations that structure their cultural expressions and ways of life.

121. (D) Hypogamy
Hypogamy refers to a marriage custom where a woman marries a man of lower social status or caste than herself. This practice is less common in many societies than hypergamy, where a woman marries up. Rules regarding hypergamy and hypogamy help maintain social hierarchies and influence the transfer of property and status through marriage alliances between different groups within a stratified society.

122. (C) How societies respond to conflict and deviance.
The anthropology of law, also known as legal anthropology, investigates how different cultures establish social order and handle disputes. It focuses on the mechanisms societies use to respond to deviant behavior and resolve conflicts, whether through formal courts or informal customs. By studying these processes cross-culturally, researchers gain insights into the diverse ways that justice, authority, and social regulation are understood and implemented.

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and punishing deviance through penalties or social pressure, sanctions encourage individuals to act in ways that benefit the group. This system of rewards and consequences provides the necessary structure for a society to function smoothly and resolve potential conflicts.

158. (A) The family life-cycle and developmental stages.
The processual method in the study of the family focuses on how this institution changes over time through its developmental cycle. Rather than viewing the family as a static entity, this approach analyzes the various stages a family goes through, such as formation, expansion with the birth of children, and eventual contraction. This perspective helps researchers understand how family roles and social relationships evolve as members age.

159. (C) Exogamy
Exogamy is a marriage rule that requires an individual to choose a spouse from outside their own specific social group, such as a lineage, clan, or village. This practice serves to build wider social and political alliances between different groups and prevents genetic inbreeding. Exogamy is often practiced alongside endogamy, where individuals must also marry within a larger social category like a caste or religion.

160. (D) Big Man or village head mediates disputes
Different political systems use various mechanisms for conflict resolution. In many tribal or village-based societies, informal leaders like a 'Big Man' or a village head play a key role in mediating disputes. These individuals use their prestige and persuasive power to help the parties reach a consensus and restore social harmony. This contrasts with the formal, institutionalized court systems found in complex state-level political organizations.

161. (A) Polygyny
Polygyny is a form of polygamy where one man is married to more than one woman simultaneously. This is the most common form of multiple marriage found worldwide and is often associated with social status, wealth, and the desire for a large family. In many societies, having multiple wives can increase a man's labor pool and strengthen his political and economic alliances through wider kinship networks.

162. (B) Substantivist school
The substantivist school in economic anthropology argues that economic activity is deeply embedded within a society's social, political, and religious institutions. Substantivists believe that economy cannot be studied in isolation as an autonomous sphere of rational choice. Instead, they focus on how people organize livelihoods through mechanisms like reciprocity and redistribution, which are often shaped by kinship ties and traditional obligations rather than pure market forces.

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163. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Residential rules determine the household composition of newly married couples. Virilocal (patrilocal) residence involves living with the husband's family, while uxorilocal (matrilocal) means living with the wife's family. Avunculocal residence requires settling with the husband's maternal uncle. Neolocal residence involves establishing an entirely new and independent home. These rules reflect the underlying kinship structure and lineage priorities of a society, shaping social and economic cooperation.

164. (D) Knowledge and behavior shared by a society.
Culture is defined as the total collection of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors that are shared and transmitted by members of a society. This includes everything from language and beliefs to habits and technology. It is a learned phenomenon that provides individuals with a framework for interpreting their world and interacting with others. Because it is shared, culture ensures social cohesion and the continuity of traditions across generations.

165. (A) Arnold van Gennep
The term 'rites of passage' was coined by the ethnographer Arnold van Gennep to describe the rituals that mark an individual's transition from one social status to another. He identified three universal stages in these ceremonies: separation from the old status, a transitional or liminal period, and final incorporation into the new status. His work remains fundamental for understanding how societies help individuals navigate major life changes.

known human society recognizes some form of socially approved pairing or union. While the specific rules, ceremonies, and number of partners vary greatly, marriage remains a fundamental institution for regulating reproduction, organizing child-rearing, and creating social alliances. It does not imply that all societies share the same model, but that marriage exists everywhere.

150. (C) Privatization
Economic anthropology focuses on the diverse principles that govern livelihoods across cultures, including production, distribution, and consumption. Key concepts in this field include reciprocity, redistribution, and the division of labor, which describe how resources are managed and exchanged. Privatization is a specific modern economic policy involving the transfer of ownership from the public to the private sector and is not a primary principle used for cross-cultural study.

151. (D) The two traditions are completely separate and never influence each other.
The framework of Great and Little Traditions emphasizes the constant interaction and mutual influence between the elite, literate tradition and the local, oral tradition. While they are distinct, they are never completely separate. Elements of the Little Tradition are often incorporated into the Great Tradition, a process called universalization, while elements of the Great Tradition filter down to the local level, known as parochialization, over time.

152. (C) The couple can choose to live with either the husband's or the wife's group.
Ambilocal residence is a flexible residential rule that allows a newly married couple to choose whether to live with the husband's family or the wife's family. This choice is often based on practical considerations like land availability, economic opportunities, or the need for family support. This system is particularly useful in societies where resources vary, allowing families to adapt their household composition to their current situation.

153. (B) Polyandry
Polyandry is a form of polygamy where one woman has two or more husbands at the same time. This marriage pattern is less common globally than polygyny and is often found in societies where keeping family land intact or managing limited resources is a priority. Fraternal polyandry, where a woman marries several brothers, is one of the most well-known variations of this practice, helping to prevent land fragmentation.

154. (D) A community implies a shared locality or territory, which is not essential for a group.
The primary difference between a community and a group is the emphasis on geography. A community is defined by its members sharing a specific locality or territory, which fosters a sense of common identity and face-to-face interaction. A group, however, can be any collection of people who share a common interest or identity, even if they are geographically dispersed and do not live in the same place.

155. (A) 1 and 3 only
Culture is fundamentally a learned and shared phenomenon. It is acquired through socialization and enculturation rather than being biological or genetically inherited. Because it is shared, it provides a common framework for communication and social interaction within a group. Furthermore, culture is dynamic and constantly changing rather than static, as groups adapt to new environments and interact with other cultural traditions over time.

156. (C) The exchange of goods and services between individuals or groups.
In economic anthropology, reciprocity refers to the mutual exchange of goods, services, or favors between individuals or groups. It is a fundamental principle of distribution found in all societies, particularly those without formalized markets. Reciprocity can be generalized, balanced, or negative, depending on the closeness of the relationship and the expectation of return. These exchanges serve to build social bonds and ensure the circulation of resources.

157. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social sanctions are essential for maintaining social order because they act as the primary mechanisms for enforcing norms. By rewarding behavior that conforms to societal expectations

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In anthropology, magic refers to the use of specific formulas, rituals, and objects intended to compel or manipulate supernatural forces to achieve a desired outcome. Unlike religion, which often involves petitioning or worshipping deities, magic is viewed as a more direct and instrumental way of influencing the world. It operates on principles like imitation or contact, where the practitioner believes that their actions will automatically produce results.

175. (D) Ambilocal
Bilocal residence is synonymous with ambilocal residence. Both terms describe a residential rule where a newly married couple has the flexibility to choose whether to live with the husband's family or the wife's family. This system allows families to adapt to various social and economic circumstances by choosing the living arrangement that provides the most benefits or support for the new couple and their broader kin groups.

176. (A) The actual behavior and expression of a status.
A role is the behavioral aspect of a social status, representing the actions, duties, and expectations that society associates with a particular position. While a status is the rank or position an individual holds, such as 'teacher' or 'student', the role is how that person actually behaves and expresses the responsibilities of that position. Roles provide the dynamic framework for human interaction and the functioning of social structures.

177. (C) A sense of shared territory and identity
A community is distinguished from a simple group primarily by its connection to a specific geographical territory and a strong sense of shared identity. Members of a community interact regularly because of their physical proximity, which fosters a common culture and mutual support. While groups can be based on shared interests alone, a community requires this localized base and the feeling of belonging that comes from living together.

178. (D) A is false but R is true.
No human society is completely free from conflict, regardless of how egalitarian or small-scale it may be. While band and tribal societies lack formal courts and police, they utilize informal mechanisms like gossip, mediation, and group pressure to resolve disputes and maintain social order. Therefore, the assertion that conflicts are absent is false, while the reason correctly points out the existence of diverse mechanisms for social control and resolution.

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179. (D) The groom's family gives substantial gifts to the bride's family.
Bride price is a marital transaction where the groom's family provides significant gifts, wealth, or cattle to the bride's family. This practice serves to formalize the marriage and create an alliance between the two kin groups. It is often seen as a form of compensation to the bride's family for the loss of her labor and children, who will join the husband's lineage in patrilineal societies.

180. (B) Syncretism
Syncretism is the blending of elements from different cultural or religious traditions to form a new and unique belief system. A classic example is the development of faiths like Voodoo or Santeria in the Caribbean, where traditional African spiritual practices merged with elements of Roman Catholicism. This process allows groups to maintain aspects of their heritage while adapting to new social and religious environments, creating a creative cultural synthesis.

181. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Various concepts help categorize human beliefs about the supernatural. Totemism involves mystical links to nature, and taboos are supernatural prohibitions. Manaism and Animatism focus on impersonal forces, while Animism and Bongaism center on spirits inhabiting natural objects or phenomena. All these definitions are correctly matched with their terms, representing the diverse ways that different cultures understand and interact with the spiritual and supernatural world around them.

182. (C) Husband and wife
A conjugal family is a kinship unit that prioritizes the marital bond between the husband and wife over all other relationships. In this structure, the nuclear family of spouses and their children is the central focus, often being more independent from larger kin groups. This form is common in

price, dowry, or exchange marriage. These transactions establish alliances and legalize the union. A moiety, however, is a large unilineal descent group that divides a society into two halves. While moieties often regulate whom an individual can marry through exogamy rules, the moiety itself is a type of kinship group rather than a transaction.

230. (C) Culture Shock
Culture shock is the experience of disorientation, confusion, and anxiety that often occurs when an individual enters a new and unfamiliar cultural environment. This psychological stress arises from being suddenly subjected to different social norms, communication styles, and ways of life. It can lead to feelings of isolation and frustration as the individual struggles to adapt to surroundings where their previous cultural knowledge and cues are no longer effective for navigating daily social interactions.

231. (B) States lack social stratification and a central government.
Political systems are categorized based on their level of complexity and centralization. Bands are egalitarian and kin-based, while tribes use non-kin associations and informal leaders. Chiefdoms have centralized, often hereditary leadership and ranked positions. The statement that states lack social stratification and a central government is incorrect. In fact, states are defined by having a formal, centralized government, a bureaucracy, and significant social stratification into classes, maintaining a monopoly on the legitimate use of force.

232. (A) Things once in contact can continue to influence each other after separation.
Contagious magic operates on the principle that things that have once been in physical contact with a person continue to be supernaturally connected to them even after separation. This belief suggests that performing a ritual or acting upon an object like a person's hair, fingernails, or clothing can directly affect that individual. This form of magic relies on the idea of a permanent mystical link between a person and the things they have touched.

233. (D) position; expected behavior
In sociology and anthropology, a status is a recognized social position that an individual occupies within a larger social structure, such as being a parent or a teacher. A role, on the other hand, is the set of expected behaviors, duties, and rights that are associated with that particular status. While an individual holds a specific status, they actively perform the role by acting according to the established expectations of that social position.

234. (B) All societies have some form of institution that can be defined as a family.
The concept of the 'universality of the family' means that some form of an institution that can be defined as a family exists in every known human society. While the specific structure of the family—such as nuclear, extended, or joint—varies significantly across different cultures, the family remains a fundamental unit for socialization, economic cooperation, and reproduction. It does not imply a single global model, but that the family is a universal human institution.

235. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
Economic anthropology is the subfield that studies the relationship between economy and culture, focusing on how different societies organize their livelihoods. It analyzes the principles of production, distribution, and consumption across a wide range of human societies, from small-scale foraging and pastoralist groups to complex market economies. It does not only focus on modern industrial economies but investigates the diverse ways that all cultures manage resources and satisfy their biological and social needs.

236. (D) Redistribution
Redistribution is a principle of exchange where goods or services are collected from members of a group by a central authority, such as a chief or a government, and then handed out again according to specific rules or needs. This system is common in societies with centralized political organization, such as chiefdoms and states. Redistribution serves to ensure that resources are shared within the community, often supporting public works, social welfare, or ceremonial events.

237. (A) Sororate

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social tension between certain kin groups. By permitting behavior that would be unacceptable in other contexts, joking relationships help to maintain social harmony and strengthen bonds between relatives who might otherwise experience conflict or distance.

191. (B) Certain tribal societies
A 'Big Man' is a type of informal leader found in many tribal societies, particularly in Melanesia and Polynesia. Unlike a chief, who holds a permanent and often hereditary office, a Big Man achieves his position through personal skills, such as oratorical ability, bravery, and the redistribution of wealth. He maintains his influence through the creation of social and economic obligations, but he lacks formal coercive power over the community.

192. (A) Established beliefs centered on social needs.
A social institution is a complex and enduring system of organized beliefs, norms, and practices centered on meeting fundamental societal needs. Institutions like the family, religion, and the economy provide the stable framework within which human interaction occurs and society functions. They are not physical buildings or temporary groups but the established ways that a culture organizes essential aspects of life, ensuring social order and the continuity of traditions over time.

193. (C) A two-way exchange and cultural synthesis.
Transculturation emphasizes the multidirectional nature of cultural contact, where elements from different groups are exchanged and blended to create new cultural forms. This process highlights that cultural influence is not a one-way street from a dominant to a subordinate group. Instead, both groups actively participate in a creative synthesis that transforms their original traditions. Transculturation recognizes the agency of all groups involved in the dynamic process of cultural change and identity formation.

194. (A) Neolineal
Descent refers to the rules a society uses to trace ancestry and assign identity across generations. Recognized patterns include patrilineal descent through the father's line, matrilineal through the mother's, and bilateral through both sides. While these systems structure kin groups and inheritance, 'neolineal' is not a recognized term in social organization studies. It likely confuses descent with neolocal residence, which refers to where a new couple chooses to live after marriage.

195. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Marriage rules provide the structure for choosing partners and maintaining social alliances. Endogamy requires marrying within a group, while exogamy requires marrying outside. Levirate is the custom where a man marries his deceased brother's widow, and sororate involves a woman marrying her deceased sister's widower. All these rules are correctly defined and serve various functions such as preserving wealth, strengthening kin bonds, and ensuring the continuity of the family and lineage.

196. (D) Economic Anthropology
Economic anthropology is the subfield that investigates how different cultures organize the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It examines livelihoods and subsistence strategies, ranging from foraging and pastoralism to complex market systems. By studying these processes cross-culturally, economic anthropologists gain insights into the various principles—such as reciprocity, redistribution, and market exchange—that humans use to manage resources and satisfy their biological and social needs within their specific cultural contexts.

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197. (B) The pursuit of a particular common interest or goal.
An association is a formal social group specifically organized for the pursuit of a common interest or the achievement of a particular goal. Examples include professional organizations, political parties, or sports clubs. Unlike broader groups like a community, which are often defined by geography and a general sense of identity, an association has a more focused purpose and a structured membership based on that shared objective, serving specialized functions within a society.

198. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Industrialization and urbanization are powerful forces that have historically transformed family organization. The need for labor mobility in an industrial economy typically favors the smaller,

more flexible nuclear family structure over larger joint or extended models. Simultaneously, the anonymity and mobility offered by urban life can weaken the social and economic functions of large kin groups. Both statements accurately describe these major trends of change affecting family life in modernizing societies worldwide.

199. (C) Interconnectedness of all cultural components.
Holism is a fundamental principle in anthropology stating that all aspects of human life and culture are interconnected and must be studied as an integrated whole. This means that a society's economy, politics, religion, and social organization do not exist in isolation but constantly influence and shape each other. To truly understand any single cultural practice or belief, researchers must examine its relationship to the entire cultural and social context in which it exists.

200. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The incest taboo is a recognized cultural universal because some form of it is found in every human society. Simultaneously, it is true that the specific definition of forbidden relatives varies widely across different cultures. However, the reason provided does not explain why the taboo is universal. Instead, it highlights the cultural variation in its application. Both statements are factually correct but do not have a direct causal or explanatory relationship in this context.

201. (D) Lineage obligations versus wife and children.
The matrilineal puzzle refers to the inherent structural tension a man experiences in societies where descent and property pass through the female line. As a husband and father, he has emotional and social ties to his wife and children. However, his primary legal, economic, and political obligations are toward his own maternal lineage, especially his sister's children who will inherit his status. Balancing these competing loyalties creates a persistent challenge in matrilineal systems.

202. (A) Urbanization
Urbanization is the process of people moving from rural areas to cities, leading to the growth and expansion of urban centers. This shift has significant impacts on social organization and family structures, often promoting the nuclear family form due to the demands of urban life and employment. Urbanization also increases cultural diversity and social mobility while potentially weakening the traditional, face-to-face bonds of rural communities, leading to major transformations in how people live and interact.

203. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Various concepts describe how cultures interact and individuals learn traditions. Enculturation is the learning of one's own primary culture, while acculturation involves exchange between groups in contact. Assimilation occurs when a minority is fully absorbed by a dominant group, and syncretism is the blending of two cultures to form a new one. These terms provide a structured framework for analyzing the dynamic ways that cultural identity is acquired, shared, and transformed across different social contexts.

204. (B) Kinship
Kinship is the most general and inclusive term for the system of social relationships based on both birth (consanguinity) and marriage (affinity). It encompasses various levels of organization, including families, lineages, and clans. Kinship provides the foundational framework for social life in virtually all societies, regulating inheritance, defining identities, and establishing the rights and duties that individuals have toward one another. It is the broad organizing principle for human social and domestic organization worldwide.

205. (B) Moiety
A moiety is a structural division that splits an entire society into exactly two distinct, often exogamous, unilineal descent groups. Membership is determined at birth through one's lineage. Moieties often play complementary roles in social and ritual life, requiring members to find marriage partners or perform specific ceremonial duties with the opposite half. This dual organization is a powerful way to structure social interaction and maintain balance and reciprocity within a community's social framework.

206. (A) Collective rights to territory and resources.
In most hunting-gathering communities, the production process is characterized by collective

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rights to the group's territory and its natural resources. Rather than having private ownership of land, members of the band have shared access to foraging and hunting areas. This egalitarian approach ensures that everyone in the group has the opportunity to obtain the resources necessary for survival. This collective management is fundamental to the social and economic organization of mobile forager societies.

207. (C) An ascribed status
An ascribed status is a social position that is assigned to an individual by society at birth or at a specific stage of life, without regard for their unique talents or personal efforts. These statuses are often based on characteristics like gender, age, race, or family background. Examples include being a son, a teenager, or a member of a royal family. Ascribed statuses provide a structured way for societies to assign roles and expectations automatically.

208. (D) The rise of complex societies.
The concept of civilization refers to a specific type of culture characterized by state-level political organization, urban living, and social stratification. Studying civilization involves examining the rise of complex societies that feature advanced technology, specialized labor, and institutionalized systems of record-keeping. This focus distinguishes the study of large-scale civilizations from the analysis of smaller, more egalitarian social forms like bands and tribes, providing insights into the development of formal government and urban life throughout history.

209. (B) Gaining prestige and redistributing wealth.
The primary anthropological explanation for the potlatch ceremony practiced by Pacific Northwest tribes is that it serves as a mechanism for gaining social prestige and redistributing wealth. By hosting lavish feasts and giving away or even destroying valuable goods, a host demonstrates their status and creates social obligations among the guests. This competitive exchange system ensures the circulation of resources within the community and reinforces the hierarchical social structure through the validation of status.

210. (C) World-View
World-view is the concept that focuses on the underlying cognitive map or set of principles that structure a culture's way of perceiving and interpreting reality. It encompasses fundamental beliefs about the nature of the universe, humanity, and the relationship between people and the supernatural. This framework shapes how individuals within a culture understand their experiences, make moral judgments, and interact with their surroundings. World-view is essential for understanding the internal logic of a culture's beliefs.

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211. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Various processes describe how cultures interact and evolve. Integration allows for cultural borrowing while groups remain distinct. Assimilation results in the complete absorption of a minority group into the dominant culture. Syncretism creates new cultural forms from the blending of others. Dominance involves the imposition of one culture's values on another, often through power. All these statements correctly define the dynamic ways that cultural contact and influence shape social transformation across different societies worldwide.

212. (A) Mystical relationships between people and nature.
The core idea of totemism is the belief in a sacred and mystical relationship between a group of people and a particular natural object or species, known as a totem. The totem serves as a symbol of the group's collective identity and common ancestry. This system of belief reinforces social cohesion and structures human interaction with the natural world through specific rituals and taboos. Totemism reflects a worldview where the human and natural realms are deeply interconnected.

213. (C) Amitalocal
Amitalocal residence is a residential rule where a newly married couple settles with or near the husband's sister. The term is derived from 'amita', the Latin word for father's sister or aunt. While less common than rules like patrilocal or matrilocal residence, it highlights the importance of the husband's sister's household in certain kinship systems. This rule influences the composition of the household and the social and economic cooperation between relatives in those specific cultural contexts.

214. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Both statements accurately describe the distinct political processes found at different levels of sociopolitical complexity. A 'state' system is characterized by formal institutions like a judiciary, police, and taxation to manage large populations and maintain order. Conversely, a 'band' relies on informal mechanisms such as kinship ties, reciprocity, and public opinion to regulate behavior and resolve conflicts in a smaller, more egalitarian setting. These descriptions reflect the continuum from informal to institutionalized social control.

215. (B) Oral, unreflective, and local in scope.
In the framework of Great and Little Traditions, the 'Little Tradition' refers to the oral, unreflective, and local beliefs and practices of the common people, typically found in rural or peasant communities. This tradition is maintained through daily life and local custom rather than formal education or sacred texts. While it is distinct from the formal, literate Great Tradition of the elite, the two traditions constantly interact and influence each other within a complex civilization.

216. (D) Phratry
A phratry is a unilineal descent group that is composed of two or more clans that believe they share a common ancestry, even if they cannot trace the exact genealogical links to a founding ancestor. Phratries represent a higher level of social organization than a clan, often serving specialized ritual or political functions within a society. Membership in a phratry strengthens the bonds between different clans and provides a broader framework for social cooperation and identity.

217. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In most non-industrial societies, the division of labor is relatively simple and primarily based on gender and age. Men and women typically perform complementary tasks, while age often determines the level of responsibility or specialized knowledge. This is because these societies generally lack the complex occupational specialization and rigid class structures that characterize industrial economies. Therefore, the reason provided accurately explains why gender and age remain the primary principles for organizing work in these settings.

218. (B) Ambilocal
Ambilocal residence, also known as bilocal residence, is a rule that allows a newly married couple to choose between living with or near the husband's family or the wife's family. This flexible arrangement is often found in societies where maintaining strong connections to both kin groups is advantageous for managing resources, economic cooperation, or social support. It provides families with the ability to adapt their household composition to their current needs and opportunities in their social environment.

219. (C) Syncretism
Syncretism is the process of cultural change that involves the blending of elements from two or more distinct traditions to form a new and unique cultural phenomenon. This is frequently observed in religious practices where traditional beliefs and rituals merge with introduced ones, creating a synthesis that maintains aspects of both original cultures. Syncretism demonstrates the creative and adaptive nature of cultures as they interact and develop new ways to express their identity and understand the world.

220. (D) Establishment of a formal political party.
While the family serves as a fundamental institution for the nurture and enculturation of children, the regulation of sexual relations, and the management of inheritance, it is not typically responsible for establishing formal political parties. Political parties are specialized organizations created for the pursuit of political power within a formal government or state structure. Although family interests can influence politics, the creation and management of parties are distinct from the primary social and economic functions of the family.

221. (A) 1, 2, 3, 5
Residential rules determine where a couple lives after marriage and influence household composition. Virilocal (patrilocal) and uxorilocal (matrilocal) mean living with the husband's or wife's kin. Neolocal involves establishing an independent home. Amitalocal involves living with the husband's sister. While these are all correctly matched, avunculocal residence is

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also a standard rule involving living with the maternal uncle, making the options in this specific list slightly incomplete but the provided pairs accurate.

222. (A) Endogamy
Endogamy is a marriage rule that requires or strongly encourages an individual to marry within a specific social group, category, or community. Common forms include caste endogamy, religious endogamy, or ethnic endogamy. This practice serves to maintain the group's identity, values, and social boundaries, ensuring that property and status remain within the community. Endogamy is often practiced alongside exogamy, which regulates marriage at a more local level, such as the clan or lineage.

223. (C) The economy is embedded in social institutions.
The fundamental principle of substantivist economic theory is that the economy is deeply embedded within a society's social, political, and religious institutions. Substantivists argue that economic behavior cannot be understood as an autonomous sphere of rational choice and utility maximization. Instead, they focus on how humans interact with their environment and each other to satisfy their needs through traditional mechanisms like reciprocity and redistribution, which are often shaped by kinship ties and social obligations.

224. (A) Group of people who share a sense of collective identity based on common culture, language, or ethnicity.
A nation is best understood as a group of people who share a strong sense of collective identity, usually based on a common culture, language, history, or ethnicity. Unlike a state, which is a political and legal entity with defined borders and a government, a nation is a cultural and social concept. A single nation can exist across multiple states, and a single state can contain several different nations within its political boundaries.

225. (D) Innate power versus learned magical techniques.
In anthropology, the primary distinction between a witch and a sorcerer lies in the source of their supernatural power. A sorcerer is an individual who intentionally learns and uses specific magical techniques, rituals, and objects to achieve their goals. A witch, however, is believed to possess an innate, often unconscious or psychic power to cause harm to others. This power is seen as an inherent part of their being rather than a skill they acquired.

226. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Various societies employ distinct systems of exchange to manage resources and social ties. The Kula involves ceremonial shell exchanges in the Trobriand Islands, while the Potlatch features competitive feasting among Northwest Coast tribes. The Jajmani system involves a hereditary exchange of services between castes in India. Reciprocity is a general principle of mutual exchange found in all societies. Together, these systems illustrate the diverse ways humans organize production, distribution, and social obligations.

227. (B) Nuclear family
A nuclear family is a kinship unit based on the marital tie, consisting of a husband, a wife, and their dependent children. This family form is common in many modern industrial societies where geographical mobility and economic independence are valued. It stands in contrast to joint or extended families, which include a wider network of relatives within the same household or social unit. The nuclear family provides a primary environment for socialization and emotional support for children.

228. (C) The colonial rule of one country over another.
Subjugation is the process where one group or nation exerts political and social control over another, typically through force or colonial rule. A clear example is the period of European colonialism, where foreign powers dominated and controlled various territories and their indigenous peoples. This relationship is defined by a significant power imbalance and the loss of autonomy for the subordinate group. Subjugation involves the systematic control of a people's political, economic, and social life by an external power.

229. (D) Moiety
Marital transactions are the various forms of payment or gift exchange that occur between families to formalize a marriage, such as bride

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relations between different groups, particularly the tensions and class conflicts that arise between those who own the means of production and those who provide labor. This perspective views economic systems as inherently political and shaped by issues of power, control, and the potential for exploitation within a society.

246. (D) Avunculocal
Avunculocal residence is a specific residential rule where a newly married couple settles with or near the husband's maternal uncle, who is his mother's brother. This pattern is typically found in matrilineal societies where a man's property, status, and lineage authority are inherited by his sister's sons. By living with the maternal uncle, the husband positions himself near the senior male relative from whom he will eventually receive his inheritance and social standing.

247. (B) Formal, symbolic, and often sacred character.
A ritual is distinguished from an everyday habit by its formal, stylized, and symbolic character, often being associated with the sacred or the divine. While habits are repetitive actions performed for practical reasons, rituals are performed to express and reinforce shared cultural values and beliefs. Rituals are usually conducted in specific locations and at designated times, following a set pattern that carries deep social and spiritual meaning for the community that performs them.

248. (C) A centralized, permanent office of chief that is often hereditary.
A chiefdom is distinguished from a tribe by its higher level of political centralization and the existence of a permanent, centralized office of chief. Unlike the informal and often temporary leadership found in tribes, the office of the chief remains even after the individual leader is gone, and it is frequently hereditary. This institutionalized leadership allows for more complex coordination of labor, resource redistribution, and social ranking than the more egalitarian structures of tribal societies.

249. (D) Perceptions and interpretations of reality.
World-view is the comprehensive framework of beliefs and assumptions through which a culture perceives and interprets the world and reality. It encompasses fundamental ideas about the nature of the universe, humanity, and the meaning of life. This cognitive map shapes how individuals within a culture understand their experiences, make moral judgments, and interact with their surroundings. Understanding a world-view is essential for gaining insight into the internal logic and values of any given cultural tradition.

250. (A) Forced assimilation or subjugation
Forced assimilation or subjugation is the process of cultural change where a subordinate group is compelled by a dominant group to adopt its norms, language, and values. This often occurs through political, economic, or military power, leading to the erosion or loss of the subordinate group's original identity. Unlike voluntary exchange or blending, this process is characterized by a significant power imbalance and the systematic imposition of one culture's way of life on another.

251. (B) Holism
Holism is a fundamental perspective in social anthropology suggesting that all elements of a society, including its economy, religion, and social structure, are interconnected. This principle indicates that individual cultural traits cannot be fully understood when viewed in isolation. Instead, every aspect must be analyzed in relation to the entire cultural system to grasp its complete significance and functional role.

252. (A) Enculturation
Enculturation describes the lifelong process through which individuals learn and internalize the traditional values, symbols, and behaviors of their own culture. Starting from infancy, people assimilate these cultural practices to become functioning members of their society. This essential mechanism ensures that cultural knowledge is successfully transmitted across generations, maintaining the social continuity and shared identity of a specific human group.

253. (C) Acculturation involves exchange between cultures, while transculturation involves the fusion of cultural elements into new forms.
Acculturation refers to the cultural and psychological changes occurring when different groups meet, often involving one group adopting traits from a dominant culture. Conversely, transculturation describes a more complex phenomenon where elements from multiple cultures merge and converge. This process results

Sororate is a marriage custom where a man marries the sister of his deceased wife. Like the levirate, this practice serves to maintain and strengthen the social and economic alliances that were established between two families through the initial marriage. It ensures that the bond between the kin groups continues and that any children from the first marriage remain within the same family network, providing stability and continuity in the face of death.

238. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Democracy is a political system where rulers are chosen by the people through elections, not by a small hereditary elite; therefore, the first statement is false. A nation-state is indeed an ideal political form where the cultural boundaries of a nation, a group with a shared identity, match the political boundaries of the state. This concept implies a high degree of cultural homogeneity among the citizens under a single, sovereign government.

239. (B) Cultural Pluralism
Cultural pluralism is a social condition where diverse cultural groups coexist within a larger society while each maintaining its unique identity, values, and traditions. Instead of being forced to assimilate into a single dominant culture, these groups are encouraged to preserve their distinct heritage. This model promotes a diverse social environment where multiple ways of life are recognized and valued, fostering mutual respect and understanding between different cultural communities within a shared social framework.

240. (B) Kinship
The matrilineal puzzle is a classic problem studied within the field of kinship. it refers to the structural tension a man experiences in matrilineal societies between his roles as a husband and as a member of his own maternal lineage. Because descent and property pass through the female line, his primary legal and economic obligations are to his sister's children rather than his own. This conflict of interest is a central focus of kinship studies.

241. (A) Mechanisms used for enforcing societal norms.
Social sanctions are the various mechanisms used by a society to enforce its norms and encourage conformity among its members. Sanctions can be positive, such as rewards and praise for following rules, or negative, such as punishments, gossip, or social exclusion for deviance. They act as a powerful form of social control, ensuring that individuals behave in ways that are acceptable to the group and maintaining the stability and order of the community.

242. (C) Common descent is stipulated or claimed but cannot be demonstrated.
The primary difference between a clan and a lineage is the ability to prove common descent. In a lineage, members can demonstrate every genealogical link to a known apical ancestor. In contrast, clan members share a common identity based on the belief in a founding ancestor, but they simply stipulate or claim this connection without being able to prove all the specific links. The apical ancestor of a clan is often a mythical figure.

243. (D) Animatism
Animatism is the belief in a generalized, impersonal supernatural force that pervades the universe and can reside in people, animals, or objects. This force, often called 'mana' in Melanesian cultures, is viewed as a source of success, strength, or power that individuals can harness. It differs from animism, which focuses on distinct spiritual entities or souls. Animatism represents a way that some cultures understand and interact with a pervasive, non-human energy.

244. (C) orientation; procreation
The family of orientation is the kinship unit into which an individual is born or adopted and where they receive their initial socialization and upbringing. In contrast, the family of procreation is the new family unit that an individual establishes as an adult through marriage or partnership and the having or adopting of children. These two terms distinguish between the family that forms one's early identity and the family that one creates and maintains later.

245. (B) The social relations of production, class, and exploitation.
The Marxist approach in economic anthropology focuses on how societies organize labor and resources through specific modes of production. It emphasizes the importance of the social

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modern industrial societies where geographical and social mobility are frequent, and the partnership between spouses provides the primary emotional and economic foundation.

183. (D) Globalization
Globalization is the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence between different parts of the world. It involves the rapid flow of information, people, goods, and cultural forms across national borders. This process influences the actions of individuals and groups worldwide, leading to cultural change and the emergence of a more integrated global society. Globalization impacts every aspect of human life, from economic systems and political organization to family structures and religious beliefs.

184. (B) Relationships based on blood and marriage.
Kinship is the universal system of social relationships based on both blood ties, known as consanguinity, and marriage ties, known as affinity. It provides the fundamental framework for organizing social groups, regulating inheritance, and determining an individual's identity and status within a society. Kinship rules dictate who belongs to which family or lineage and define the rights and obligations that people have toward their various relatives across generations.

185. (B) Clan
A clan is a unilineal descent group whose members claim a common identity based on the belief in a founding ancestor. However, unlike a lineage, clan members cannot demonstrate the exact genealogical links to that apical ancestor. The connection is stipulated or claimed rather than proved. The founding ancestor may even be a mythical figure or a non-human totem, serving as a symbolic center for the group's unity and identity.

186. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Marriage forms structure human partnerships across various cultures. Monogamy restricts an individual to one spouse at a time. Polygyny involves a man having multiple wives, while polyandry involves a woman having multiple husbands. Levirate is the custom where a widow marries her deceased husband's brother to ensure lineage continuity. These various patterns reflect the diverse ways that societies organize family life, manage resources, and establish social and economic alliances.

187. (A) The applicability of Western economic theory to non-industrial societies.
The formalist-substantivist debate centers on whether Western neoclassical economic principles, such as rational choice and maximization, can be universally applied to all human societies. Formalists argue that these principles are universal, while substantivists maintain that in non-market societies, economic activity is embedded in social institutions and cannot be understood through modern economic theory. This debate is central to how anthropologists analyze production, distribution, and livelihoods across different cultures.

188. (C) Small, homogeneous, and with a strong sense of group solidarity.
In Robert Redfield's framework, a 'folk' society is characterized as being small, isolated, and highly homogeneous. Members share a common culture, language, and belief system, leading to a strong sense of group solidarity and mutual dependence. Social relationships in folk societies are usually based on kinship and tradition rather than impersonal market forces. This type of society stands in contrast to the large, diverse, and secular nature of urban societies.

189. (D) Stylized behaviors performed in sacred places.
A ritual is a set of stylized and repetitive behaviors that are performed in specific, often sacred, locations and at designated times. These actions are highly symbolic and serve to express and reinforce the shared values, beliefs, and social relationships of a community. Rituals can be religious or secular and play a crucial role in marking important life transitions, ensuring social cohesion, and communicating with the supernatural or divine world.

190. (B) An outlet for managing social tension.
A joking relationship is a patterned social interaction that allows specific relatives to engage in playful teasing and informal behavior. Anthropologists explain that this custom serves as a vital outlet for managing and relieving potential

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in the creation of entirely new cultural realities, representing a deep fusion rather than just a simple exchange between groups.

254. (D) A state of culture shock.
Culture shock represents the emotional and psychological disorientation individuals often experience when immersed in a radically different cultural environment. It typically manifests as feelings of anxiety, confusion, or frustration when encountering unfamiliar social norms, customs, and etiquettes. This common reaction highlights the difficulties of adapting to a new way of life while navigating various social expectations that conflict with one's upbringing.

255. (C) Cultural Universals
Cultural universals are specific traits, patterns, or institutions that exist within every human society regardless of geographical location or historical period. While the specific expressions of these features, such as art, family structures, or language, vary significantly across cultures, their underlying presence is global. This concept emphasizes the shared aspects of human existence and the commonalities found in all social organizations.

256. (B) Cultural Relativism
Cultural relativism is a core anthropological principle stating that an individual's beliefs and practices should be interpreted based on the context of their own culture. This approach discourages judging other societies by the standards of one's own background. By promoting an objective understanding of diverse ways of life, this framework helps researchers avoid ethnocentric biases when analyzing complex human social systems.

257. (D) Civilization implies a specific societal type with urbanism and stratification, whereas culture is a more general term for a group's way of life.
While culture refers broadly to the total way of life of any group of people, civilization designates a specific type of complex society. Characteristics of civilization include urban living environments, distinct social stratification, and formal state-level political organizations. This distinction helps anthropologists categorize societies based on their complexity, technological development, and the specific ways in which their social and political systems function.

258. (A) Great Tradition
The great tradition represents the formal, literate, and self-conscious culture of the educated elite within a complex civilization. It is often preserved in written texts and taught through formal institutions, maintaining a high level of intellectual reflection. This concept contrasts with localized oral traditions, highlighting how different social strata within a single society may cultivate distinct yet interconnected cultural practices.

259. (C) Folk-Urban Continuum
The folk-urban continuum is a theoretical framework used to analyze the transition and differences between small, traditional, and isolated societies and large, modern, and heterogeneous urban centers. It posits a spectrum along which different social structures can be placed based on their characteristics. This model allows anthropologists to study how urbanization affects social relationships, traditional values, and the overall organization.

260. (A) Cultural Pluralism
Cultural pluralism occurs when diverse minority groups within a larger society maintain their unique cultural identities, traditions, and values while participating in the broader national life. This condition fosters a social environment where multiple ethnic or cultural groups coexist peacefully. It differs from assimilation, as distinct identities are preserved rather than merged into a single dominant culture, promoting diversity within society.

261. (D) Institution
Institutions are established and enduring sets of norms, procedures, and subsystems that perform vital functions necessary for a society's survival and stability. Common examples include the family, educational systems, and economic structures. These formal frameworks organize social behavior into predictable patterns, ensuring that essential human needs are met and that social order is maintained across different generations within a community.

262. (B) Role

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priest is a full-time official within an organized religion who performs standardized rituals and ceremonies. While shamans rely on personal spiritual experiences, priests hold established institutional authority within society.

298. (A) Taboo

A taboo is a strong social prohibition against a specific action, object, or person, based on the belief that violating it will trigger supernatural punishment or bad luck. These prohibitions help maintain social order and ritual purity within a culture. Breaking a taboo is often considered dangerous not just for the individual but for the entire community, requiring specific rituals.

299. (C) Witch

In many anthropological contexts, a witch is defined as a religious specialist believed to possess innate, often unconscious, psychic power to cause harm or misfortune to others. Unlike sorcerers, who use learned spells and physical rituals to manipulate supernatural forces, the witch's power is considered an internal attribute. This distinction is crucial for understanding how different cultures explain and manage conflict.

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300. (A) Syncretism

Religious syncretism is the process by which two or more distinct belief systems blend together to form a new, hybrid religious reality. This phenomenon often occurs during periods of intense cultural contact or colonial expansion. The resulting system incorporates elements from multiple traditions, creating unique practices and beliefs that reflect the complex history of interaction and adaptation between diverse human groups.

Avunculocal residence is a specific post-marital arrangement where a newly married couple establishes their home with or near the husband's mother's brother. This pattern is often found in matrilineal societies where the maternal uncle holds significant authority and property rights. This residence rule ensures that male heirs remain close to the source of their inheritance and lineage power within kinship.

272. (B) The couple establishes a new, independent household.
Neolocal residence occurs when a newly married couple establishes an independent household that is physically separate from the homes of both the husband's and the wife's parents. This pattern is highly prevalent in modern industrialized societies where geographic mobility and economic independence are common. It emphasizes the autonomy of the nuclear family unit and reduces the immediate daily influence of kin.

273. (D) A preference for smaller, nuclear family structures.
Global trends such as urbanization and industrialization have historically led to a preference for smaller, more mobile nuclear family structures. In urban environments, the demands of the labor market and limited living space often make maintaining large, multi-generational extended families difficult. Consequently, many societies have transitioned away from traditional joint living arrangements toward more compact units consisting only of parents.

274. (A) Patrilocal and Virilocal
In kinship studies, the terms patrilocal and virilocal are frequently used interchangeably to describe a residence rule where a bride moves to live with or near her husband's family. This arrangement is common in patriarchal societies and helps maintain the continuity of the male lineage. By concentrating related men in one location, these rules often facilitate collective labor and organization.

275. (C) By challenging patriarchal authority and established gender roles.
Feminist movements have significantly influenced family structures by challenging traditional patriarchal authority and established gender roles within the household. These movements advocate for greater equality between spouses and question the historical dominance of male kin in decision-making processes. As a result, many societies are experiencing evolving definitions of family life and shifts in domestic power dynamics that favor egalitarian relationships.

276. (A) Polygyny
Polygyny is a specific form of polygamy where one man is legally or socially permitted to have multiple wives simultaneously. This marriage practice is often found in societies where having many children or large kin networks is culturally or economically valued. It allows for the expansion of the family unit and can be a sign of high status for husbands.

277. (D) Hypergamy
Hypergamy is a marriage practice where a woman marries a man who belongs to a higher social class or caste than her own. This type of union is often used as a strategy for social mobility, potentially improving the status and economic prospects of the bride and her family. It reflects the intersection of kinship rules with broader systems of social stratification.

278. (B) Prescriptive rules are mandatory and strict, while preferential rules are suggested and more flexible.
Prescriptive marriage rules are mandatory social requirements that strictly dictate the specific category of person an individual must marry. In contrast, preferential marriage rules suggest a desired or ideal category of spouse but allow for other choices if the preferred option is unavailable. This distinction highlights the varying degrees of social control that different cultures exert over marital partner choices.

279. (C) Bride price
Bride price refers to a formal marital transaction involving the transfer of wealth, goods, or services from the groom's family to the bride's kin. This practice acknowledges the loss of the bride's labor and reproductive potential to her natal family. It also serves to legitimize the marriage and establish the groom's rights over the children born from the union.

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A role encompasses the specific set of expected behaviors, rights, and obligations that society associates with a particular status or position. While a status defines who a person is in a social context, a role defines what they are expected to do. These behavioral expectations ensure that social interactions remain predictable and that individuals effectively contribute to the social group.

263. (C) Exogamy
Exogamy is a social rule that requires individuals to select a marriage partner from outside their own specific kinship group, clan, or community. This practice serves to create wider social alliances between different groups and prevents inbreeding within a closed population. By mandating external marital connections, societies can strengthen social cohesion and foster peaceful relationships through the establishment of kinship networks.

264. (D) Rite of passage
A rite of passage is a formal ceremony or ritual that marks an individual's transition from one social status or life stage to another. These events signify significant changes in a person's identity and responsibilities within their community. Graduation ceremonies serve as a clear example, as they celebrate the shift from student life to the new rights and obligations of graduates.

265. (A) An association is a formally organized group pursuing a common interest, while a group is more general.
While a group is a general collection of interacting individuals with a sense of unity, an association is a more specific and formally organized entity. Associations are created with the intentional purpose of pursuing a common interest or reaching a defined goal. This distinction emphasizes the level of organization and the specific functional objectives that characterize associations compared to informal groupings.

266. (B) The Typological method
The typological method in kinship studies involves the systematic classification of families into distinct categories based on specific criteria like structure, composition, or rules of descent. This approach helps anthropologists identify patterns and variations across different cultures by grouping similar family forms together. By establishing clear types, researchers can more easily compare how various societies organize their domestic kinship relationships.

267. (B) Consanguineal family
A consanguineal family is a domestic unit built primarily around blood relatives rather than marital bonds. This structure typically consists of a woman, her children, and her biological brothers, who often share responsibility for the household and child-rearing. This type of family emphasizes the strength and permanence of descent-based ties over the potentially more fragile links formed through marriage or unions.

268. (A) Some form of family unit exists in all human societies.
The concept of the universality of the family posits that every human society, despite its specific cultural variations, possesses some form of a family unit. While the internal structure, size, and specific functions of these units may differ significantly across the world, the fundamental existence of a family is a global constant. This highlight suggests family is an essential institution.

269. (C) Joint family
A joint family is a large household structure where multiple generations or several sibling groups live and work together under a single roof. This typically includes a married couple, their unmarried offspring, and their married sons along with their respective wives and children. Such units emphasize collective economic cooperation and shared domestic authority, often functioning as a single unit for production.

270. (D) Processual method
The processual method focuses on the dynamic and evolving nature of the family as a living entity. Rather than just classifying structures, this approach examines the internal processes, developmental cycles, and changes that occur within family units over time. By analyzing how families grow, adapt, and transform across different life stages, researchers gain a deeper understanding of fluid domestic life.

271. (C) Avunculocal

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disagreement shapes how researchers analyze production, distribution, and exchange across cultural contexts.

289. (D) Reciprocity
Reciprocity is an exchange system involving the transfer of goods or services between individuals or groups with the expectation of a return of roughly equivalent value. This practice is a central feature of many non-market economies and helps build and maintain social relationships. It can take various forms, ranging from immediate returns to delayed obligations that strengthen long-term social bonds.

290. (C) The modes of production and class relations.
The Marxist approach in economic anthropology primarily focuses on analyzing modes of production, class relations, and the potential for exploitation within economic systems. This perspective examines how the control of resources and labor shapes the social structure and leads to power imbalances. By focusing on historical change and conflict, Marxist anthropologists seek to understand how economic foundations influence developments.

291. (A) Chiefdom
A chiefdom is a political system characterized by a ranked society and a centralized authority figure, typically a hereditary chief. The chief holds formal power and often controls the redistribution of resources within the community. This political form represents a transition toward state-level organization, as it establishes more formal leadership roles than tribes while still relying heavily on kinship ties.

292. (D) The various mechanisms of social control and dispute management in all societies.
The anthropology of law focuses on the diverse mechanisms through which all societies maintain social order, resolve disputes, and enforce norms. This field looks beyond formal written legal codes to include informal sanctions such as gossip, ostracism, or ritual mediation. By studying these processes across various cultures, anthropologists gain a holistic understanding of how human groups achieve social control.

293. (B) A small, kin-based structure with informal leadership.
A band is the least complex form of political organization, typically found among foraging populations. These societies are small, based on kinship ties, and lack centralized authority or formal leadership positions. Decision-making is usually egalitarian and consensus-based, while conflict resolution relies on informal social pressure rather than institutionalized courts. This structure reflects the mobile and decentralized nature of foraging communities.

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294. (C) Both formal and informal mechanisms for enforcing social norms.
Social sanctions are the various mechanisms used by societies to encourage conformity and punish deviations from established social norms. These can be formal, such as legal penalties and fines imposed by a government, or informal, such as social ridicule, gossip, or exclusion. Sanctions are essential for maintaining social order, as they provide the rewards and punishments necessary for behavior.

295. (A) Centralized government with a monopoly on the legitimate use of force.
The defining feature of a state system is the presence of a centralized government that holds a monopoly on the legitimate use of physical force. Unlike bands, tribes, or chiefdoms, states possess formal legal systems, standing armies, and bureaucratic administrations to govern a stratified population. This level of organization allows states to manage large-scale societies and maintain authority over territories.

296. (B) Animatism
Animatism is a belief system centered on the existence of a diffuse, impersonal, and supernatural power or force that can inhabit people, animals, or inanimate objects. This force, often called mana, is not viewed as a specific spirit or being but as a potent energy that can influence success or failure. It differs from animism, which focuses on individual spirits.

297. (D) A shaman interacts with spirits in altered states, while a priest is a full-time official in an organized religion.
A shaman is a part-time religious specialist who interacts directly with the spirit world, often by entering altered states of consciousness for the purposes of healing or divination. In contrast, a

(C) The symbolic nature of totemism in societies.
(D) The fulfillment of individual biological needs.

8. Margaret Mead's research in Samoa was primarily an application of which anthropological approach?
(A) Culture and Personality
(B) Structural-Functionalism
(C) Cultural Ecology
(D) Cultural Materialism

9. Consider the following statements about Leslie White's theory of neo-evolutionism.
1. He proposed a universal law of cultural evolution.
2. His formula for cultural development is E x T = C.
3. He argued that the amount of energy harnessed per capita per year is the primary measure of cultural development.
4. He was a proponent of multilinear evolution.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

10. Which concept is most central to Marvin Harris's theory of Cultural Materialism?
(A) Infrastructural determinism
(B) Habitus
(C) Thick description
(D) Binary opposition

11. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding Victor Turner's contribution to Symbolic Anthropology?
(A) He introduced the concept of 'liminality' to describe the transitional phase in rites of passage.
(B) He emphasized the multivocal nature of symbols.
(C) He analyzed the social drama as a process of conflict and resolution.
(D) His primary focus was on the grammatical rules underlying cultural categories.

12. Identify the correct statements related to Cognitive Anthropology.
1. It is also known as Ethnoscience.
2. It aims to understand the organizing principles underlying behavior.
3. Ward Goodenough defined culture as whatever one has to know or believe to operate in an acceptable manner.
4. Stephen Tyler was a key proponent of componential analysis.
5. It prioritizes the 'etic' perspective over the 'emic' perspective.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 4 only

13. The postmodern critique in anthropology led to an increased emphasis on reflexivity. What is the cause-and-effect relationship here?
(A) Cause: A belief in scientific truth. Effect: Questioning the researcher's bias.
(B) Cause: Success of universal theories. Effect: Return to non-theoretical data.
(C) Cause: A crisis of representation. Effect: Writing that acknowledges authorial bias.
(D) Cause: The rise of structuralism. Effect: Focus on the ethnographer's psychology.

14. The concept of 'habitus', referring to a system of dispositions that generates practices and perceptions, was developed by which theorist?
(A) Michel Foucault
(B) Jacques Derrida
(C) Clifford Geertz
(D) Pierre Bourdieu

15. Arrange the following theoretical schools in chronological order of their emergence:
1. Historical Particularism
2. Evolutionism
3. Postmodernism
4. Structural-Functionalism.

(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

16. In Fredrik Barth's theory of ethnicity, what is the most crucial focus for analysis?
(A) The cultural "stuff" that an ethnic group contains within its core.

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CHAPTER 08

Theories in Social Anthropology

1. Which concept, central to E.B. Tylor's theory of religion, refers to the belief in spiritual beings?
(A) Totemism
(B) Animism
(C) Shamanism
(D) Fetishism

2. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Lewis Henry Morgan proposed a unilinear evolutionary scheme for human societies.
Statement II : Morgan's scheme consisted of the stages of Savagery, Barbarism, and Civilization, each with sub-stages.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

3. Match the items in List I (School) with those in List II (Core Concept).
List I:
P. Austro-German School
Q. British School
R. American School
S. Extreme Diffusionism
List II:
1. Culture Area
2. Heliocentric Theory
3. Kulturkreise
4. Pan-Egyptianism
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

4. According to Franz Boas, what is the primary task of an anthropologist?
(A) To formulate universal laws governing cultural development.
(B) To categorize human societies into rigid evolutionary stages.
(C) To map the diffusion of specific traits from a single origin.
(D) To conduct detailed fieldwork to understand the insider's view.

5. For Bronislaw Malinowski, the 'function' of a cultural institution is primarily to:
(A) Maintain the overarching social structure of the community.
(B) Reflect the underlying binary oppositions of the human mind.
(C) Satisfy the basic biological and psychological needs of people.
(D) Express the collective conscience of the specific group.

6. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A.R. Radcliffe-Brown focused on social structure as the primary unit of analysis, rather than the individual.
Reason (R) : He believed that the function of any recurrent activity is the part it plays in the total social life as a contribution to the maintenance of structural continuity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

7. Claude Lévi-Strauss used the concept of 'binary opposition' to analyze all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The structural composition of cultural myths.
(B) The organizational rules of kinship systems.

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280. (D) A woman to marry her deceased husband's brother.
The levirate is a social custom requiring a woman to marry her deceased husband's brother. This practice ensures that the widow and her children remain protected and supported within the late husband's kinship group. It also serves to maintain the alliances created by the original marriage and keeps property and inheritance rights within the same lineage, preventing fragmentation.

281. (A) His own descent group and his wife and children.
The matrilineal puzzle describes the inherent structural tension faced by men in matrilineal societies. A man must balance his primary loyalties and inheritance obligations toward his own descent group, typically led by his sister's sons, against his emotional and practical duties toward his own wife and children. This conflict arises because descent and authority are traced through the maternal line.

282. (D) A lineage's members can trace descent from a known ancestor, while a clan's ancestor is often mythical.
The primary distinction between a lineage and a clan lies in how descent is traced. In a lineage, members can accurately trace their genealogical connections back to a specific, known common ancestor through recognized parent-child links. Conversely, members of a clan claim descent from a remote, often mythical or legendary ancestor, and they may not be able to provide precise proof.

283. (B) Avoidance relationship
An avoidance relationship is a social norm that mandates formal, respectful, and often physically distant behavior between specific categories of relatives. A common example is the restricted interaction between a man and his mother-in-law. These rules serve to minimize potential conflict and maintain social boundaries within the kinship system by preventing overly familiar or informal contact that causes friction.

284. (C) Moiety
A moiety system exists when an entire society is divided into exactly two large, unilineal descent groups. Every individual in the population belongs to one of these two halves by birth. Moieties often function as exogamous units, meaning individuals must marry someone from the opposite group. This structure promotes social integration through constant exchange and ritual cooperation between segments.

285. (D) Kinship terminology
Kinship terminology refers to the specific system of names and labels used by a society to categorize and refer to different relatives. These terms provide deep insights into the social structure, as they reflect the rights, obligations, and closeness of various relationships. By studying how people group their kin under different titles, anthropologists can understand the underlying logic.

286. (A) The Substantivist school
The substantivist school of economic anthropology argues that economic activities are deeply embedded within a society's social, political, and religious institutions. Led by Karl Polanyi, this perspective maintains that formal economic theories based on market principles cannot be universally applied to non-industrialized societies. Instead, economic behavior must be understood through the specific cultural logic and social relations unique to each.

287. (B) Economic exchange is often deeply intertwined with social and ritual obligations.
Anthropological studies of the Kula ring, Potlatch, and Jajmani system demonstrate that economic exchange is frequently inseparable from social and ritual obligations. In these systems, the circulation of goods serves purposes beyond simple material utility, such as building political alliances, maintaining social status, or fulfilling religious duties. These examples illustrate how economic life is integrated into the fabric of society.

288. (C) The applicability of universal neoclassical economic principles versus culturally embedded economic logic.
The debate between formalists and substantivists centers on whether universal neoclassical economic principles, like rational choice and profit maximization, can explain behavior in all human societies. Formalists argue these principles are universal, while substantivists believe economic logic is culturally specific and embedded in social structures. This fundamental

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(B) The social boundary that defines the group rather than its content.
(C) The primordial attachments that define an individual's ethnic identity.
(D) The biological and racial characteristics shared by the group members.

17. What did J.J. Bachofen, J.F. McLennan, and Henry Maine primarily focus on in their evolutionary studies?
(A) The evolution of technology.
(B) The evolution of kinship, marriage, and law.
(C) The evolution of religion from animism to monotheism.
(D) The evolution of economic systems from hunting to industrialism.

18. The American school of Diffusionism, unlike the British and German schools, is most closely associated with which concept?
(A) The concept of the 'Culture Area' and age-area hypothesis.
(B) The idea that all culture originated in Egypt.
(C) The meticulous mapping of Culture-Complexes (Kulturkreise).
(D) The belief in a single, unilinear path of diffusion.

19. Which of the following correctly identifies a major contribution of Franz Boas?
(A) He championed the comparative method of the evolutionists.
(B) He argued for the psychic unity of mankind leading to parallel evolution.
(C) He established cultural relativism as a fundamental tenet of inquiry.
(D) He proposed the theory of universal evolution based on energy capture.

20. A researcher studying how marriage customs and religious rituals fulfill an individual's need for security and food is most aligned with the work of:
(A) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
(B) Claude Lévi-Strauss
(C) Franz Boas
(D) Bronislaw Malinowski

21. Which statement best represents the viewpoint of Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functionalism?
(A) Cultural traits exist primarily to satisfy the seven basic needs of the individual.
(B) Culture is a system of symbols and meanings that must be interpreted by observers.
(C) Institutions function to maintain the continuity of the overarching social structure.
(D) Social phenomena are surface manifestations of underlying binary cognitive structures.

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22. The term 'social structure' for Radcliffe-Brown refers to:
(A) The principles of organization that govern social relations.
(B) The network of actually existing social relations.
(C) The subjective perceptions individuals have of their society.
(D) The material and economic base of a society.

23. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Raymond Firth made a distinction between 'social structure' and 'social organization'.
Statement II : For Firth, 'social structure' referred to the dynamic process of individual choices and actions, while 'social organization' was the static, ideal framework.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

24. Claude Lévi-Strauss's analysis of myth is primarily concerned with:
(A) The underlying structure of relationships between constituent mythemes.
(B) The moral or functional purpose of the myth in the specific society.
(C) The historical accuracy of the mythological narrative being analyzed.
(D) The psychological impact of the myth on various individual personalities.

25. The "Culture and Personality" school is distinguished by its focus on:
(A) The relationship between technology and

social organization.
(B) The diffusion of cultural traits across geographical areas.
(C) The influence of child-rearing practices on adult personality.
(D) The structural principles of kinship systems.

26. Who is credited with developing the concept of 'Basic Personality Structure' which posits that shared experiences lead to a shared fundamental personality?
(A) Abram Kardiner
(B) Margaret Mead
(C) Ruth Benedict
(D) Cora DuBois

27. Julian Steward's concept of the 'culture core' refers to:
(A) The entire set of religious beliefs and values held by a society.
(B) The fundamental personality type of most individuals in a culture.
(C) The universal, underlying structural logic of the human mind.
(D) Features most closely related to subsistence and economic activities.

28. Match the items in List I (Anthropologist) with those in List II (Contribution).
List I:
P. Leslie White
Q. Julian Steward
R. Marvin Harris
S. Marshall Sahlins
List II:
1. Multilinear Evolution
2. Cultural Materialism
3. Specific and General Evolution
4. Universal Evolution
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

29. According to Marvin Harris's Cultural Materialism, the causal priority flows from:
(A) Superstructure to structure to infrastructure.
(B) Structure to infrastructure to superstructure.
(C) Infrastructure to structure to superstructure.
(D) Superstructure directly to infrastructure, bypassing structure.

30. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Clifford Geertz's Interpretive Anthropology?
(A) Viewing culture as a text to be read and interpreted.
(B) The use of 'thick description' in ethnographic writing.
(C) An emphasis on understanding culture from the 'native's point of view'.
(D) A focus on discovering universal laws of human behavior.

31. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Postmodern anthropologists critique traditional ethnography for presenting itself as an objective, authoritative account.
Reason (R) : They argue that an ethnography is always a partial, situated, and constructed text, co-authored by the ethnographer and their informants.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

32. Michel Foucault's concept of 'power/knowledge' suggests that:
(A) Power is held exclusively by the state and its ruling class.
(B) Power and knowledge are intrinsically linked and mutually reinforce each other.
(C) Knowledge is a pure, objective force that can challenge political power.
(D) Those who have academic knowledge will inevitably rise to positions of power.

33. Which concept is central to Max Weber's understanding of ethnicity?
(A) Ethnicity as a product of boundary maintenance.
(B) Ethnicity as a subjective belief in common descent.
(C) Ethnicity as a reflection of infrastructural conditions.
(D) Ethnicity as a stage in social evolution.

34. Consider the following statements about early Evolutionist thought.

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1. It was heavily influenced by Darwin's theory of biological evolution.
2. It relied primarily on the 'comparative method'.
3. It assumed that all societies pass through the same sequence of stages.
4. Franz Boas was a major proponent of this school.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

35. The concept of 'survivals', defined as customs carried by habit into a new state of society, was systematically developed by:
(A) Lewis Henry Morgan
(B) James Frazer
(C) Edward Burnett Tylor
(D) Henry Maine

36. Which one of the following is an INCORRECT pairing of a scholar and their major work?
(A) E.B. Tylor – Primitive Culture
(B) L.H. Morgan – Ancient Society
(C) J.G. Frazer – The Golden Bough
(D) J.F. McLennan – Coming of Age in Samoa

37. Identify the statements that correctly describe Diffusionist theories.
1. The British school argued for Egypt as the single source of all civilization.
2. The Austro-German school developed the concept of 'Kulturkreise'.
3. The American school focused on tracing diffusion within 'culture areas'.
4. Diffusionism universally rejected any form of evolutionary thinking.
5. Franz Boas was a strict proponent of the British school.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 5

38. Franz Boas's emphasis on recording the myths and languages of indigenous peoples reflects his commitment to:
(A) Creating a universal grammar of culture.
(B) Salvage ethnography and historical particularism.
(C) Proving the superiority of Western civilization.
(D) Identifying the functional purpose of oral traditions.

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39. The Kula ring ceremony in the Trobriand Islands was used by Malinowski as a key example to illustrate:
(A) The rigid principles of structural-functionalism.
(B) The process of diffusion from a single cultural center.
(C) The evolutionary stage of 'upper barbarism' in societies.
(D) The operation of institutions in fulfilling individual needs.

40. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : For Radcliffe-Brown, 'social function' refers to the correspondence between a social institution and the needs of the social organism.
Statement II : He drew an analogy between social life and organic life to explain the functioning of a society.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

41. Meyer Fortes, a structural-functionalist, is particularly known for his extensive work on:
(A) The symbolic meaning of rituals among the Ndembu.
(B) The potlatch ceremony of the Kwakiutl people.
(C) Kinship and political systems of African societies like the Tallensi.
(D) The personality formation of Samoan adolescents.

42. What is the fundamental unit of analysis in Lévi-Strauss's structuralism?
(A) The system of relationships between

81. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Fredrik Barth argued against viewing ethnic groups as isolated, static cultural units.

Reason (R) : His work emphasizes that ethnic identity is produced through marking boundaries between groups.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

82. In J.G. Frazer's The Golden Bough, human thought is depicted as evolving through which sequence of stages?
(A) Magic, Religion, Science
(B) Savagery, Barbarism, Civilization
(C) Animism, Polytheism, Monotheism
(D) Matriarchy, Patriarchy, Individualism

83. Who among the following is NOT considered a classical evolutionist?
(A) E.B. Tylor
(B) Lewis Henry Morgan
(C) Franz Boas
(D) J.F. McLennan

84. Consider the following statements about A.R. Radcliffe-Brown's theory.
1. He was heavily influenced by Émile Durkheim.
2. He viewed society as analogous to a biological organism.
3. His primary focus was on individual psychological needs.
4. He conducted famous fieldwork among the Andaman Islanders.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 3 and 4 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

85. Which term did Boas use to advocate for understanding a culture in its own terms?
(A) Psychic Unity
(B) Unilinear Evolution
(C) Cultural Relativism
(D) Ethnocentrism

86. Malinowski's concept of 'instrumental needs' in his theory of functionalism includes:
(A) The primary need for food, water, and shelter.
(B) The need for social control, education, and political organization.
(C) The need for individual psychological security and relaxation.
(D) The need for a shared system of symbols and values.

87. Identify the correct statements regarding Lévi-Strauss's structuralism.
1. It seeks to uncover deep, unconscious structures of the mind.
2. It prioritizes synchronic analysis over diachronic analysis.
3. It argues the exchange of goods is more fundamental than women.
4. The analysis of culinary triangles is an application of his method.
5. His data came from long-term participant observation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 3 and 5
(C) 4 and 5
(D) 3 and 4

88. The study of 'national character', which attempts to describe personality traits, was a major theme for:
(A) The Culture and Personality School
(B) The British Structural-Functionalists
(C) The French Structuralists
(D) The Cultural Materialists

89. A researcher arguing agriculture followed similar trajectories due to environmental conditions is an example of:
(A) Universal Evolution
(B) Historical Particularism
(C) Multilinear Evolution
(D) Diffusionism

90. For Marvin Harris, the three main components of the sociocultural system are:
(A) Infrastructure, Structure, and Superstructure

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4. Samoans
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

54. The 'Heliocentric' theory, which proposed that all aspects of civilization originated in Egypt, is characteristic of which school?
(A) Austro-German Diffusionism
(B) British Diffusionism
(C) American Diffusionism
(D) French Structuralism

55. Which statement accurately reflects Franz Boas's critique of the comparative method used by evolutionists?
(A) He argued it was useful but needed to be supplemented with records.
(B) He believed it should only be used for societies at the same stage.
(C) He praised its ability to uncover universal laws of development.
(D) He argued comparing traits out of context was unscientific.

56. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Bronislaw Malinowski is considered the father of modern ethnographic fieldwork.
Reason (R) : He believed that only by participating in daily life could an anthropologist grasp the "native's point of view."
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

57. Talcott Parsons, whose work influenced structural-functionalism in anthropology, proposed the AGIL paradigm, which stands for:
(A) Authority, Government, Institution, Law
(B) Actor, Group, Interaction, Language
(C) Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, Latency
(D) Association, Gender, Identity, Lineage

58. What is a 'mytheme' in the context of Lévi-Strauss's structural analysis?
(A) The smallest constituent unit of a myth, analogous to a phoneme.
(B) The moral lesson of a myth.
(C) A recurring character or archetype in a culture's mythology.
(D) The historical event that a myth is based on.

59. Consider the following statements about the Culture and Personality school.
1. It explored the relationship between culture and individual psychology.
2. It was influenced by Freudian and Gestalt psychology.
3. Seminal works like Patterns of Culture were central to this school.
4. The school argued that cultural differences were primarily due to racial genetics.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

60. Who proposed a theory of 'multilinear evolution', focusing on the parallel development of cultures in similar environments?
(A) Leslie White
(B) Julian Steward
(C) Marshall Sahlins
(D) Marvin Harris

61. Marvin Harris's cultural materialist explanation for the sacred cow in India is an example of analyzing a practice based on its:
(A) Symbolic meaning and contribution to cosmic order.
(B) Role in shaping the national character of the people.
(C) Adaptive and ecological-economic rationality.
(D) Place in a binary structure of the pure versus impure.

62. Identify the correct statements regarding Symbolic and Interpretive Anthropology.
1. Victor Turner developed the concept of the 'social drama'.
2. Mary Douglas explored the symbolic classification of purity and pollution.

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elements
(B) The social institution
(C) The individual actor
(D) The satisfaction of biological needs

43. Which pair of concepts best represents Ruth Benedict's approach?
(A) Liminal and Communitas
(B) Etic and Emic
(C) Infrastructure and Superstructure
(D) Apollonian and Dionysian

44. Which theorist argued that culture evolves as energy harnessed per capita per year increases, or as efficiency increases?
(A) Julian Steward
(B) Leslie White
(C) Marshall Sahlins
(D) Marvin Harris

45. Mary Douglas's work explores:
(A) The economic rationality behind food taboos.
(B) The universal structure of the human mind.
(C) How concepts of purity and pollution structure social order.
(D) The developmental stages of personality in cultures.

46. The methodological approach of Cognitive Anthropology that seeks to identify semantic features used to categorize phenomena is known as:
(A) Thick description
(B) The genealogical method
(C) Participant observation
(D) Componential analysis

47. Clifford Geertz's famous essay "Deep Play: Notes on the Balinese Cockfight" is an example of which anthropological approach?
(A) Interpretive Anthropology
(B) Cultural Materialism
(C) Neo-evolutionism
(D) Structuralism

48. The work of anthropologists like Leela Dube and Marilyn Strathern has been crucial in:
(A) Reinforcing the unilinear model of cultural evolution.
(B) Critiquing androcentric biases and analyzing gender as a construct.
(C) Establishing the universal dominance of patriarchy.
(D) Proving that biological sex determines social roles.

49. 'Deconstruction', a method of analysis that involves taking apart texts to reveal underlying assumptions, is most closely associated with:
(A) Pierre Bourdieu
(B) Jacques Derrida
(C) Michel Foucault
(D) Clifford Geertz

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50. Fredrik Barth's transactional model of ethnicity views ethnic identity as:
(A) A negotiated aspect of social organization situationally created.
(B) A fixed, primordial characteristic of a person's nature.
(C) An outdated concept in a modern globalized world.
(D) A direct reflection of a group's material culture.

51. L.H. Morgan's evolutionary scheme was based primarily on the development of:
(A) Religious beliefs
(B) Political organization
(C) Inventions and discoveries
(D) Psychological traits

52. The concept of 'psychic unity of mankind' was a fundamental assumption for which school of thought?
(A) Historical Particularism
(B) Diffusionism
(C) Postmodernism
(D) Classical Evolutionism

53. Match the items in List I (Anthropologist) with those in List II (Ethnographic Area/People).
List I:
P. Bronislaw Malinowski
Q. Margaret Mead
R. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
S. Meyer Fortes
List II:
1. Andaman Islanders
2. Tallensi of Ghana
3. Trobriand Islanders

72. Lévi-Strauss's theory of kinship, known as 'alliance theory', emphasizes:
(A) The role of marriage as a system of exchange between groups.
(B) The importance of common descent and blood ties in kinship.
(C) The function of kinship in satisfying basic individual needs.
(D) The evolutionary development of kinship from promiscuity.

73. The work of Cora DuBois on the people of Alor introduced which key concept to the Culture and Personality school?
(A) Basic Personality Structure
(B) Culture Core
(C) Modal Personality
(D) Habitus

74. The idea of 'general evolution' as proposed by Marshall Sahlins refers to:
(A) The overall progress of culture marked by increasing complexity.
(B) The specific evolutionary trajectory of a particular local culture.
(C) The evolution of social structures independent of technology.
(D) A critique of all modern forms of evolutionary thought.

75. The 'etic' perspective, emphasized by Marvin Harris, refers to:
(A) The insider's or native's point of view.
(B) The symbolic interpretation of cultural phenomena.
(C) The historical development of a cultural trait.
(D) The external and scientific observer's point of view.

76. Victor Turner's concept of 'communitas' refers to:
(A) The structured hierarchy of a society.
(B) An unstructured state where members are equal during rituals.
(C) The political organization of a community.
(D) A group of people sharing the same economic interests.

77. A researcher studying how customs serve to fulfill an individual's need for security is most aligned with the work of:
(A) Cultural Materialism
(B) Structural-Functionalism
(C) Cognitive Anthropology (Ethnoscience)
(D) Classical Evolutionism

78. Match the items in List I (Theorist) with those in List II (Concept).
List I:
P. Clifford Geertz
Q. Victor Turner
R. Pierre Bourdieu
S. Michel Foucault
List II:
1. Habitus
2. Power/Knowledge
3. Thick Description
4. Liminality
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

79. Feminist anthropology, exemplified by Marilyn Strathern and Leela Dube, has challenged mainstream anthropology primarily by:
(A) Highlighting androcentric bias in classic ethnographies.
(B) Arguing that culture is determined by infrastructure.
(C) Proposing a new unilinear model of social evolution.
(D) Focusing exclusively on female-centric cultural traits.

80. What is the main objective of a poststructuralist approach, like that of Foucault or Derrida, in anthropology?
(A) To discover the universal deep structures of the human mind.
(B) To question and "de-center" established grand narratives.
(C) To classify societies into developmental stages.
(D) To measure the adaptive efficiency of cultural practices.

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while Steward proposed unilinear.
(B) White rejected technology as a factor, while Steward emphasized it.
(C) White's was a universal theory, while Steward's focused on specific tracks.
(D) White was a functionalist, while Steward was a structuralist.

122. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Radcliffe-Brown focuses on 'social solidarity' and integration.
Statement II : Malinowski focuses on the satisfaction of the 'needs of the individual'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

123. The 'comparative method' as used by 19th-century evolutionists involved:
(A) Long-term participant observation in multiple societies.
(B) Meticulously tracing the historical diffusion of traits.
(C) A psychological comparison of the 'national character'.
(D) Arranging societies into a sequence representing stages.

124. What does Raymond Firth mean by 'social organization'?
(A) The static, ideal model of a society's structure.
(B) The arrangement of relations by individual acts of choice.
(C) The official, government-sanctioned structure of a society.
(D) The unconscious mental structures underpinning social life.

125. The study of how speakers categorize the world differently is a theme in:
(A) Postmodernism
(B) Ecology
(C) Cognitive Anthropology
(D) Evolutionism

126. Marilyn Strathern's work is a complex critique of:
(A) The unilinear model of social development.
(B) Methodologies used in Cultural Materialism.
(C) The early work of Margaret Mead in Samoa.
(D) The application of Western concepts to non-Western contexts.

127. Which of the following is the best example of a 'survival' in the Tylorian sense?
(A) Saying "bless you" as a relic of past beliefs.
(B) The use of computers in modern offices.
(C) The Kula ring exchange system.
(D) The democratic system of government.

128. Match the items in List I (School) with those in List II (Unit of Analysis).
List I:
P. Functionalism
Q. Structural-Functionalism
R. Structuralism
S. Cultural Materialism
List II:
1. Social Structure
2. Infrastructure
3. Individual Needs
4. Binary Oppositions
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

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129. The concept of 'cultural relativism' is best understood as:
(A) A moral stance that all cultural practices are equally good.
(B) A methodological principle to understand culture in its own terms.
(C) A theory that all cultures are converging globally.
(D) A political doctrine advocating for cultural isolationism.

130. The transition phase in a rite of passage was termed what by Victor Turner?
(A) Liminality
(B) Communitas
(C) Structure
(D) Mytheme

(B) Mind, Body, and Spirit
(C) Savagery, Barbarism, and Civilization
(D) Thesis, Antithesis, and Synthesis

91. Which of the following best defines 'thick description' as conceptualized by Clifford Geertz?
(A) A detailed quantitative analysis of social phenomena.
(B) A lengthy and exhaustive catalog of cultural traits.
(C) A Freudian analysis of the ethnographer's own motivations.
(D) A method interpreting behavior within its meaningful context.

92. The work of Ward Goodenough is foundational for which sub-discipline?
(A) Symbolic Anthropology
(B) Cognitive Anthropology
(C) Cultural Ecology
(D) Structural-Functionalism

93. The concept of gender as performative emerged from which theoretical stream?
(A) Functionalism
(B) Evolutionism
(C) Poststructuralism and feminist anthropology
(D) Diffusionism

94. What distinguishes postmodern anthropology from modernist anthropology?
(A) Its focus on creating grand, universal theories of culture.
(B) Its exclusive use of quantitative statistical methods.
(C) Its belief in a single, linear path of cultural evolution.
(D) Its skepticism towards grand narratives and objectivity.

95. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : J.F. McLennan proposed that early human society was matriarchal.
Statement II : His theory was based on 'marriage by capture' as a survival.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

96. The study of how societies develop "cultural patterns," such as the "Apollonian" Zuni, is associated with:
(A) Margaret Mead
(B) Ruth Benedict
(C) Abram Kardiner
(D) Ralph Linton

97. The extreme form of diffusionism, known as Pan-Egyptianism, was championed by:
(A) Fritz Graebner and Wilhelm Schmidt
(B) G. Elliot Smith and W.J. Perry
(C) Clark Wissler and Alfred Kroeber
(D) Franz Boas and Robert Lowie

98. An anthropologist who argues that a ritual exists to relieve individual anxiety is most similar to:
(A) Malinowski's psychological functionalism
(B) Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functionalism
(C) Levi-Strauss's structuralism
(D) Marvin Harris's cultural materialism

99. Fred Eggan is known for his attempt to synthesize:
(A) Cultural Materialism and Symbolic Anthropology.
(B) Structuralism and historical Diffusionism.
(C) British structural-functionalism and American ethnology.
(D) Neo-evolutionism and Classical evolutionism.

100. The primary focus of Lévi-Strauss's work on mythology is to:
(A) Prove that all myths originated in a single location.
(B) Catalog the functional purpose of each myth for society.
(C) Show the evolution of myths from simple to complex forms.
(D) Demonstrate underlying logical structures across myths.

101. The Six Cultures Study was designed to test hypotheses about the relationship between:
(A) Environment and technology

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(B) Social structure and ritual
(C) Child-rearing practices and adult personality
(D) Kinship terminology and marriage rules

102. Leslie White classified sociocultural systems into which three subsystems?
(A) Infrastructure, Structure, Superstructure
(B) Technological, Sociological, and Ideological
(C) Kinship, Economic, and Political
(D) Basic, Instrumental, and Integrative

103. Match the items in List I (Book) with those in List II (Author).
List I:
P. Purity and Danger
Q. The Savage Mind
R. Cultural Materialism
S. Coming of Age in Samoa
List II:
1. Marvin Harris
2. Claude Lévi-Strauss
3. Margaret Mead
4. Mary Douglas
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

104. Which concept is NOT part of Victor Turner's processual analysis of social drama?
(A) Infrastructural Determinism
(B) Crisis
(C) Redressive Action
(D) Breach

105. 'Componential analysis' is a method used by cognitive anthropologists to:
(A) Break down social structures into smallest parts.
(B) Analyze material components of a technology.
(C) Identify minimal semantic features of terms.
(D) Deconstruct ethnographic texts for authorial bias.

106. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Clifford Geertz argued that anthropology is an interpretive science.
Reason (R) : He believed the goal is to produce a 'thick description' that explicates multiple layers of meaning.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

107. The work of Renato Rosaldo is an example of which turn in anthropology?
(A) A movement toward grand evolutionary schemes.
(B) A shift toward purely structural analysis.
(C) The development of Cultural Materialism.
(D) The turn toward reflexive and postmodern ethnography.

108. Pierre Bourdieu's work attempts to bridge the theoretical gap between:
(A) Evolutionism and Diffusionism.
(B) Structure (objectivism) and agency (subjectivism).
(C) British and American schools of thought.
(D) Anthropology and Sociology.

109. Consider the following statements about Fredrik Barth's model of ethnicity.
1. He viewed ethnicity as primordial.
2. He argued the focus should be on boundaries.
3. His model is described as interactional.
4. Shared culture was the defining feature.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

110. E.B. Tylor's definition of culture as a "complex whole" is notable for being:
(A) Restrictive and elitist
(B) Materially determined
(C) Biologically reductionist
(D) Holistic and inclusive

111. Which evolutionary theorist argued that society progressed from promiscuity to matriarchy and finally to patriarchy?
(A) J.F. McLennan

(B) Henry Maine
(C) Edward Tylor
(D) Herbert Spencer

112. Identify the correct statements related to Bronislaw Malinowski's functionalism.
1. He proposed basic, instrumental, and integrative needs.
2. He argued institutions maintain social solidarity.
3. He is renowned for long-term fieldwork.
4. His approach is 'psychological functionalism'.
5. He viewed magic as fulfilling a need for confidence.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 5

113. Who is the author of The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Émile Durkheim
(C) Max Weber
(D) Marcel Mauss

114. The core argument of Lévi-Strauss's The Savage Mind is that:
(A) 'Primitive' thought is as logical as modern thought.
(B) 'Primitive' thought is pre-logical and inferior.
(C) 'Primitive' thought is primarily utilitarian.
(D) 'Primitive' thought evolves in stages from magic.

115. Arrange the following anthropologists based on the chronological order of their birth:
1. Clifford Geertz
2. Radcliffe-Brown
3. E.B. Tylor
4. Marvin Harris.

(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

116. "A configuration of learned behaviors and results... shared by members." This definition is associated with:
(A) Clifford Geertz
(B) Leslie White
(C) Ward Goodenough
(D) Ralph Linton

117. What is the central argument of Marshall Sahlins in "The Original Affluent Society"?
(A) Hunter-gatherers were always on the brink of starvation.
(B) Affluence is only possible in industrial capitalist societies.
(C) Hunter-gatherer means are plentiful for their limited wants.
(D) Agriculture was the key to human leisure and affluence.

118. The 'emic' perspective refers to:
(A) The perspective of the anthropological observer.
(B) The folk, native, or insider's point of view.
(C) The cross-culturally valid scientific perspective.
(D) The historical perspective on cultural change.

119. A key contribution of feminist anthropologists like Leela Dube was to:
(A) Argue that early human society was matriarchal.
(B) Prove gender is biologically determined.
(C) Propose a new universal model.
(D) Give visibility to women's experiences in ethnography.

120. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pairing of a theorist and their core idea?
(A) Derrida – Language has a stable, fixed meaning that can be definitively known.
(B) Foucault – Power is dispersed and productive, not just repressive.
(C) Bourdieu – Social life is a product of habitus, field, and capital.
(D) Geertz – Culture is a web of significance that man himself has spun.

121. The main difference between the evolutionism of Leslie White and Julian Steward is that:
(A) White proposed multilinear evolution,

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3. Clifford Geertz advocated for 'thick description'.
4. Raymond Firth contributed to the understanding of symbols in economic life.
5. This school primarily seeks to establish universal causal laws.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 5 only

63. The goal of 'ethnoscience', a subfield of cognitive anthropology, is to:
(A) Document the 'folk' or 'native' systems of classification.
(B) Create a science of ethnicity and race.
(C) Analyze the energetic efficiency of different cultures.
(D) Interpret the deep symbolic meaning of cultural texts.

64. An ethnography that reflects on the author's own background and role in research is an example of which theoretical influence?
(A) Structural-Functionalism
(B) Postmodernism
(C) Classical Evolutionism
(D) Diffusionism

65. Arrange the following influential books in the chronological order of their publication:
1. Ancient Society
2. Argonauts of the Western Pacific
3. The Elementary Structures of Kinship
4. The Interpretation of Cultures.

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

66. Henry Maine's contribution to evolutionary theory is the famous generalization concerning the shift:
(A) From status to contract.
(B) From matriarchy to patriarchy.
(C) From magic to religion to science.
(D) From savagery to civilization.

67. The primary criticism leveled against the classical evolutionists by later anthropologists like Boas was their:
(A) Overemphasis on the role of the individual.
(B) Refusal to consider diffusion as a factor in cultural change.
(C) Lack of fieldwork and reliance on "armchair" speculation.
(D) Failure to develop a cohesive theoretical framework.

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68. The concept of Kulturkreise, or 'culture circles', is central to which school of thought?
(A) The British School of Diffusionism
(B) The American School of Diffusionism
(C) The French School of Structuralism
(D) The Austro-German School of Diffusionism

69. Which concept is NOT associated with Historical Particularism?
(A) Cultural Relativism
(B) In-depth, long-term fieldwork
(C) Unilinear stages of cultural development
(D) An inductive, data-driven approach

70. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Malinowski's functionalism is often called individual or psychological functionalism.
Statement II : This is because he argued that cultural practices function to fulfill the biological and psychological needs of individuals.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

71. Who distinguished between 'social structure' as the ideal set of relations and 'social organization' as the reality of social life?
(A) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
(B) Meyer Fortes
(C) Talcott Parsons
(D) Raymond Firth

131. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Cultural Materialism posits that infrastructural factors have causal priority.
Reason (R) : Marvin Harris argued that production determines social organization and ideology.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

132. 'Reflexivity' in postmodern anthropology refers to:
(A) The unthinking adoption of local cultural norms.
(B) The mirror-like reflection of reality in ethnography.
(C) The attempt to reflect universal human conditions.
(D) Examining the researcher's role in knowledge production.

133. The concept that history moved from 'status' to 'contract' was proposed by:
(A) E.B. Tylor
(B) L.H. Morgan
(C) Henry Maine
(D) J.G. Frazer

134. Consider the following statements related to Julian Steward's theories.
1. He is known for cultural ecology.
2. He developed the 'culture core'.
3. He advocated for multilinear evolution.
4. He studied the patrilineal band.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

135. For Lévi-Strauss, the incest taboo is culturally significant because:
(A) It prevents genetic defects from inbreeding.
(B) It is a universal moral law from a higher power.
(C) It is a survival from a matriarchal stage.
(D) It compels alliances through marriage exchange.

136. Who authored the book Patterns of Culture?
(A) Ruth Benedict
(B) Margaret Mead
(C) Abram Kardiner
(D) Cora DuBois

137. Identify the correct statements concerning Postmodernism in anthropology.
1. It challenges the authority of the ethnographer.
2. It embraces 'grand narratives'.
3. It emphasizes 'reflexivity'.
4. Figures include Foucault and Derrida.
5. It favors objective, scientific language.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 3, 4, and 5

138. The primary difference between Malinowski's and Radcliffe-Brown's concept of 'function' is:
(A) Malinowski served individuals; Radcliffe-Brown served the social structure.
(B) Malinowski saw function as symbolic; Radcliffe-Brown saw it as economic.
(C) Malinowski focused on history; Radcliffe-Brown focused on contemporary.
(D) There is no significant difference between their concepts of function.

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139. Which of the following is NOT a stage in L.H. Morgan's classification?
(A) Lower Status of Savagery
(B) Upper Status of Barbarism
(C) Status of Civilization
(D) Stage of Post-Industrialism

140. A 'culture area' in the American Diffusionist school is best defined as:
(A) A single point of origin for cultural innovations.
(B) A region where societies share similar cultural traits.
(C) An ideological construct used by the evolutionists.
(D) A theoretical stage of human social development.

(D) Evolutionism

209. Consider the following statements about Cultural Materialism.
1. It prioritizes behavioral etic phenomena.
2. It divides systems into infrastructure and structure.
3. Harris proposed infrastructural determinism.
4. It emphasizes symbols as primary drivers.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

210. Which one of the following is NOT a concept associated with Victor Turner?
(A) Thick Description
(B) Social drama
(C) Liminality
(D) Communitas

211. What is the central aim of interpretive anthropology?
(A) To find universal laws.
(B) To map cultural diffusion.
(C) To understand meanings.
(D) To analyze social function.

212. Identify the correct statements regarding feminist contributions.
1. Dube focused on South Asia.
2. Strathern critiqued Western dichotomies.
3. It challenges androcentric bias.
4. Rosaldo explored role of emotion.

(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 5

213. A key idea from Michel Foucault that has been influential is:
(A) The Oedipus complex.
(B) Evolutionary stages.
(C) Power is dispersed and productive.
(D) Binary oppositions.

214. The 'primordialist' view of ethnicity suggests that ethnic ties are:
(A) Strategic choices.
(B) Deeply rooted and given.
(C) Colonial constructions.
(D) Economic classifications.

215. Arrange the following anthropologists in the chronological order of their birth:
1. Boas
2. Geertz
3. Morgan
4. Malinowski.

(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 1, 4, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

216. The concept of 'survivals' was used by Tylor to:
(A) Reconstruct evolutionary stages.
(B) Map cultural diffusion.
(C) Promote cultural relativism.
(D) Analyze social function.

217. The shift from 'status' to 'contract' is attributed to:
(A) McLennan
(B) Tylor
(C) Henry Maine
(D) Spencer

218. In contrast to Radcliffe-Brown, Malinowski's functionalism is described as:
(A) Psychological or individual
(B) Structural or social
(C) Diachronic or historical
(D) Interpretive or symbolic

219. The concept of 'social facts' was originally developed by:
(A) Max Weber
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Auguste Comte
(D) Émile Durkheim

220. The 'culinary triangle' is an example of using:
(A) Historical reconstruction.
(B) Binary oppositions for structure.
(C) Social function analysis.
(D) Statistical demographics.

221. Margaret Mead's study in Samoa concluded that adolescent turmoil was a product of:
(A) Biological puberty.

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153. Match the items in List I (Concept) with those in List II (Theorist).
List I:
P. Basic Personality Structure
Q. Cultural Core
R. Thick Description
S. Habitus
List II:
1. Julian Steward
2. Clifford Geertz
3. Pierre Bourdieu
4. Abram Kardiner
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

154. What is the primary method advocated by Bronislaw Malinowski?
(A) Participant observation
(B) Archival research
(C) The comparative method
(D) Componential analysis

155. Which of these thinkers is most closely associated with Structural-Functionalism?
(A) Franz Boas
(B) Claude Lévi-Strauss
(C) Margaret Mead
(D) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown

156. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Lévi-Strauss argues incest prohibition is the step to culture.
Reason (R) : The taboo forces family groups into relationships of exchange.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

157. Which of the following best describes Julian Steward's concept of 'cultural ecology'?
(A) The idea that culture is determined by genetics.
(B) The analysis of how political power is distributed.
(C) The study of how a society adapts to its environment.
(D) The interpretation of environmental symbols.

158. The 'etic/emic' distinction was originally borrowed from which field?
(A) Psychology
(B) Biology
(C) Economics
(D) Linguistics

159. Consider the following statements about Victor Turner's work.
1. He focused on rites of passage.
2. He developed liminality and communitas.
3. He worked among the Ndembu.
4. He was a strict cultural materialist.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

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160. An ethnography focusing on mental rules for generating behavior is representative of:
(A) Ecology
(B) Cognitive Anthropology
(C) Functionalism
(D) Historical Particularism

161. A major critique by feminists is that classic ethnographies are 'androcentric', meaning:
(A) They focus on animal-human interactions.
(B) They are centered on the perspective of men.
(C) They are focused on the human body.
(D) They are centered on child-rearing only.

162. Identify the INCORRECT statements regarding Post-structuralist thought.
1. They support universal theories.
2. They view knowledge as neutral.
3. They question objective representation.
4. They emphasize language.
5. Foucault is a central figure.
(A) 3, 4, and 5
(B) 1 and 2
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 2 and 5

163. The argument that ethnic groups are understood by social boundaries is the core of:
(A) Weber
(B) Geertz
(C) Fredrik Barth
(D) Harris

164. 'Armchair anthropology' is a criticism most often leveled at:
(A) Malinowski
(B) Boas
(C) Interpretive Anthropology
(D) 19th-century Evolutionism

165. Arrange the following perspectives in historical sequence:
1. Structuralism
2. Functionalism
3. Postmodernism
4. Diffusionism.

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 1, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

166. Which of the following is NOT one of Malinowski's three types of needs?
(A) Basic Needs
(B) Structural Needs
(C) Instrumental Needs
(D) Integrative Needs

167. "The function of recurrent activity is the contribution to structural continuity." This summarizes:
(A) Malinowski
(B) Boas
(C) Lévi-Strauss
(D) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown

168. The idea of culture as a 'text' read over the natives' shoulders is central to:
(A) Clifford Geertz
(B) Victor Turner
(C) Mary Douglas
(D) Marvin Harris

169. What did Sahlins and Service attempt to do in Evolution and Culture (1960)?
(A) Refute the findings of early evolutionary theorists.
(B) Advocate for a single unilinear evolutionary path.
(C) Reconcile general and specific evolutionary theories.
(D) Propose a new form of Cultural Materialism.

170. According to Pierre Bourdieu, 'capital' can exist in all the following forms EXCEPT:
(A) Primordial
(B) Economic
(C) Social
(D) Cultural

171. The work of Zora Neale Hurston is significant in anthropology because:
(A) She proposed multilinear evolutionary stages.
(B) She was a pioneer of British diffusionism.
(C) She discovered the Trobriand Kula ring.
(D) She was a pioneer of feminist ethnography.

172. The central thesis of Mary Douglas's Purity and Danger is that dirt is:
(A) A simple matter of physical hygiene.
(B) Matter out of place in a symbolic system.
(C) An inefficient use of energetic resources.
(D) A universal category across all cultures.

173. What is the main difference between 'descent theory' and 'alliance theory'?
(A) One focuses on evolution and the other on diffusion.
(B) One is practiced in Asia and the other in Africa.
(C) One focuses on bloodlines and the other on marriage.
(D) There is no substantive difference between them.

174. Which of the following represents a 'diachronic' analysis?
(A) Studying the interrelationships of current institutions.
(B) Analyzing the structure of a contemporary myth.
(C) Examining the function of a ritual in a modern tribe.
(D) Studying the historical development of marriage rules.

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175. The work of Whiting and Child is a classic example of:
(A) The Culture and Personality approach
(B) Structuralist analysis
(C) Cultural Materialism
(D) Historical Particularism

176. What does Marvin Harris mean by 'the principle of infrastructural determinism'?
(A) Ideology is the primary force in social change.
(B) Production and reproduction are primary causal factors.
(C) Geography determines the trajectory of all cultures.
(D) Genetics are the underlying cause of social behavior.

177. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Postmodernism is characterized by a "crisis of representation."
Statement II : It is impossible for an ethnographer to be completely objective.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

178. Match the items in List I (Anthropologist) with those in List II (Region).
List I:
P. Meyer Fortes
Q. Clifford Geertz
R. Victor Turner
S. Franz Boas
List II:
1. Pacific Northwest
2. Zambia
3. Bali
4. Ghana
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

179. 'Synchronic' analysis focuses on:
(A) Long-term evolutionary trends.
(B) Comparing many different societies.
(C) Studying a society at a single time point.
(D) The process of cultural diffusion.

180. A central argument of historical particularism is that:
(A) All cultures follow a universal path.
(B) Cultural traits diffuse from one center.
(C) Human minds share a mental structure.
(D) Each culture has a unique historical trajectory.

181. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The British school proposed a Pan-Egyptian origin.
Reason (R) : G. Elliot Smith believed mummification was the seed of culture.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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182. A key distinction made by Raymond Firth was between:
(A) Etic and Emic perspectives.
(B) Social Structure and Social Organization.
(C) Structure and Superstructure components.
(D) Apollonian and Dionysian ethos types.

183. Lévi-Strauss's analysis of totemism concluded that it is:
(A) The earliest stage of human religion.
(B) A belief in literal animal ancestors.
(C) A survival from an earlier social stage.
(D) A conceptual tool for classifying social groups.

184. Consider the following statements about Cultural Ecology.
1. It was developed by Julian Steward.
2. It examines society and environment.
3. It rejects evolutionary thinking.
4. 'Culture core' is a central concept.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only

141. The Boasian view of culture suggests that:
(A) Culture is determined by biological inheritance.
(B) Culture is a matter of individual human freedom.
(C) Culture exists over and above the individuals who carry it.
(D) Culture is a direct product of environmental factors.

142. If an anthropologist explains a pork taboo by analyzing symbolic opposition, they are using an approach inspired by:
(A) Marvin Harris and Leslie White
(B) Julian Steward and Leslie White
(C) Marvin Harris
(D) Mary Douglas

143. Talcott Parsons' structural-functionalism viewed society as a:
(A) System of institutions that maintain equilibrium.
(B) System of conflicting interest groups.
(C) Product of individual psychological states.
(D) Text to be interpreted for its meaning.

144. In Lévi-Strauss's analysis, the 'culinary triangle' refers to:
(A) Sweet, Sour, and Salty
(B) Raw, Cooked, and Rotten
(C) Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral
(D) Earth, Water, and Fire

145. The concept of 'modal personality', developed by Cora DuBois, refers to:
(A) A single personality type required by a culture.
(B) The statistically most common personality type in a society.
(C) An ideal type toward which individuals strive.
(D) The personality traits of society's leaders.

146. Which scholar is most closely associated with the formula E x T → C?
(A) Leslie White
(B) Julian Steward
(C) Marvin Harris
(D) Marshall Sahlins

147. A symbolic anthropologist would be most interested in which aspect of a ritual?
(A) Its caloric expenditure during performance.
(B) Its unilinear evolutionary development.
(C) The multi-layered meanings of its symbols.
(D) Its original historical point of origin.

148. The study of 'folk taxonomies' is a central concern of:
(A) Materialism
(B) Postmodernism
(C) Evolutionism
(D) Cognitive Anthropology

149. The idea that gender is a social and cultural construction is a central tenet of:
(A) Structural-Functionalism
(B) Diffusionism
(C) Feminist Anthropology
(D) Neo-evolutionism

150. Max Weber's concept of an ethnic group is based on:
(A) Shared genetic traits among group members.
(B) A subjective belief in a common descent.
(C) Objective shared language and history.
(D) Shared economic and class interests.

151. Lewis Henry Morgan's work was particularly influential on which political theorists?
(A) Adam Smith
(B) Thomas Hobbes
(C) Émile Durkheim
(D) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

152. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Austro-German school was led by Graebner and Schmidt.
Statement II : They argued culture traits diffused in large complexes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

197. The idea of "culture at a distance" was a feature of which school?
(A) Structural-Functionalism
(B) Structuralism
(C) The Culture and Personality School
(D) Diffusionism

198. An anthropologist studying native classification systems is a:
(A) Cultural Ecologist
(B) Cognitive Anthropologist
(C) Postmodernist
(D) Structural-Functionalist

199. The postmodern critique of ethnography emphasizes that texts are:
(A) Factual reports
(B) Scientific fictions
(C) Timeless accounts
(D) Constructed truths

200. Who wrote The Golden Bough?
(A) James Frazer
(B) Edward Tylor
(C) Lewis Henry Morgan
(D) Henry Maine

201. 'Apollonian' and 'Dionysian' describe:
(A) Evolutionary stages
(B) Personality traits
(C) The ethos of a culture
(D) Binary oppositions

202. The Heliocentric theory is an example of:
(A) Extreme diffusionism
(B) Multilinear evolution
(C) Historical particularism
(D) Structural-functionalism

203. Match the items in List I (Anthropologist) with those in List II (Orientation).
List I:
P. Harris
Q. Turner
R. Boas
S. Radcliffe-Brown
List II:
1. Historical Particularism
2. Structural-Functionalism
3. Symbolic
4. Materialism
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

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204. For Malinowski, what is the function of magic in the Trobriand Islands?
(A) To reinforce social structure.
(B) To provide individual confidence.
(C) To express binary logic.
(D) To mark an evolutionary stage.

205. The primary intellectual influence on Radcliffe-Brown was:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Sigmund Freud
(C) Émile Durkheim
(D) Franz Boas

206. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Franz Boas rejected grand theoretical schemes.
Reason (R) : He advocated for an inductive approach from detailed data.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

207. Which anthropologist is famous for the analysis of myth in terms of 'mythemes'?
(A) Claude Lévi-Strauss
(B) Bronislaw Malinowski
(C) Victor Turner
(D) Clifford Geertz

208. The concept of a 'culture of poverty' is most closely related to:
(A) Cultural Ecology
(B) Culture and Personality
(C) Postmodernism

(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) All of the above

185. The idea of 'habitus' as ingrained dispositions was developed by:
(A) Geertz
(B) Derrida
(C) Pierre Bourdieu
(D) Foucault

186. Which of the following is an example of an interpretive anthropological study?
(A) Analyzing ritual as a story a people tell themselves.
(B) Measuring caloric intake in hunter-gatherer groups.
(C) Mapping the diffusion of pottery styles in a region.
(D) Correlating child-rearing with adult social anxiety.

187. Which of the following statements are correct?
1. Tylor is a father of evolutionism.
2. Boas is the founder of Historical Particularism.
3. Malinowski is a figure in Functionalism.
4. Radcliffe-Brown is a proponent of Structural-Functionalism.
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 5 only

188. In the context of Cognitive Anthropology, what is 'componential analysis'?
(A) Breaking myths into constituent mythemes.
(B) A formal method for identifying semantic features.
(C) Statistical analysis of different demographic sets.
(D) The study of various technological infrastructures.

189. According to Fredrik Barth, ethnic boundaries persist because:
(A) Groups remain in geographical isolation.
(B) Identity is a primordial biological trait.
(C) Groups signal differences through interaction.
(D) Social segregation is enforced by the state.

190. Morgan's stages of savagery, barbarism, and civilization were subdivided based on:
(A) Religious transformations
(B) Government shifts
(C) Racial characteristics
(D) Technological innovations

191. Who is considered the 'father' of Historical Particularism?
(A) Franz Boas
(B) Edward Tylor
(C) Bronislaw Malinowski
(D) Radcliffe-Brown

192. Which scholar is NOT associated with the Structural-Functionalist school?
(A) Radcliffe-Brown
(B) Claude Lévi-Strauss
(C) Meyer Fortes
(D) Fred Eggan

193. The analysis of kinship as an exchange of women is the thesis of:
(A) Meyer Fortes
(B) Claude Lévi-Strauss
(C) Bronislaw Malinowski
(D) Lewis Henry Morgan

194. The concept of "thick description" is associated with whom?
(A) Clifford Geertz
(B) Marvin Harris
(C) Victor Turner
(D) Mary Douglas

195. Which theoretical approach divides culture into infrastructure, structure, and superstructure?
(A) Structuralism
(B) Functionalism
(C) Cultural Materialism
(D) Interpretive Anthropology

196. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Leslie White proposed a theory of 'universal evolution'.
Statement II : Julian Steward proposed a theory of 'multilinear evolution'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are

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(B) Economic deprivation.
(C) Cultural stresses.
(D) Social structure.

222. The main argument of Sahlins' 'specific evolution' is that:
(A) Culture becomes more complex.
(B) Technology drives all change.
(C) Diffusion is the primary factor.
(D) Each culture adaptively diverges.

223. What does Marvin Harris's 'principle of infrastructural determinism' suggest?
(A) Production shapes culture.
(B) Ideology is the driver.
(C) The unconscious mind rules.
(D) Individual agency is key.

224. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Turner's work focused on ritual symbols.
Statement II : Geertz's work focused on public symbols.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

225. Who defined culture as 'an extrasomatic temporal continuum'?
(A) Julian Steward
(B) Leslie White
(C) Franz Boas
(D) Alfred Kroeber

226. The anthropologist who championed 'participant observation' was:
(A) Bronislaw Malinowski
(B) W.H.R. Rivers
(C) Franz Boas
(D) Radcliffe-Brown

227. Explaining the Hindu cow taboo as ecologically adaptive is a _____ argument.
(A) Structuralist
(B) Postmodernist
(C) Cultural Materialist
(D) Psychological

228. Match the items in List I (Theorist) with those in List II (School).
List I:
P. Fortes
Q. Mead
R. White
S. Tyler
List II:
1. Neo-evolutionism
2. Cognitive
3. SF
4. C&P
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

229. Deconstructing texts to reveal hidden binary oppositions is central to:
(A) Michel Foucault
(B) Pierre Bourdieu
(C) Jacques Derrida
(D) Max Weber

230. According to Mary Douglas, things are 'polluting' because:
(A) They are poor hygiene.
(B) They do not fit classification.
(C) They are energetic waste.
(D) They are social totems.

231. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Raymond Firth distinguished structure and organization.
Reason (R) : He wanted to account for individual choice in society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

232. 'Kulturbrillen' or 'culture glasses' suggests:
(A) Our culture lens shapes reality.
(B) We need objective vision.

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(C) Technology improves perception.
(D) Science provides clear sight.

233. The concept of the 'superorganic' was used to argue that:
(A) Biology determines social life.
(B) Individuals are largely powerless.
(C) Culture is a distinct level of reality.
(D) Social laws are divine commands.

234. Consider the following statements about schools of thought.
1. Evolutionism proposed unilinear stages.
2. Diffusionism explained similarities by migration.
3. Historical Particularism emphasized unique history.
4. Functionalism focused on meeting social needs.

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

235. Which work by Lévi-Strauss laid the foundation for his 'Alliance Theory'?
(A) The Savage Mind
(B) Tristes Tropiques
(C) Totemism
(D) The Elementary Structures of Kinship

236. The study of how child-rearing shapes personality falls under:
(A) Cultural Ecology
(B) Psychological Anthropology
(C) Structuralism
(D) Postmodernism

237. Which of the following statements are INCORRECT?
1. Evolutionists relied on fieldwork.
2. Boas was a proponent of universal laws.
3. Malinowski argued maintenance of structure.
4. Harris argued superstructure determines infrastructure.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, and 4 only

238. Analyzing storytelling to manage grief or rage is influenced by:
(A) Marvin Harris
(B) Leslie White
(C) Radcliffe-Brown
(D) Renato Rosaldo

239. 'Discourse' as a system of thoughts shaping experience is from:
(A) Michel Foucault
(B) Claude Lévi-Strauss
(C) Bronislaw Malinowski
(D) Franz Boas

240. In Weberian terms, ethnicity is primarily about:
(A) Biological racial traits.
(B) A subjective belief in community.
(C) The mode of production.
(D) The current evolutionary stage.

241. Who studied the Tallensi lineage system?
(A) Raymond Firth
(B) Meyer Fortes
(C) Fred Eggan
(D) Victor Turner

242. Who provided the classic "complex whole" definition of culture?
(A) E.B. Tylor
(B) Franz Boas
(C) Bronislaw Malinowski
(D) Clifford Geertz

243. The American Museum of Natural History was the base for which figure?
(A) Radcliffe-Brown
(B) Malinowski
(C) Franz Boas
(D) Geertz

244. A structural-functionalist would argue the function of ancestor worship is to:
(A) Satisfy individual needs.
(B) Prove superior religion.
(C) Express binary oppositions.
(D) Maintain social continuity.

245. The 'basic personality structure' was proposed by:
(A) Ruth Benedict
(B) Margaret Mead

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(C) Abram Kardiner
(D) Cora DuBois

246. What is the key variable in Leslie White's law?
(A) Social solidarity
(B) Energy capture
(C) Symbolic meaning
(D) Population density

247. The phrase "Man is an animal suspended in webs of significance" is a cornerstone of whose approach?
(A) Bronislaw Malinowski
(B) Marvin Harris
(C) Leslie White
(D) Clifford Geertz

248. The term 'liminoid' was used by Victor Turner to describe:
(A) Formal rites of passage in traditional tribes.
(B) Leisure-time genres in industrial societies.
(C) Universal binary structures of human thought.
(D) Infrastructural needs in modern civilization.

249. A central theme in Marilyn Strathern's work is the critique of the Western assumption of:
(A) Technological progress.
(B) Scientific objectivity.
(C) The autonomous individual.
(D) Universal patriarchy.

250. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Postcolonial theory critiques colonialism in knowledge.
Statement II : It calls for re-examining classic ethnographies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The classical school of Evolutionism, prominent in the latter half of the 19th century, represents one of the earliest theoretical frameworks in social anthropology. Its principal proponents, including E.B. Tylor, L.H. Morgan, J.G. Frazer, Henry Maine, and J.F. McLennan, sought to explain cultural variation and development through a unilinear evolutionary sequence. This perspective posited that all human societies progress through a fixed series of stages, typically conceived as moving from savagery through barbarism to civilization. Scholars like Tylor focused on the evolution of religion from animism to monotheism, while Morgan meticulously documented the supposed developmental stages of kinship systems and social organization. Similarly, McLennan investigated the evolution of marriage, proposing a progression from promiscuity to polyandry and then to patrilineal descent. Henry Maine contributed by tracing the development of legal systems from status-based societies to contract-based societies. A key methodological tool for these thinkers was the comparative method, which involved arranging contemporary societies on an evolutionary scale, with non-Western societies often being equated with earlier stages of Western history. This framework, though later critiqued for its ethnocentrism and speculative nature, laid the groundwork for a scientific and systematic study of human culture and society.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, which concept is central to the theoretical framework of 19th-century Evolutionism?
(A) The unique historical trajectory of each culture
(B) The progression of all societies through a fixed series of stages
(C) The diffusion of cultural traits from a single center
(D) The functional integration of social institutions for individual needs

252. The passage associates Henry Maine with the study of the evolution of which social institution?
(A) Legal systems
(B) Religious systems
(C) Kinship terminology
(D) Marriage forms

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265. The overarching goal of the functionalist schools, as described in the source, was to understand:
(A) the contemporary purpose and role of social institutions.
(B) the evolutionary stages through which societies pass.
(C) the historical diffusion of cultural traits across the globe.
(D) the underlying cognitive models that shape culture.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Structuralism, a major theoretical paradigm in anthropology, is inextricably linked with the work of its chief proponent, Claude Lévi-Strauss. Diverging sharply from functionalist concerns with social cohesion or individual needs, Lévi-Strauss was interested in the universal, underlying structures of the human mind. He posited that these unconscious mental structures are common to all humanity and give rise to the observable patterns in cultural phenomena such as myth, art, and kinship systems. A central tenet of his approach is the idea that the human mind operates by perceiving the world in terms of binary oppositions—contrasting pairs like raw/cooked, nature/culture, and self/other. These binary distinctions form the fundamental building blocks of cultural classification and social life. For Lévi-Strauss, the task of the anthropologist was not merely to describe cultural practices but to deconstruct them to reveal the hidden, universal logic that governs them. He famously applied this method to the analysis of kinship, arguing that alliance theory and the principle of reciprocity, particularly the exchange of women, were expressions of this deep mental structure. His work shifted the analytical focus from empirical social relations to the abstract, cognitive models that are believed to generate them.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. The central focus of Claude Lévi-Strauss's Structuralism, as outlined in the passage, is on the:
(A) function of institutions in meeting individual biological needs.
(B) universal, underlying structures of the human mind.
(C) unique historical development of each individual culture.
(D) contribution of social practices to societal equilibrium.

267. According to the text, a key concept in Lévi-Strauss's methodology for understanding the human mind is:
(A) thick description.
(B) binary oppositions.
(C) cultural materialism.
(D) multilinear evolution.

268. How did Lévi-Strauss's approach differ from that of the functionalists?
(A) He focused on abstract cognitive models rather than empirical social relations.
(B) He was concerned with historical origins rather than contemporary functions.
(C) He emphasized individual psychology over collective social structures.
(D) He conducted long-term fieldwork, whereas functionalists did not.

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269. The passage states that Lévi-Strauss applied his structuralist analysis to which of the following cultural domains to illustrate alliance theory?
(A) Political systems
(B) Economic practices
(C) Kinship systems
(D) Religious rituals

270. What does the passage suggest is the primary task of an anthropologist according to Lévi-Strauss?
(A) To document the unique customs of a particular society for preservation.
(B) To understand how culture satisfies the psychological needs of individuals.
(C) To trace the diffusion of cultural traits from their points of origin.
(D) To deconstruct cultural phenomena to reveal a hidden, universal logic.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Culture and Personality school, also known as Psychological Anthropology, emerged as a significant force in American anthropology, seeking to understand the intricate relationship between culture and the individual. This

diffusion from multiple centers, contrasting with the unilinear model of Diffusionists.

259. The passage suggests that the rise of both Diffusionism and Historical Particularism was a reaction against which preceding school of thought?
(A) Structuralism
(B) Functionalism
(C) Evolutionism
(D) Symbolic Anthropology

260. What was a major methodological shift advocated by Historical Particularism?
(A) The emphasis on meticulous, long-term ethnographic fieldwork
(B) The use of the speculative comparative method
(C) The formulation of universal laws based on limited data
(D) The tracing of trait complexes across continents without fieldwork

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The functionalist schools of thought in anthropology shifted the focus from historical origins to the contemporary roles of social institutions. Functionalism, most closely associated with Bronisław Malinowski, argued that every cultural custom, belief, and institution exists to fulfill some basic, universal human need, which could be biological or psychological. For Malinowski, culture was an instrumental apparatus for satisfying the needs of the individual. In contrast, the school of Structural-Functionalism, pioneered by A.R. Radcliffe-Brown, was less concerned with individual needs and more focused on how social institutions contribute to the maintenance and cohesion of the social structure itself. Radcliffe-Brown viewed society as an organism, where each part works to maintain the overall social equilibrium and solidarity. His analysis centered on social structure—the network of existing social relationships. This perspective was further developed by scholars like Meyer Fortes, who applied it to the study of kinship and political systems, and Fred Eggan, who integrated it with American historical concerns. Raymond Firth made a crucial distinction between 'social structure' (the formal framework of society) and 'social organization' (the actual process of individual choices and actions), adding a dynamic element to the structural-functionalist model. Talcott Parsons also contributed significantly by developing abstract models of social systems and their functional prerequisites.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary distinction between Malinowski's Functionalism and Radcliffe-Brown's Structural-Functionalism as presented in the passage?
(A) Malinowski focused on social structure, while Radcliffe-Brown focused on individual psychological needs.
(B) Malinowski studied historical origins, while Radcliffe-Brown studied contemporary functions.
(C) Malinowski used a biological analogy for society, while Radcliffe-Brown rejected it.
(D) Malinowski focused on individual needs, while Radcliffe-Brown focused on the maintenance of the social structure.

262. According to the text, which scholar introduced a dynamic element to Structural-Functionalism by distinguishing between 'social structure' and 'social organization'?
(A) Meyer Fortes
(B) Raymond Firth
(C) Fred Eggan
(D) Talcott Parsons

263. The passage suggests that the central analytical concept for A.R. Radcliffe-Brown was:
(A) the fulfillment of basic biological needs.
(B) the unique historical trajectory of a culture.
(C) the network of existing social relationships.
(D) the symbolic meaning embedded in rituals.

264. Which of the following scholars is mentioned as having applied structural-functional principles to the analysis of kinship and political systems?
(A) Bronisław Malinowski
(B) Raymond Firth
(C) Talcott Parsons
(D) Meyer Fortes

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253. As described in the text, the comparative method used by classical evolutionists primarily involved:
(A) analyzing the symbolic meaning of cultural practices within their own context.
(B) conducting in-depth fieldwork within a single society over an extended period.
(C) arranging contemporary societies on a scale representing historical development.
(D) focusing on the psychological impact of culture on individual personalities.

254. Which scholar is mentioned in the text as having investigated the developmental stages of marriage, including forms like polyandry?
(A) E.B. Tylor
(B) L.H. Morgan
(C) J.G. Frazer
(D) J.F. McLennan

255. Based on the description in the passage, a primary criticism leveled against classical Evolutionism was its:
(A) failure to generate grand, overarching theories of development.
(B) over-reliance on participant-observation and deep ethnography.
(C) ethnocentric assumption that Western society was the pinnacle of development.
(D) focus on the diffusion of traits rather than independent invention.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In the early 20th century, a significant theoretical reaction against the speculative reconstructions of Evolutionism emerged in the form of Diffusionism and Historical Particularism. Diffusionism, in its various forms, proposed that cultural innovation is rare and that most cultural traits spread, or diffuse, from one or more centers of origin. The theory is broadly categorized into three main schools. The British school, for example, advocated a heliocentric model, suggesting a single origin point for most major cultural inventions. The Austro-German school proposed the concept of 'Kulturkreise' or culture circles, positing several original centers from which complexes of cultural traits diffused outwards. In stark contrast to these grand diffusionist schemes, Historical Particularism, championed by Franz Boas in America, argued against the formulation of universal laws of cultural development. Boas emphasized the need for meticulous, long-term fieldwork to understand each culture's unique historical trajectory. He contended that similarities between cultures could be the result of diffusion, independent invention, or similar environmental conditions, but that each case must be investigated empirically. This approach shifted the anthropological focus from creating universal evolutionary or diffusionist models to the detailed, empirical study of individual cultures in their own right, laying the foundation for modern ethnographic research.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which school of Diffusionism, according to the passage, is associated with the concept of 'Kulturkreise' or culture circles?
(A) The American school
(B) The Austro-German school
(C) The British school
(D) The French school

257. The primary argument of Historical Particularism, as articulated by Franz Boas, was to:
(A) establish a unilinear sequence of cultural evolution for all societies.
(B) trace all major cultural inventions to a single geographical center.
(C) focus on the underlying mental structures common to all humans.
(D) emphasize the study of each culture's unique historical development.

258. How did Boas's perspective on cultural similarities differ from that of the Diffusionists, as described in the text?
(A) Boas argued that similarities required empirical investigation and could have multiple causes, unlike the grand diffusionist schemes.
(B) Boas believed all similarities were due to independent invention, while Diffusionists credited borrowing.
(C) Boas rejected the idea that diffusion ever occurred, while Diffusionists saw it as the primary mechanism of change.
(D) Boas proposed a multilinear model of

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approach explored how shared cultural beliefs and practices shape the personality of individuals within a society, and conversely, how personality influences culture. Margaret Mead's work famously investigated the cultural conditioning of adolescent behavior, challenging Western notions of biological determinism. Ruth Benedict introduced the concept of "cultural patterns" or "configurations," suggesting that each culture is dominated by a particular personality type, which she described in gestalt terms. Abram Kardiner, collaborating with Ralph Linton, developed the concept of "basic personality structure," proposing that a society's primary institutions (like child-rearing practices) create a fundamental personality common to its members, which in turn influences the secondary institutions (like religion and folklore). This line of inquiry was further advanced by Whiting and Child, who used cross-cultural statistical methods to test hypotheses about the relationship between child-rearing practices and adult personality. The contributions of figures like W.E.B. DuBois also resonate within this tradition, particularly in exploring the psychological dimensions of race and cultural identity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. The central inquiry of the Culture and Personality school, as described in the text, is the:
(A) evolution of social institutions from simple to complex forms.
(B) diffusion of cultural traits from a central origin point.
(C) relationship between shared cultural practices and individual personality.
(D) maintenance of social structure through institutional functions.

272. Which scholar is credited in the passage with introducing the concept of "cultural patterns" or "configurations"?
(A) Margaret Mead
(B) Ruth Benedict
(C) Abram Kardiner
(D) Ralph Linton

273. According to the text, the concept of "basic personality structure" developed by Kardiner and Linton suggests that:
(A) personality is determined entirely by biological factors, not culture.
(B) all cultures around the world share an identical personality structure.
(C) personality is a result of unconscious binary oppositions in the mind.
(D) a society's primary institutions shape a common personality type.

274. The work of Whiting and Child is noted in the passage for its use of which methodology?
(A) Cross-cultural statistical methods
(B) Deep ethnographic interpretation
(C) Analysis of historical texts
(D) Deconstruction of myths

275. The passage suggests that Margaret Mead's research contributed to the Culture and Personality school by:
(A) developing the concept of basic personality structure.
(B) focusing on the structural-functional role of adolescence.
(C) challenging the idea that human behavior is solely determined by biology.
(D) tracing the evolution of child-rearing practices across societies.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Mid-20th-century anthropology witnessed a resurgence of evolutionary thinking, termed Neo-evolutionism, which diverged from its 19th-century predecessor by incorporating materialist and ecological factors. Leslie White championed a form of "universal evolution," proposing that culture evolves as the amount of energy harnessed per capita per year is increased, or as the efficiency of the instrumental means of putting the energy to work is increased. His famous formula, $E \times T \rightarrow C$, encapsulates this focus on energy and technology. In contrast, Julian Steward developed the theory of "multilinear evolution" and the method of Cultural Ecology. Steward argued that cultures in similar environments with similar technologies would follow parallel developmental paths, a process he called multilinear evolution. He focused on the "culture core"—the constellation of features

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(D) cross-cultural survey.

288. How does Interpretive Anthropology's goal differ from that of a "science in search of law"?
(A) It seeks to establish universal causal laws of human behavior.
(B) It aims to interpret meaning rather than discover scientific laws.
(C) It prioritizes the evolution of culture over its current meaning.
(D) It focuses on material infrastructure as the primary causal factor.

289. The passage suggests that "deep ethnography" is characterized by:
(A) a rapid survey of many different cultures.
(B) a focus on collecting quantifiable and statistical data.
(C) the deconstruction of texts to find binary oppositions.
(D) an intensive and context-rich study to grasp a specific worldview.

290. Geertz's analogy for the analysis of culture, as mentioned in the text, is:
(A) interpreting a manuscript.
(B) solving a mathematical equation.
(C) conducting a biological experiment.
(D) mapping an evolutionary tree.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The critical examination of gender as a central organizing principle of social life gained prominence in anthropology, challenging the previously androcentric biases of the discipline. This perspective, often linked to feminist anthropology, interrogates how gender identities and roles are socially and culturally constructed rather than being biologically determined. The work of scholars like Leela Dube has been seminal in analyzing kinship and gender from a South Asian perspective, highlighting the intricate links between caste, family, and the lives of women. Similarly, Marilyn Strathern's work has deconstructed Western assumptions about personhood, kinship, and gender, offering complex analyses of how these concepts are understood in different cultural contexts, particularly Melanesia. The field also explores the emotional and political dimensions of gender. The contributions of Renato Rosaldo, for instance, touch upon the intersections of emotion, grief, and identity, which are often gendered. The legacy of Zora Neale Hurston, as an earlier figure, is also recognized for her rich ethnographic narratives that gave voice to the experiences of African American women, implicitly challenging the dominant anthropological perspectives of her time. This broad area of inquiry focuses on power relations, the social construction of identity, and the importance of making women's experiences visible in ethnographic accounts.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. A central argument of the anthropological study of gender, as described in the passage, is that gender is:
(A) primarily determined by biological factors.
(B) a universal constant across all cultures.
(C) a social and cultural construction.
(D) an irrelevant factor in social analysis.

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292. According to the text, the work of Leela Dube is significant for its analysis of:
(A) the intersections of kinship, caste, and gender in South Asia.
(B) universal mental structures related to gender.
(C) the evolution of gender roles from a global perspective.
(D) the ecological factors determining gendered division of labor.

293. Which scholar is mentioned for deconstructing Western assumptions about personhood and gender, particularly through work in Melanesia?
(A) Renato Rosaldo
(B) Zora Neale Hurston
(C) Leela Dube
(D) Marilyn Strathern

294. The passage suggests that the anthropological focus on gender emerged partly as a critique of:
(A) the discipline's over-emphasis on symbolism.
(B) the androcentric biases in traditional anthropology.
(C) the speculative nature of postmodern theories.
(D) the lack of historical depth in functionalist

further advanced this field by integrating cognitive science to study cultural models and schemas.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, the primary focus of Symbolic Anthropology is on:
(A) culture as a system of publicly shared symbols and meanings.
(B) culture as an adaptation to environmental conditions.
(C) the universal evolutionary stages of cultural development.
(D) the underlying, unconscious structures of the human mind.

282. Which scholar is mentioned in the text as having analyzed ritual processes and the significance of symbols during liminal phases?
(A) Mary Douglas
(B) Victor Turner
(C) Roy D'Andrade
(D) Ward Goodenough

283. The main objective of Cognitive Anthropology, as described in the passage, is to:
(A) trace the historical diffusion of cognitive traits.
(B) understand the mental models and classification systems of a culture.
(C) analyze the function of cognition in satisfying biological needs.
(D) critique the power structures embedded in cognitive processes.

284. Mary Douglas's contribution to Symbolic Anthropology, as stated in the text, involved exploring how concepts like:
(A) purity and danger function to structure social experience.
(B) multilinear evolution impose order on history.
(C) basic personality structure shape individuals.
(D) infrastructure determines superstructure.

285. The passage associates scholars like Ward Goodenough and Stephen Tyler with which specific anthropological approach?
(A) Structural-Functionalism
(B) Cultural Materialism
(C) Cognitive Anthropology
(D) Postmodernism

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Interpretive Anthropology, most famously articulated by Clifford Geertz, represents a significant departure from scientific, law-seeking anthropological paradigms. Geertz argued that culture should not be viewed as a power or a system to which social events can be causally attributed, but as a context within which they can be intelligibly described. He famously defined culture as "webs of significance" that humanity itself has spun, and proposed that the analysis of culture is therefore "not an experimental science in search of law but an interpretive one in search of meaning." The central methodological concept for this approach is "thick description," which goes beyond merely recording factual details to explore the layers of meaning, intention, and context that make an action socially significant. Ethnography, in this view, is akin to reading a manuscript—it is an act of interpretation. This perspective necessitates what is termed "deep ethnography," an intensive, context-rich, and empathetic engagement with the subjects of study to grasp their worldview from the "native's point of view." The goal is not to create a grand theory or a universal model, but to provide a rich, textured account that illuminates the symbolic world of a particular group of people at a particular time.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, Clifford Geertz defined culture as:
(A) an adaptive mechanism for environmental challenges.
(B) the expression of universal mental structures.
(C) a set of institutions fulfilling biological needs.
(D) webs of significance that humans have spun.

287. The central methodological concept associated with Interpretive Anthropology in the text is:
(A) the comparative method.
(B) multilinear evolution.
(C) thick description.

ANSWERS

1. (B) Animism
E.B. Tylor's theory of religion posits that the earliest form of religious belief was animism, which he defined as the belief in spiritual beings. He argued that this concept originated from early humans observing phenomena like dreams and death, leading them to conclude that spirits or souls inhabit objects and living things. This idea serves as the foundational stage in his unilinear evolutionary scheme for human progress.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Lewis Henry Morgan was a prominent nineteenth-century anthropologist who proposed that human societies evolve through a specific, unilinear sequence. His framework identified three main stages: savagery, barbarism, and civilization. Each of these stages, except for civilization, was further divided into lower, middle, and upper sub-stages based on technological advancements. This systematic approach aimed to track the progress of human culture and social institutions over time.

3. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The Austro-German school focused on culture circles or Kulturkreise to explain the spread of cultural traits. In contrast, the British school, often called extreme diffusionism, promoted the heliocentric theory or Pan-Egyptianism, claiming all civilization began in Egypt. The American school developed the culture area concept to map regional trait distributions. These different approaches highlight various theories regarding how culture moves and develops across different geographical regions.

4. (D) To conduct detailed fieldwork to understand the insider's view.
Franz Boas revolutionized anthropology by emphasizing the necessity of rigorous, first-hand fieldwork to understand the unique historical development of each culture. He argued against speculative evolutionary theories, insisting that anthropologists must gather empirical data to capture the insider's perspective. This approach, known as historical particularism, prioritizes understanding cultures on their own terms rather than fitting them into a preconceived, universal hierarchy of human social progress.

5. (C) Satisfy the basic biological and psychological needs of people.
Bronislaw Malinowski developed a theory of functionalism centered on the idea that cultural institutions exist to satisfy the fundamental biological and psychological needs of individuals. He proposed that every cultural trait or custom serves a specific purpose in ensuring the survival and well-being of the people within a society. This perspective shifts the focus from social structures to the lived experiences and requirements of human beings.

6. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A.R. Radcliffe-Brown emphasized that social structure, rather than the individual, should be the primary focus of anthropological study. He viewed society as a system where every recurrent activity or institution plays a role in maintaining the continuity of the total social structure. This structural-functionalist approach compares society to a biological organism where each part contributes to the overall stability and survival of the entire system.

7. (D) The fulfillment of individual biological needs.
Claude Lévi-Strauss applied the concept of binary opposition to reveal the underlying structures of human thought in myths, kinship systems, and totemism. He argued that the human mind naturally organizes information through contrasting pairs. However, his structuralist framework did not focus on the fulfillment of individual biological needs, which was instead a central theme in Bronislaw Malinowski's functionalism. His work prioritizes universal cognitive patterns over individual motivations.

8. (A) Culture and Personality
Margaret Mead's study of adolescent girls in Samoa was a landmark application of the culture and personality approach. Her research aimed

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accounts.

295. The inclusion of Zora Neale Hurston is recognized in the text for her contribution in:
(A) formulating a structural theory of gender.
(B) conducting statistical cross-cultural gender studies.
(C) giving voice to the experiences of African American women in her narratives.
(D) developing the concept of cultural materialism as applied to gender.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The late 20th century saw the rise of critical perspectives like Postmodernism, Poststructuralism, and Postcolonialism, which profoundly challenged the foundational assumptions of anthropology. Poststructuralist thinkers such as Michel Foucault and Jacques Derrida were highly influential. Foucault's work on power/knowledge critiqued the notion of objective truth, arguing that knowledge systems are intertwined with social control and power relations. Derrida's deconstruction questioned the stability of meaning in texts, including ethnographies. These ideas led postmodern anthropologists to question the authority of the ethnographer and the possibility of representing a culture objectively. Pierre Bourdieu, while often seen as bridging structuralism and poststructuralism, contributed concepts like 'habitus' to explain how social structures are embodied and enacted in daily practice. In parallel, the anthropological study of ethnicity moved away from viewing ethnic groups as fixed, primordial entities. Fredrik Barth's seminal work argued that ethnicity is not defined by cultural content but by the social boundaries that groups maintain between themselves. Max Weber's earlier sociological insights on ethnic groups as communities based on a subjective belief in common descent also informed this perspective. Anthropologists like Jeffery have continued to explore the fluid and situational nature of ethnic identity, viewing it as a product of social and political processes.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the passage, the work of Michel Foucault is significant for its critique of:
(A) the relationship between energy capture and cultural evolution.
(B) the functional role of institutions in maintaining social equilibrium.
(C) the unilinear progression of societies through fixed stages.
(D) the notion of objective truth by linking knowledge with power.

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297. Fredrik Barth's influential argument regarding ethnicity, as described in the text, is that it is primarily defined by:
(A) the maintenance of social boundaries.
(B) shared primordial cultural traits.
(C) a subjective belief in biological determinism.
(D) fixed and unchanging cultural content.

298. The passage associates Pierre Bourdieu with which of the following concepts?
(A) Thick description
(B) Habitus
(C) Kulturkreise
(D) Basic personality structure

299. What fundamental aspect of anthropology was questioned by postmodernists, influenced by thinkers like Derrida?
(A) The importance of long-term fieldwork
(B) The authority of the ethnographer and the possibility of representing a culture objectively.
(C) The need to study both material and symbolic aspects of culture
(D) The comparison of kinship systems across different societies

300. The passage indicates that Max Weber's contribution to the study of ethnicity was his view of ethnic groups as communities based on:
(A) a subjective belief in common descent.
(B) similar modes of production.
(C) shared ecological adaptations.
(D) identical political structures.

most closely related to subsistence activities and economic arrangements—to explain these adaptations. This ecological focus was refined and extended by scholars like Marshall Sahlins. Building on these materialist foundations, Marvin Harris later formulated Cultural Materialism, a research strategy that prioritizes infrastructural factors (modes of production and reproduction) as the primary determinants of a society's structure (social organization) and superstructure (ideology). These theories collectively re-established an evolutionary and materialist perspective, grounding cultural change in environmental, technological, and economic realities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the key difference between Leslie White's and Julian Steward's evolutionary theories as described in the passage?
(A) White focused on universal evolution driven by energy capture, while Steward focused on multilinear evolution adapted to specific environments.
(B) White focused on psychological factors, while Steward focused on technological factors.
(C) White proposed a unilinear sequence of savagery to civilization, while Steward rejected evolution entirely.
(D) White's theory was based on diffusion, while Steward's was based on independent invention.

277. According to the text, Marvin Harris's theory of Cultural Materialism prioritizes which factors as the main drivers of sociocultural systems?
(A) Symbolic and ideological systems (superstructure)
(B) Universal mental structures and binary oppositions
(C) Social and political organization (structure)
(D) Modes of production and reproduction (infrastructure)

278. The concept of the "culture core" is associated with which scholar in the passage?
(A) Leslie White
(B) Julian Steward
(C) Marshall Sahlins
(D) Marvin Harris

279. Leslie White's theory of universal evolution can be best summarized as linking cultural development primarily to:
(A) the elaboration of kinship systems.
(B) an increase in symbolic complexity.
(C) the efficiency of energy harnessing and technology.
(D) the unique historical path of a society.

280. The theories of White, Steward, and Harris are collectively grouped in the passage under which broad theoretical rubrics?
(A) Structuralism and Poststructuralism
(B) Symbolic and Cognitive Anthropology
(C) Functionalism and Structural-Functionalism
(D) Neo-evolutionism, Cultural Ecology, and Cultural Materialism

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The anthropological turn toward meaning and cognition in the latter half of the 20th century gave rise to Symbolic and Cognitive Anthropology. Symbolic Anthropology views culture as a system of symbols and meanings that guide social action and are publicly shared. Victor Turner, a key figure in this school, focused on the role of symbols in ritual processes, particularly during liminal phases, where he believed the core values and classifications of a society are revealed and re-energized. Mary Douglas, another influential symbolic anthropologist, explored how systems of classification, such as concepts of purity and danger, function to impose order on social experience and reflect societal concerns. Raymond Firth also contributed to this domain, distinguishing between the private and public aspects of symbols. Parallel to this development, Cognitive Anthropology emerged with the goal of understanding the organizing principles of the mind. Scholars like Ward Goodenough and Stephen Tyler aimed to uncover the mental models, or grammars, that people use to perceive and navigate their world. This approach, sometimes known as ethnoscience, focused on analyzing classification systems (e.g., kinship terminology, color categories) to map out how a culture structures knowledge. Roy D'Andrade

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to demonstrate that the stresses associated with adolescence in Western societies were not biological universals but were instead products of specific cultural environments. By examining child-rearing practices and social norms, Mead illustrated how different cultures shape the psychological development and personality traits of individuals throughout their lives.

9. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Leslie White was a key figure in neo-evolutionism who proposed that cultural development could be measured by the amount of energy harnessed per capita. His universal law of evolution is expressed through the formula where energy times technology determines the level of culture. Unlike multilinear evolutionists, White focused on the general progress of humanity as a whole, rather than the unique trajectories of specific societies and groups.

10. (A) Infrastructural determinism
Marvin Harris developed the theory of cultural materialism, which identifies infrastructural determinism as the primary driver of social change. This perspective suggests that the material conditions of life, such as technology, environment, and food production, shape the social structure and the ideological superstructure of a society. By focusing on practical, material factors, Harris sought to provide scientific explanations for cultural practices that might otherwise seem irrational.

11. (D) His primary focus was on the grammatical rules underlying cultural categories.
Victor Turner made significant contributions to symbolic anthropology by exploring the multivocal nature of symbols and the processual stages of social dramas. He is particularly famous for developing the concept of liminality to describe the transitional phase during rites of passage. However, he did not focus on the grammatical rules underlying cultural categories, which is an approach more closely associated with Claude Lévi-Strauss and structuralist analysis.

12. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Cognitive anthropology, also known as ethnoscience, explores the mental models and organizing principles that guide human behavior. Figures like Ward Goodenough and Stephen Tyler focused on how people categorize their world, often using methods like componential analysis. This field prioritizes the emic perspective, which seeks to understand culture from the viewpoint of the participants, rather than imposing external, etic categories developed by the researcher for analysis.

13. (C) Cause: A crisis of representation. Effect: Writing that acknowledges authorial bias.
The postmodern turn in anthropology was largely driven by a crisis of representation, leading scholars to question the possibility of objective ethnographic accounts. This skepticism resulted in an increased emphasis on reflexivity, where authors acknowledge their own biases and roles in constructing the text. Consequently, modern ethnographies often include personal reflections and recognize that the information presented is a situated and partial perspective of reality.

14. (D) Pierre Bourdieu
Pierre Bourdieu introduced the concept of habitus to describe the system of durable, transposable dispositions that individuals acquire through social experience. These internalized patterns guide how people perceive, think about, and act within the world, often without conscious thought. Habitus bridges the gap between individual agency and social structure, showing how societal norms are embodied and reproduced through daily practices and the choices made by individuals.

15. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The historical development of anthropological theory began with nineteenth-century evolutionism, which sought universal laws of progress. This was followed by the emergence of historical particularism in the early twentieth century, emphasizing unique cultural histories. Structural-functionalism later became dominant, focusing on how institutions maintain social stability. Finally, postmodernism arose in the late twentieth century, critiquing traditional ethnographic authority and the possibility of objective scientific truth in the study of culture.

16. (B) The social boundary that defines the group rather than its content.
Fredrik Barth transformed the study of ethnicity by arguing that the focus should be on the social

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to their actions, illustrating how culture provides a framework for significance.

48. (B) Critiquing androcentric biases and analyzing gender as a construct.
Anthropologists like Leela Dube and Marilyn Strathern have played pivotal roles in critiquing the androcentric biases found in many classic ethnographic accounts. Their work has focused on analyzing gender as a social and cultural construct rather than a biological given. By giving voice to women's experiences and examining the power dynamics inherent in gender relations, they have transformed the discipline and provided a more inclusive understanding of organization.

49. (B) Jacques Derrida
Jacques Derrida developed the method of deconstruction, which involves analyzing texts to reveal the underlying assumptions and contradictions they contain. This approach is central to post-structuralism and has influenced postmodern anthropology by questioning the stability of meaning and the authority of written accounts. Deconstruction encourages scholars to look for hidden binary oppositions and to recognize that any text is a complex construction reflecting the author's viewpoint.

50. (A) A negotiated aspect of social organization situationally created.
Fredrik Barth's transactional model views ethnic identity as a negotiated and situational aspect of social organization. He argued that ethnicity is not a fixed set of cultural traits but is instead produced through the marking and maintaining of social boundaries during interactions with others. This perspective emphasizes the agency of individuals in choosing to identify with a group and highlights how ethnic categories navigate social relationships in contexts.

51. (C) Inventions and discoveries
Lewis Henry Morgan's evolutionary scheme was primarily based on the development of inventions and discoveries, which he saw as markers of human progress. He argued that technological advancements in areas like tools, fire, and agriculture drove the transition between the stages of savagery, barbarism, and civilization. By linking material innovations to changes in social organization, Morgan provided a systematic framework for understanding the long-term historical development of culture.

52. (D) Classical Evolutionism
The concept of the psychic unity of mankind was a fundamental assumption of nineteenth-century classical evolutionism. It posits that all human beings share the same basic cognitive and psychological potential regardless of their culture or race. This idea allowed evolutionists to argue that similarities in cultural traits across different societies were the result of parallel development through universal stages, rather than being solely dependent on the process of diffusion.

53. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Key figures in the history of anthropology are often associated with the specific regions where they conducted their foundational fieldwork. Bronislaw Malinowski is famous for his work in the Trobriand Islands, while Margaret Mead studied the people of Samoa. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown conducted early research among the Andaman Islanders, and Meyer Fortes is known for his extensive studies of the Tallensi in Ghana. These locations provided data.

54. (B) British Diffusionism
The heliocentric theory, also known as Pan-Egyptianism, was a central tenet of the British school of diffusionism led by G. Elliot Smith and W.J. Perry. They argued that all major aspects of human civilization, including religion, technology, and social organization, originated in ancient Egypt and spread to the rest of the world. This extreme form of diffusionism minimized independent invention and claimed most cultures were degraded versions of the original.

55. (D) He argued comparing traits out of context was unscientific.
Franz Boas strongly critiqued the comparative method used by evolutionists, arguing that it was unscientific to compare cultural traits out of their specific context. He believed that similar traits could have different meanings and historical origins in different societies. Instead of seeking universal laws through broad comparisons, Boas advocated for an inductive approach that focused on the unique historical development of each culture, known as historical particularism.

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24. (A) The underlying structure of relationships between constituent mythemes.
Claude Lévi-Strauss's structural analysis of myth is primarily concerned with discovering the underlying logical relationships between various mythemes. He argued that myths are not just stories but are complex systems of thought that resolve binary oppositions. By breaking down myths into their smallest units and examining their arrangement, Lévi-Strauss sought to reveal the universal cognitive processes of the human mind that transcend specific cultural and historical contexts.

25. (C) The influence of child-rearing practices on adult personality.
The culture and personality school is defined by its investigation into how cultural environments, particularly child-rearing practices, influence the development of adult personality. Scholars in this tradition combined anthropological data with psychological theories to understand the relationship between societal norms and individual character. This approach suggests that the shared experiences of childhood within a specific culture lead to the formation of common personality traits among its adult members.

26. (A) Abram Kardiner
Abram Kardiner developed the concept of basic personality structure to explain how shared cultural experiences, particularly in early childhood, lead to common personality traits within a group. He argued that primary institutions, like nursing and weaning practices, create a fundamental psychological orientation shared by most members of a society. This basic personality then influences the development of secondary institutions, such as religion and folklore, which reflect those traits.

27. (D) Features most closely related to subsistence and economic activities.
Julian Steward introduced the concept of the culture core to identify the constellation of features most closely related to subsistence activities and economic arrangements. He argued that these core traits are heavily influenced by the environment and serve as the foundation for the rest of the cultural system. By focusing on the interplay between technology and ecology, Steward developed cultural ecology to explain why similar societies emerge in comparable environments.

28. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different neo-evolutionist thinkers proposed various frameworks for understanding cultural change. Leslie White focused on universal evolution based on energy use, while Julian Steward developed multilinear evolution to track parallel developments in similar environments. Marvin Harris introduced cultural materialism to explain practices through material conditions. Marshall Sahlins further refined these ideas by distinguishing between specific and general evolution, illustrating both the diversity of cultures and the overall progress of civilization.

29. (C) Infrastructure to structure to superstructure.
In Marvin Harris's cultural materialism, causal priority flows from the infrastructure to the structure and finally to the superstructure. This means that the material base, including technology and environment, determines the social organization, which in turn shapes the ideological and symbolic aspects of a culture. This model emphasizes that changes in the way a society produces food or harnesses energy will inevitably lead to transformations in its laws and beliefs.

30. (D) A focus on discovering universal laws of human behavior.
Clifford Geertz's interpretive anthropology views culture as a system of meanings that must be understood through thick description. He famously compared culture to a text that an anthropologist reads over the shoulders of the natives. This approach prioritizes understanding the insider's perspective and the symbolic significance of cultural acts. Consequently, it rejects the search for universal laws of human behavior, focusing instead on the specific, local meanings of actions.

31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Postmodern anthropologists critique traditional ethnography for its claim to objective authority, arguing that all cultural accounts are partial and constructed. They believe that an ethnography is not a definitive record but a text co-authored through the interaction between the researcher

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boundaries that define a group rather than the cultural content it contains. He proposed that ethnic identity is maintained through interaction and the marking of differences between groups. This perspective suggests that ethnicity is a dynamic and situational aspect of social organization, rather than a fixed or primordial set of traits.

17. (B) The evolution of kinship, marriage, and law.
Early evolutionary scholars such as J.J. Bachofen, J.F. McLennan, and Henry Maine concentrated their research on the development of social institutions like kinship, marriage, and law. They sought to trace the progress of human society from primitive forms, such as matriarchy or communal property, to more complex systems like patriarchy and individual contract. Their work laid the groundwork for understanding the legal and relational foundations of various cultures.

18. (A) The concept of the 'Culture Area' and age-area hypothesis.
The American school of diffusionism is primarily distinguished by its development of the culture area concept and the age-area hypothesis. Unlike the extreme views of the British school, American anthropologists like Clark Wissler and Alfred Kroeber focused on mapping the distribution of cultural traits within specific geographic regions. This method allowed them to analyze how innovations spread from a central point and how traits were shared among neighbors.

19. (C) He established cultural relativism as a fundamental tenet of inquiry.
Franz Boas is credited with establishing cultural relativism as a core methodological principle in anthropology. He argued that every culture must be understood within its own unique historical and environmental context, rather than being judged against the standards of another society. This approach challenged the ethnocentrism of early evolutionary theories and emphasized the inherent value and logic of all human cultures, regardless of their level of development.

20. (D) Bronislaw Malinowski
A researcher focusing on how marriage and religion satisfy an individual's basic needs for food and security is following the functionalist approach of Bronislaw Malinowski. This theoretical framework posits that every cultural institution or custom serves to fulfill essential biological or psychological requirements. By examining culture through the lens of individual utility, this perspective seeks to explain the persistence and meaning of various social practices across different human societies.

21. (C) Institutions function to maintain the continuity of the overarching social structure.
Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functionalism posits that social institutions exist to maintain the continuity and stability of the overarching social structure. This perspective views society as a complex system of interconnected parts, where each institution plays a specific role in preserving the whole. Unlike individualistic functionalism, this approach prioritizes the survival of the social organism over the satisfaction of individual needs, focusing on the recurrent activities that ensure the group's existence.

22. (B) The network of actually existing social relations.
For A.R. Radcliffe-Brown, the term social structure refers specifically to the network of actually existing social relations between individuals. He believed that anthropologists should study these observable relationships to understand the principles governing social organization. This empirical focus distinguishes his work from more abstract theories of structure, as he aimed to describe the tangible interactions and positions that constitute the daily life of a community or a society.

23. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Raymond Firth made a crucial distinction between social structure and social organization to account for individual agency. In his framework, social structure represents the ideal, static framework of relations that defines a society. Conversely, social organization refers to the dynamic process of individual choices and actions that occur within that framework. This dual perspective allowed Firth to analyze how people navigate social rules and how their decisions can lead to change.

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was not just about the items traded but served to establish alliances, provide prestige, and satisfy psychological requirements. This example became a cornerstone of his functionalist theory, illustrating the intricate interdependence of cultural practices in maintenance.

40. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
A.R. Radcliffe-Brown used a biological analogy to explain how social institutions function like the organs of a living body. He argued that the function of any social practice is the part it plays in maintaining the continuity and stability of the total social structure. This perspective emphasizes social solidarity and integration, suggesting that every recurrent activity contributes to the healthy operation and survival of the society as a whole system.

41. (C) Kinship and political systems of African societies like the Tallensi.
Meyer Fortes, a key figure in British structural-functionalism, is widely recognized for his detailed ethnographic research on the kinship and political systems of African societies. His work among the Tallensi of Ghana provided deep insights into how lineage structures and ancestral cults function to maintain social order and group identity. Fortes's analysis emphasized the enduring nature of social groups and the importance of structural continuity in social organization.

42. (A) The system of relationships between elements
In Claude Lévi-Strauss's structuralism, the fundamental unit of analysis is the system of relationships between various elements, rather than the elements themselves. He believed that the human mind organizes cultural phenomena into structures based on binary oppositions. By examining the patterns and transformations within these systems, such as kinship or myth, structuralism seeks to uncover the universal cognitive principles that govern human thought and behavior across cultures.

43. (D) Apollonian and Dionysian
Ruth Benedict is best known for her work in the culture and personality school, where she identified distinct cultural configurations or ethos. In her book "Patterns of Culture," she used the terms Apollonian and Dionysian to describe the psychological orientations of different societies. This approach suggests that each culture selects a range of human behaviors and integrates them into a consistent pattern, which then shapes the personality of its members.

44. (B) Leslie White
Leslie White proposed a universal law of cultural evolution stating that culture develops as the amount of energy harnessed per capita per year increases. He argued that technology is the primary driver of social change and that advancements in energy capture lead to greater cultural complexity. This materialist perspective focuses on the general progress of the human species, providing a quantitative way to measure and compare the developmental stages.

45. (C) How concepts of purity and pollution structure social order.
Mary Douglas's work focuses on how symbolic classifications of purity and pollution serve to maintain social order and define group boundaries. In her seminal book "Purity and Danger," she argued that "dirt" is matter out of place, representing anything that defies a culture's established categories. By analyzing taboos and rituals, Douglas showed how societies use symbolic systems to organize their world and protect the integrity of structures.

46. (D) Componential analysis
Componential analysis is a specialized method used in cognitive anthropology to identify the minimal semantic features that people use to categorize their world. By breaking down sets of related terms, such as kinship labels or color names, researchers can uncover the underlying rules and logic of native classification systems. This approach provides a systematic way to map the mental categories of a culture, reflecting the insider's perspective.

47. (A) Interpretive Anthropology
Clifford Geertz's essay on the Balinese cockfight is a classic example of interpretive anthropology. In this work, Geertz uses thick description to analyze the cockfight as a symbolic text that reveals deep-seated cultural values concerning status, masculinity, and social competition. Rather than seeking universal laws, he aims to understand the specific meanings that the participants attach

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often neglected women's roles and perspectives, leading to an incomplete understanding of human societies. By analyzing gender as a social construct and focusing on women's experiences and power dynamics, feminist anthropologists have promoted a more inclusive and accurate representation of human social organization.

80. (B) To question and "de-center" established grand narratives.
The main objective of a poststructuralist approach, such as those developed by Foucault and Derrida, is to question and "de-center" established grand narratives and universal truths. They argue that knowledge is always situated and produced within power structures, rather than being an objective representation of reality. By analyzing discourse and deconstructing texts, poststructuralists aim to reveal the underlying power dynamics and contradictions that shape our understanding of culture, history, and the condition.

81. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fredrik Barth argued that ethnic groups should not be seen as isolated, static units, but as dynamic categories defined through social boundaries. His work emphasizes that ethnic identity is produced and maintained through interaction and the marking of differences between groups. This perspective suggests that the focus of analysis should be on the process of boundary maintenance rather than the cultural content within the group, highlighting the situational nature of ethnicity.

82. (A) Magic, Religion, Science
In J.G. Frazer's classic work "The Golden Bough," he depicted human thought as evolving through a universal sequence of three stages: magic, religion, and science. He argued that early humans first tried to control the world through magic, then turned to religious belief in higher powers when magic failed, and finally developed scientific methods based on observation. This scheme reflects the nineteenth-century belief in intellectual progress toward a more rational understanding of reality.

83. (C) Franz Boas
Franz Boas is not considered a classical evolutionist; in fact, he was the primary critic of that school of thought. Unlike E.B. Tylor, Lewis Henry Morgan, and J.F. McLennan, who sought universal laws of cultural progress, Boas championed historical particularism. He argued that every culture has a unique history and must be understood through rigorous fieldwork and cultural relativism. His work shifted the focus of anthropology from broad evolutionary speculation to empirical study.

84. (C) 1, 2, and 4 only
A.R. Radcliffe-Brown was heavily influenced by the sociological theories of Émile Durkheim and famously viewed society as analogous to a biological organism. His structural-functionalist approach focused on how institutions maintain social solidarity and the continuity of the social structure. He is also well known for his early fieldwork among the Andaman Islanders, which provided the basis for theoretical developments. However, his work prioritized social structure over individual psychological needs, which was Malinowski's focus.

85. (C) Cultural Relativism
Franz Boas used the term cultural relativism to advocate for understanding every culture in its own terms and according to its own internal logic. This methodological principle insists that a researcher should suspend their own cultural biases and avoid judging other societies against Western standards. Cultural relativism became a foundational tenet of modern anthropology, emphasizing that all human cultures are equally complex and meaningful when viewed within their unique historical and environmental contexts of development.

86. (B) The need for social control, education, and political organization.
In Bronislaw Malinowski's theory of functionalism, instrumental needs refer to the requirements for social control, education, and political organization that arise from the way a society is organized to meet its basic biological needs. He argued that while basic needs like food and shelter are primary, the institutions created to satisfy them generate a new set of social and psychological requirements. These instrumental

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56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bronislaw Malinowski is widely considered the father of modern ethnographic fieldwork because of his emphasis on long-term participant observation. He argued that to truly understand a culture, an anthropologist must live among the people, learn their language, and participate in their daily activities. This immersive approach allows researchers to grasp the native's point of view and to see how various cultural institutions function within the context of life.

57. (C) Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, Latency
Talcott Parsons proposed the AGIL paradigm to explain the essential functions that every social system must perform to survive. AGIL stands for Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency. These functions represent how a society adjusts to its environment, achieves its objectives, coordinates its internal parts, and maintains its core values and cultural patterns. This framework provides a systematic way to analyze the stability and operation of complex social structures.

58. (A) The smallest constituent unit of a myth, analogous to a phoneme.
In Claude Lévi-Strauss's structural analysis, a mytheme is the smallest constituent unit of a myth. He compared mythemes to phonemes in linguistics, suggesting that they have no meaning in isolation but gain significance through their relationships and arrangement within a larger structure. By identifying these units and analyzing how they are combined in contrasting pairs, Lévi-Strauss aimed to reveal the underlying logical structures of thought across cultures.

59. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
The culture and personality school explored the deep connections between cultural environments and individual psychology, drawing heavily from Freudian and Gestalt theories. Seminal works like Ruth Benedict's "Patterns of Culture" were central to this approach, showing how societies shape common personality traits. However, this school rejected racial genetics as an explanation for cultural differences, focusing instead on the role of social learning and child-rearing practices in molding character.

60. (B) Julian Steward
Julian Steward proposed the theory of multilinear evolution, which focuses on the parallel development of cultures in similar environments. Unlike unilinear theorists, he argued that there is no single path for all of humanity but rather several different trajectories based on how societies adapt to their ecological surroundings. This approach emphasized the importance of the culture core, consisting of those traits most closely tied to subsistence and technology.

61. (C) Adaptive and ecological-economic rationality.
Marvin Harris's cultural materialist explanation for the sacred cow in India focuses on the adaptive and ecological-economic rationality of the practice. He argued that the taboo against slaughtering cows is not just a religious belief but a practical strategy for ensuring the survival of essential work animals and sources of fuel and fertilizer. By analyzing the material benefits, Harris sought to show that cultural customs often have a logical basis.

62. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Symbolic and interpretive anthropology focuses on how culture serves as a system of meanings and symbols. Key figures like Victor Turner and Clifford Geertz developed concepts like social dramas and thick description to analyze cultural acts. Mary Douglas explored the symbolic classification of purity and pollution, while Raymond Firth examined symbols in economic life. This school generally prioritizes understanding the deep meanings of cultural phenomena over discovering universal laws.

63. (A) Document the 'folk' or 'native' systems of classification.
The goal of ethnoscience, a subfield of cognitive anthropology, is to document and understand the folk or native systems of classification used by different cultures. This approach seeks to identify the specific categories and rules that people use to organize their knowledge of the world, such as taxonomies of plants or animals. By focusing on the emic perspective, ethnoscience aims to reveal the internal logic and semantic structures.

64. (B) Postmodernism
An ethnography that reflects on the author's own background and role in the research

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and the informants. This perspective highlights the influence of power dynamics and the subjective role of the ethnographer in shaping the final narrative, leading to a more reflexive approach.

32. (B) Power and knowledge are intrinsically linked and mutually reinforce each other.
Michel Foucault's concept of power/knowledge posits that power and knowledge are inextricably linked and mutually reinforce each other. He argued that knowledge is not a neutral or objective force but is produced within power structures to regulate behavior and maintain social control. This perspective suggests that every system of knowledge also functions as a system of power, shaping what is considered true and how individuals are governed.

33. (B) Ethnicity as a subjective belief in common descent.
Max Weber's understanding of ethnicity centers on the subjective belief in common descent among members of a group. He argued that this belief, whether based on physical similarities, shared history, or customs, creates a sense of community regardless of actual biological ties. For Weber, the importance of ethnicity lies in its social effectiveness and its ability to foster group solidarity and collective action, making it a powerful force.

34. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
Early evolutionist thought was characterized by a reliance on the comparative method and the assumption that all societies pass through a universal sequence of developmental stages. Influenced by the general idea of progress prevalent in the nineteenth century, these scholars sought to classify human cultures from simple to complex forms. While they shared some intellectual roots with biological evolution, their theories were primarily focused on the social and cultural advancement.

35. (C) Edward Burnett Tylor
E.B. Tylor developed the concept of survivals to refer to customs or beliefs that have lost their original function but continue to exist in a society through habit. He used these relics as evidence to reconstruct the earlier stages of cultural evolution. By identifying survivals, Tylor argued that anthropologists could gain insights into the past thoughts and practices of human ancestors, providing a window into the historical development of institutions.

36. (D) J.F. McLennan – Coming of Age in Samoa
The pairing of J.F. McLennan with the book "Coming of Age in Samoa" is incorrect, as that famous work was authored by Margaret Mead. McLennan is best known for his evolutionary studies on kinship and marriage, particularly his theories on primitive marriage and the shift from matriarchy to patriarchy. The other options correctly identify seminal works by key figures in the history of anthropology, reflecting the foundational literature.

37. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Diffusionist theories offered an alternative to evolutionism by explaining cultural similarities through the spread of traits. The British school proposed Egypt as the primary source of civilization, while the Austro-German school focused on culture circles or Kulturkreise. The American school analyzed the distribution of traits within specific culture areas. These schools generally prioritized historical contact and migration over independent invention as the primary drivers of cultural change across different geographic regions.

38. (B) Salvage ethnography and historical particularism.
Franz Boas's commitment to recording the languages and myths of indigenous peoples, often called salvage ethnography, was rooted in his approach of historical particularism. He believed that every culture is a unique product of its specific history and environment. By meticulously documenting these disappearing cultures, Boas aimed to provide the empirical data necessary to reconstruct their unique trajectories and to challenge the broad, speculative generalizations of the unilinear theorists.

39. (D) The operation of institutions in fulfilling individual needs.
Bronislaw Malinowski used the Kula ring ceremony of the Trobriand Islands to demonstrate how social institutions function to fulfill both individual and social needs. He showed that this complex system of exchange

72. (A) The role of marriage as a system of exchange between groups.
Claude Lévi-Strauss's alliance theory of kinship emphasizes the role of marriage as a system of exchange between different social groups. He argued that the incest taboo is culturally significant because it forces people to marry outside their own group, thereby creating essential social and political alliances. This perspective views kinship not just as a matter of descent and blood ties but as a fundamental mechanism for building the networks of cooperation.

73. (C) Modal Personality
Cora DuBois introduced the concept of modal personality to the culture and personality school during her research on the people of Alor. Unlike the idea of a single basic personality structure, modal personality refers to the statistically most common personality traits found within a society. This approach allowed for individual variation while still identifying the psychological characteristics that are most frequently produced by a particular cultural environment and its social norms.

74. (A) The overall progress of culture marked by increasing complexity.
Marshall Sahlins proposed the concept of general evolution to refer to the overall progress of human culture, characterized by increasing complexity and the ability to harness greater amounts of energy. While specific evolution tracks the unique adaptive trajectories of individual societies, general evolution examines the broad stages of human development as a whole. This distinction allows anthropologists to acknowledge both the diversity of human cultures and the long-term trends of progress.

75. (D) The external and scientific observer's point of view.
In Marvin Harris's cultural materialism, the etic perspective refers to the viewpoint of the external, scientific observer. This approach prioritizes behavioral data and objective measures, such as caloric intake or environmental factors, over the subjective meanings that people attach to their own actions. By using etic categories, Harris aimed to provide cross-culturally valid explanations for cultural practices, arguing that material conditions are the primary drivers of social systems.

76. (B) An unstructured state where members are equal during rituals.
Victor Turner used the term communitas to describe an unstructured state of social equality and togetherness that members of a group experience during rituals, particularly during the liminal phase. In this state, normal social hierarchies and roles are temporarily suspended, allowing for a deep sense of shared humanity and bond among the participants. Communitas serves as an emotional counterpoint to everyday social life, reinforcing the fabric through periodic experiences of unity.

77. (C) Cognitive Anthropology (Ethnoscience)
A researcher who investigates how customs serve to fulfill an individual's psychological need for security is aligned with the principles of cognitive anthropology, specifically its focus on mental states and perceptions. While functionalism also addresses needs, cognitive anthropology examines the organizing principles and internal systems of belief that guide behavior. This approach seeks to understand how people conceptualize their world and how these mental models help them navigate and cope with their environment.

78. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different anthropological theorists are associated with foundational concepts that have shaped the discipline. Clifford Geertz is famous for advocating thick description in interpretive anthropology, while Victor Turner developed the idea of liminality in ritual studies. Pierre Bourdieu introduced the concept of habitus to explain internalized social dispositions, and Michel Foucault explored the inextricable link between power and knowledge. These concepts provide tools for analyzing relationships between individuals, culture, and social structures.

79. (A) Highlighting androcentric bias in classic ethnographies.
Feminist anthropology has fundamentally challenged the discipline by highlighting the androcentric or male-centered bias found in many classic ethnographies. Scholars in this field have argued that traditional accounts

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process is a hallmark of postmodern influence in anthropology. This focus on reflexivity challenges the traditional idea that a researcher can be a completely objective observer. By acknowledging their own presence and biases, postmodern anthropologists aim to produce more transparent and situated accounts of culture, recognizing that the knowledge they produce is always shaped by interaction.

65. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The chronological publication of seminal anthropological works tracks the theoretical shifts in the discipline. Lewis Henry Morgan's "Ancient Society" represents nineteenth-century evolutionism. This was followed by Bronislaw Malinowski's "Argonauts of the Western Pacific," which established modern fieldwork and functionalism. Claude Lévi-Strauss's "The Elementary Structures of Kinship" introduced structuralism in the mid-twentieth century, and Clifford Geertz's "The Interpretation of Cultures" later defined the interpretive turn, reflecting ongoing theoretical evolution.

66. (A) From status to contract.
Henry Maine's major contribution to evolutionary theory is his generalization that progressive societies move from a system based on status to one based on contract. He argued that in ancient societies, an individual's rights and duties were determined by their inherited position within a family or group. In modern societies, however, social relations are increasingly defined by voluntary agreements between independent individuals. This shift reflects the growing importance of personal agency.

67. (C) Lack of fieldwork and reliance on "armchair" speculation.
Later anthropologists, particularly Franz Boas, criticized classical evolutionists for their lack of first-hand fieldwork and their reliance on armchair speculation. These early scholars often used second-hand accounts from travelers and missionaries to construct broad, universal theories of progress. Boas argued that this approach was unscientific and led to biased generalizations. He insisted that rigorous, empirical data collected through immersive research was essential for understanding the unique historical context of society.

68. (D) The Austro-German School of Diffusionism
The concept of Kulturkreise, or culture circles, is central to the Austro-German school of diffusionism, led by scholars like Fritz Graebner and Wilhelm Schmidt. They argued that cultural traits do not diffuse individually but as part of large, integrated complexes or circles. By mapping these circles, they sought to reconstruct the historical movements of people and the spread of civilization. This approach provided a systematic way to analyze geographical distribution of traits.

69. (C) Unilinear stages of cultural development
Historical particularism, championed by Franz Boas, is defined by its rejection of unilinear stages of cultural development. Unlike early evolutionists, Boas argued that each culture has its own unique historical trajectory and must be understood in its own terms. This approach emphasizes long-term fieldwork, cultural relativism, and an inductive, data-driven methodology. By focusing on specific details, historical particularism challenged the broad generalizations and ethnocentrism of previous theoretical frameworks.

70. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Bronislaw Malinowski's functionalism is often referred to as individual or psychological functionalism because it focuses on how cultural practices satisfy the biological and psychological needs of individuals. He proposed that every aspect of culture, from food-gathering to religious rituals, serves a specific purpose in ensuring the well-being and survival of the people within a society. This perspective emphasizes the practical utility of culture in meeting the fundamental requirements of human life.

71. (D) Raymond Firth
Raymond Firth distinguished between social structure as the ideal, static framework of social relations and social organization as the reality of social life where individuals make choices. This distinction allowed him to address the dynamic nature of society and the role of individual agency within established norms. By focusing on how people navigate rules and handle social situations, Firth provided a more flexible way to understand social change and complex interactions.

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needs ensure the coordination and continuity of the community's cooperative efforts.

87. (A) 1, 2 and 4
Claude Lévi-Strauss's structuralism aims to uncover the deep, unconscious structures of the human mind that are expressed through culture. His method prioritizes synchronic analysis, examining systems at a single point in time, and frequently uses examples like the culinary triangle to illustrate how the mind organizes reality through binary oppositions. While influential, his data often came from secondary sources rather than participant observation, and he viewed the exchange of women as fundamental to kinship.

88. (A) The Culture and Personality School
The study of national character, which attempts to describe the typical personality traits shared by members of a specific nation or culture, was a major theme for the culture and personality school. During and after World War II, anthropologists like Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead used this approach to analyze societies like Japan and Germany. They argued that shared child-rearing practices and social norms lead to the development of a common orientation defining character.

89. (C) Multilinear Evolution
A researcher who argues that agriculture followed similar trajectories in different regions because of comparable environmental conditions is using the approach of multilinear evolution. This theory, developed by Julian Steward, focuses on the parallel development of societies that face similar ecological challenges. Unlike universal evolution, which looks at the progress of humanity as a whole, multilinear evolution analyzes the specific ways that different cultures adapt and change in response to their unique environmental and technological contexts.

90. (A) Infrastructure, Structure, and Superstructure
Marvin Harris's cultural materialism identifies three main components of any sociocultural system: infrastructure, structure, and superstructure. The infrastructure includes the material conditions of life, like technology and environment. The structure refers to the social and political organization, while the superstructure encompasses the ideological and symbolic aspects of culture. According to this theory, the infrastructure has causal priority, meaning that changes in the material base lead to transformations in social organization and the belief system.

91. (D) A method interpreting behavior within its meaningful context.
Clifford Geertz conceptualized thick description as a methodological approach that involves interpreting human behavior within its specific meaningful context. It goes beyond a simple record of actions to explain the multiple layers of symbolic significance that the participants attach to those actions. This process allows the anthropologist to understand the local meanings of social acts, treating culture as an intricate web of significance that must be carefully unraveled to grasp the insider's perspective.

92. (B) Cognitive Anthropology
The work of Ward Goodenough is foundational for the sub-discipline of cognitive anthropology. He famously defined culture as the knowledge and beliefs that individuals must possess to operate in a manner acceptable to their society. His research focused on discovering the internal rules and mental models that guide behavior, using systematic methods to map how people categorize their world. Goodenough's approach emphasizes that culture is a mental phenomenon rather than just material artifacts or observable actions.

93. (C) Poststructuralism and feminist anthropology
The concept of gender as performative, which suggests that gender identity is created through repeated social acts, emerged from poststructuralism and feminist anthropology. Scholars like Judith Butler argued that society enforces specific ways of acting that construct our understanding of masculinity and femininity. This perspective challenges the idea that gender is biologically determined and highlights the role of social power and discourse in shaping how individuals express and experience their own gendered selves within society.

94. (D) Its skepticism towards grand narratives and objectivity.
Postmodern anthropology is primarily distinguished from modernist anthropology by

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and mental characteristics, providing a window into the human past.

124. (B) The arrangement of relations by individual acts of choice.
Raymond Firth used the term social organization to refer to the arrangement of social relations through individual acts of choice and decision-making. He distinguished this from social structure, which he saw as the more permanent and ideal framework of a society. By focusing on social organization, Firth was able to analyze the dynamic and flexible aspects of social life, showing how individual agency and the handling of social situations can lead to variation and change.

125. (C) Cognitive Anthropology
The study of how speakers of different languages categorize and conceptualize the world in diverse ways is a central theme in cognitive anthropology. This field explores the relationship between language, thought, and culture, often using methods like ethnoscience to document native classification systems. By identifying the internal rules and mental models that guide perception, cognitive anthropologists aim to understand the emic perspective and the specific logical structures that people use to organize their knowledge and experience.

126. (D) The application of Western concepts to non-Western contexts.
Marilyn Strathern's work is a profound critique of the application of Western concepts and dichotomies, such as nature vs. culture or individual vs. society, to non-Western contexts. In her research on Melanesian societies, she challenged the assumption of the autonomous individual and explored alternative ways of conceptualizing personhood and social relations. Her complex and reflexive approach has been highly influential in feminist anthropology and in the broader theoretical effort to decolonize anthropological knowledge and representation.

127. (A) Saying "bless you" as a relic of past beliefs.
In the Tylorian sense, a survival is a custom or belief that has lost its original meaning or function but continues to be practiced through habit. Saying "bless you" after someone sneezes is a classic example, as it is a relic of past beliefs about the soul or evil spirits that most people no longer literally hold. Tylor argued that identifying these survivals allows anthropologists to reconstruct earlier stages of cultural evolution, providing historical evidence.

128. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different anthropological schools are defined by their primary units of analysis. Functionalism, as developed by Malinowski, focuses on satisfying individual needs. Structural-functionalism, associated with Radcliffe-Brown, prioritizes the maintenance of the social structure. Structuralism, championed by Lévi-Strauss, analyzes underlying binary oppositions in the human mind. Cultural materialism, proposed by Marvin Harris, identifies the infrastructure as the primary driver of social change. These varying focuses represent the diverse theoretical frameworks used to study and explain human society.

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129. (B) A methodological principle to understand culture in its own terms.
Cultural relativism is best understood as a methodological principle that requires an anthropologist to understand a culture in its own terms and according to its own internal logic. It is not a moral stance that all practices are equally good, but a research tool used to suspend one's own biases and avoid ethnocentrism. By viewing cultural traits within their unique historical and environmental context, researchers can gain a more objective understanding of social and symbolic systems.

130. (A) Liminality
Victor Turner used the term liminality to describe the transitional or "in-between" phase of a rite of passage. During this stage, individuals are stripped of their previous social status and have not yet entered their new one, existing in a state of ambiguity. This phase is often characterized by a sense of communitas, or unstructured social equality, and is a crucial time for symbolic transformation and education before participants are reintegrated into the social structure with roles.

131. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

individuals. This study remains a classic example of the systematic application of psychological theories to human development.

102. (B) Technological, Sociological, and Ideological
Leslie White classified sociocultural systems into three primary subsystems: technological, sociological, and ideological. He argued that the technological subsystem, which includes the tools and energy sources used for survival, is the most fundamental because it determines the social organization and the belief system of a society. This materialist perspective focuses on the general progress of culture as a whole, providing a framework for analyzing how technological advancements drive transformations in the other subsystems over history.

103. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Seminal books in anthropology are often the definitive expressions of their authors' theoretical orientations. Mary Douglas's "Purity and Danger" explores symbolic classifications, while Claude Lévi-Strauss's "The Savage Mind" analyzes structural logic. Marvin Harris's "Cultural Materialism" presents his theory of infrastructural determinism, and Margaret Mead's "Coming of Age in Samoa" is a landmark in the culture and personality school. These works have shaped the development of the discipline and continue to be essential reading for understanding theory.

104. (A) Infrastructural Determinism
Victor Turner's processual analysis of social drama involves a sequence of four stages: breach, crisis, redressive action, and either reintegration or schism. This framework is used to study how conflicts within a group are expressed, managed, and resolved through social and ritual processes. However, infrastructural determinism is a concept central to Marvin Harris's cultural materialism and is not a part of Turner's symbolic and processual approach to understanding the dynamics of social life and ritual.

105. (C) Identify minimal semantic features of terms.
Componential analysis is a systematic method used by cognitive anthropologists to identify the minimal semantic features or components that define the meaning of terms within a specific domain, such as kinship or color. By breaking down the internal logic of native classification systems, researchers can uncover the underlying rules that guide how people categorize and perceive their world. This approach focuses on the emic perspective, providing a formal way to map mental categories and semantic structures.

106. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Clifford Geertz argued that anthropology should be an interpretive science rather than an experimental one in search of universal laws. He believed that the primary goal of the anthropologist is to produce thick descriptions that explicate the multiple layers of symbolic meaning inherent in cultural acts. By treating culture as a text to be read and interpreted, Geertz's approach emphasizes understanding the specific, local significance of social actions from the perspective of the participants.

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107. (D) The turn toward reflexive and postmodern ethnography.
The work of Renato Rosaldo, particularly his reflections on grief and headhunting, is an example of the reflexive and postmodern turn in anthropology. He challenged the idea of the objective, detached observer by showing how his own emotional experiences were essential for understanding the cultural practices he studied. This approach highlights the importance of the researcher's subjectivity and the need to acknowledge the personal and situated nature of ethnographic knowledge, leading to more self-reflective writing.

108. (B) Structure (objectivism) and agency (subjectivism).
Pierre Bourdieu's theoretical work is a significant attempt to bridge the gap between objectivism, which focuses on social structures, and subjectivism, which focuses on individual agency. He introduced concepts like habitus, field, and capital to show how societal structures are internalized by individuals and how their actions, in turn, reproduce or transform those structures. By examining the dialectical relationship between social conditions and individual practice, Bourdieu provided a comprehensive framework for understanding the complexities of social life.

109. (B) 2 and 3 only

its deep skepticism towards grand narratives and the possibility of objective truth. While modernists sought to discover universal laws and used scientific models, postmodernists emphasize the situated and constructed nature of all knowledge. They focus on reflexivity, the role of power in representation, and the idea that any ethnographic account is a partial and biased text, rather than a definitive and neutral record of culture.

95. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
J.F. McLennan proposed that early human societies were matriarchal and that this stage was characterized by a shortage of women, leading to practices like polyandry. He used the survival of "marriage by capture" rituals in later societies as evidence for this earlier stage. McLennan's work was part of the nineteenth-century evolutionary effort to trace the historical development of kinship and marriage from primitive forms to the patriarchal and monogamous systems of modern Western civilization.

96. (B) Ruth Benedict
The study of how societies develop specific cultural patterns, such as the "Apollonian" ethos of the Zuni, is most closely associated with Ruth Benedict. In her influential book "Patterns of Culture," she argued that each culture selects certain human traits and integrates them into a consistent psychological orientation. By comparing different societies, Benedict showed how these configurations shape the personality and behavior of their members, providing a framework for understanding the connections between individual character and environment.

97. (B) G. Elliot Smith and W.J. Perry
The extreme form of diffusionism known as Pan-Egyptianism was championed by the British scholars G. Elliot Smith and W.J. Perry. They argued that ancient Egypt was the single point of origin for all aspects of human civilization and that these traits spread to the rest of the world through migration and contact. This perspective minimized the possibility of independent invention and suggested that most other cultures were merely less sophisticated versions of the original Egyptian model.

98. (A) Malinowski's psychological functionalism
An anthropologist who argues that a ritual exists to relieve individual anxiety is following the psychological functionalism of Bronislaw Malinowski. He believed that cultural practices often serve to satisfy the psychological needs of individuals, such as the need for confidence and security in the face of uncertainty. For example, his analysis of magic in the Trobriand Islands showed that it was used to manage the fear and anxiety associated with dangerous activities like fishing.

99. (C) British structural-functionalism and American ethnology.
Fred Eggan is known for his attempt to synthesize British structural-functionalism with the American tradition of ethnology and historical particularism. He advocated for a method called controlled comparison, where anthropologists compare societies within a single culture area to account for their shared historical and environmental backgrounds. This approach aimed to combine the strengths of structural analysis with an appreciation for the unique historical trajectories of different groups, providing a more comprehensive framework for understanding cultural change.

100. (D) Demonstrate underlying logical structures across myths.
The primary focus of Claude Lévi-Strauss's work on mythology is to demonstrate the underlying logical structures that are common to all myths across different cultures. He argued that myths are not just random stories but are complex systems of thought that use binary oppositions to resolve fundamental contradictions in the human experience. By breaking myths down into constituent mythemes and analyzing their relationships, Lévi-Strauss sought to reveal the universal cognitive processes of the human mind.

101. (C) Child-rearing practices and adult personality
The Six Cultures Study was a large-scale research project designed to test hypotheses about the relationship between child-rearing practices and the development of adult personality across different societies. By using standardized methods to observe children and families in six diverse cultural settings, the researchers aimed to identify how specific social environments shape the psychological orientation and behavior of

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and how different roles within a society contribute to social integration.

117. (C) Hunter-gatherer means are plentiful for their limited wants.
In his famous essay "The Original Affluent Society," Marshall Sahlins challenged the view that hunter-gatherers lived lives of constant struggle and deprivation. He argued that they were actually affluent because their material wants were limited and could be easily satisfied with the resources available to them, allowing for significant leisure time. This perspective critiqued the Western assumption that affluence is only possible through industrial production and highlighted the adaptive efficiency and ecological balance of traditional societies.

118. (B) The folk, native, or insider's point of view.
The emic perspective in anthropology refers to the native, folk, or insider's point of view. It seeks to understand cultural phenomena in terms of the categories and meanings that are significant to the people who belong to that culture. By prioritizing the internal logic and beliefs of the participants, the emic approach allows researchers to grasp how individuals conceptualize their own world. This is contrasted with the etic perspective, which uses external, scientific categories for comparison.

119. (D) Give visibility to women's experiences in ethnography.
A key contribution of feminist anthropologists like Leela Dube has been to give visibility to women's experiences and perspectives in ethnographic accounts. Her work in South Asia highlighted how gender, kinship, and caste intersect to shape women's lives and social positions. By challenging the androcentric biases of traditional anthropology, Dube and others have promoted a more nuanced and inclusive understanding of social organization, emphasizing that a complete picture of society must include voices of all members.

120. (A) Derrida – Language has a stable, fixed meaning that can be definitively known.
The pairing of Jacques Derrida with the idea that language has a stable and fixed meaning is incorrect. Derrida's method of deconstruction is based on the opposite premise: that meaning is always fluid, deferred, and unstable. He argued that texts contain multiple, often contradictory meanings and that there is no definitive interpretation. The other options correctly identify key ideas from Foucault, Bourdieu, and Geertz, reflecting the post-structuralist and interpretive shifts that have influenced contemporary anthropological theory.

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121. (C) White's was a universal theory, while Steward's focused on specific tracks.
The main difference between the evolutionism of Leslie White and Julian Steward lies in their focus and scope. Leslie White proposed a theory of universal evolution that tracks the general progress of the human species as a whole based on energy use. In contrast, Julian Steward developed multilinear evolution to analyze the parallel development of specific cultures in similar environments through cultural ecology. While White sought broad, universal laws, Steward focused on identified tracks of cultural change.

122. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Radcliffe-Brown and Malinowski represent two different versions of functionalism in anthropology. Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functionalism focuses on social solidarity and the integration of social institutions to maintain the overarching social structure. Malinowski's functionalism, often called individual functionalism, focuses on how cultural practices satisfy the basic biological and psychological needs of the individual. Both thinkers viewed society as an integrated system, but they differed on whether the primary beneficiary was the social organism or the human individual.

123. (D) Arranging societies into a sequence representing stages.
The comparative method used by nineteenth-century evolutionists involved arranging different contemporary societies into a sequence that was believed to represent the historical stages of human progress. By comparing traits from "primitive" tribes with those of "civilized" nations, they aimed to reconstruct the universal path of cultural evolution. This approach was based on the assumption that societies at a similar level of technology shared other social

the intended beneficiary of cultural practices. Malinowski's functionalism, often called individual or psychological functionalism, argues that cultural institutions serve to satisfy the biological and psychological needs of the individual. In contrast, Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functionalism argues that institutions function to maintain the continuity and stability of the overarching social structure. Both see society as an integrated system, but they differ on the level of functional operation.

139. (D) Stage of Post-Industrialism
In Lewis Henry Morgan's evolutionary classification, human society progresses through the stages of savagery, barbarism, and civilization. He further subdivided savagery and barbarism into lower, middle, and upper statuses based on specific technological achievements, such as the use of fire, the bow and arrow, or pottery. However, the stage of post-industrialism is a modern economic concept and was not a part of Morgan's nineteenth-century scheme, which focused on the transition to the state and writing.

140. (B) A region where societies share similar cultural traits.
In the American diffusionist school, a culture area is defined as a geographical region where societies share a significant number of similar cultural traits. This concept was developed to analyze the distribution of traits and to understand how innovations spread within a particular environment. By mapping these areas, anthropologists like Clark Wissler and Alfred Kroeber were able to study the historical relationships between neighboring groups and the ways that different cultures adapt and borrow from each other.

141. (C) Culture exists over and above the individuals who carry it.
The Boasian view of culture suggests that it exists as a distinct level of reality, often described as being "over and above" the individuals who carry it. This perspective, sometimes called the superorganic, argues that culture is a learned and shared system that cannot be reduced to biology or psychology. Boas and his students emphasized that culture has its own internal logic and historical trajectory, and that it shapes the behavior of individuals socialized within it.

142. (D) Mary Douglas
An anthropologist explaining a pork taboo by analyzing symbolic opposition and the way it fits into a larger system of classification is using an approach inspired by Mary Douglas. In her work on symbolic anthropology, Douglas argued that taboos are often based on "matter out of place," representing things that defy a culture's established categories. By examining how food rules reflect social and moral boundaries, she showed how symbolic systems are used to organize the world.

143. (A) System of institutions that maintain equilibrium.
Talcott Parsons' structural-functionalism viewed society as a complex system of interrelated parts or institutions that work together to maintain equilibrium and social order. His framework focused on how various subsystems, such as the economy, polity, and family, perform essential functions that ensure the stability and survival of the whole social system. This perspective emphasizes integration and the shared values that hold a society together, providing a macro-level analysis of social organization and stability.

144. (B) Raw, Cooked, and Rotten
In Claude Lévi-Strauss's structural analysis, the culinary triangle is a conceptual tool used to illustrate how the human mind organizes reality through binary oppositions. The three points of the triangle are the raw, the cooked, and the rotten. He argued that the transformation from raw to cooked represents the shift from nature to culture through human intervention, while the shift to rotten represents a natural process. This model shows how everyday practices reflect deep cognitive structures.

145. (B) The statistically most common personality type in a society.
The concept of modal personality, developed by Cora DuBois, refers to the statistically most common personality type or traits found within a specific society. Unlike more rigid ideas of character, modal personality allows for individual variation while still identifying the psychological characteristics that are most frequently produced by a particular cultural environment and its child-rearing practices. This approach provided a more nuanced way to study the relationship between

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Cultural materialism posits that infrastructural factors, such as technology, environment, and food production, have causal priority in shaping a society. Marvin Harris argued that these material conditions determine the social organization and the ideological superstructure, including religion and law. This principle of infrastructural determinism suggests that cultural practices can be best understood as adaptive responses to the practical requirements of survival and reproduction, providing a scientific and materialist explanation for various human cultures.

132. (D) Examining the researcher's role in knowledge production.
In postmodern anthropology, reflexivity refers to the process where researchers critically examine their own role in the production of ethnographic knowledge. It involves acknowledging how the ethnographer's background, biases, and interactions with the community shape the resulting text. This approach challenges the idea of the neutral observer and emphasizes that any cultural account is a situated and partial construction. Reflexivity promotes transparency and a pluralistic understanding of the relationship between the researcher and the people studied.

133. (C) Henry Maine
The concept that progressive societies have historically moved from a system based on status to one based on contract was proposed by Henry Maine. He argued that in ancient law, an individual's rights and duties were determined by their inherited position within a kinship group. In modern societies, however, social relations are increasingly defined by voluntary and legal agreements between independent individuals. This shift reflects the broader evolutionary trend toward individual agency and the formalization of interactions.

134. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Julian Steward is a foundational figure in cultural ecology, a field that examines how societies adapt to their environments through their technology and economic arrangements. He developed the concept of the culture core to identify the traits most closely tied to subsistence and technology. Steward also advocated for the theory of multilinear evolution, which focuses on the parallel development of cultures in similar ecological settings. His research included famous studies of the patrilineal band, illustrating adaptive responses.

135. (D) It compels alliances through marriage exchange.
For Claude Lévi-Strauss, the incest taboo is culturally significant because it marks the transition from nature to culture by compelling alliances through marriage exchange. He argued that the taboo's primary function is not to prevent genetic defects but to force family groups to establish relationships with others. This system of exchange creates the networks of cooperation and reciprocity that are the foundation of social life. By analyzing kinship as a system of communication, Lévi-Strauss highlighted structural logic.

136. (A) Ruth Benedict
Ruth Benedict is the author of the influential 1934 book "Patterns of Culture," which is a cornerstone of the culture and personality school. In this work, she explored how different cultures select and integrate various human traits into unique configurations or ethos. By comparing societies like the Zuni, the Kwakiutl, and the Dobuans, Benedict illustrated how these overarching patterns shape the personality and behavior of their individual members, providing a powerful argument for culture.

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137. (A) 1, 3, and 4
Postmodernism in anthropology is characterized by its challenge to the traditional authority of the ethnographer and its skepticism toward universal "grand narratives." It emphasizes the importance of reflexivity, acknowledging the researcher's role in constructing the text. Central figures influencing this movement include Michel Foucault and Jacques Derrida. Postmodernists generally reject objective, scientific language in favor of more experimental and situated forms of representation, recognizing that all cultural accounts are partial and shaped by power dynamics.

138. (A) Malinowski served individuals; Radcliffe-Brown served the social structure.
The primary difference between Malinowski's and Radcliffe-Brown's concept of function is

Fredrik Barth's interactional model of ethnicity argues that the most crucial focus for analysis should be on the social boundaries that define an ethnic group, rather than the cultural content it contains. He rejected primordial views that see ethnicity as a fixed or given trait, emphasizing instead that ethnic identity is produced and maintained through interaction and the marking of differences between groups. This perspective suggests that ethnicity is a dynamic and situational aspect.

110. (D) Holistic and inclusive
E.B. Tylor's 1871 definition of culture as a "complex whole" which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society is notable for its holistic and inclusive nature. It moved beyond elitist views of culture to include all aspects of human social life. This broad and comprehensive definition laid the foundation for the modern anthropological study of culture as a shared system.

111. (A) J.F. McLennan
J.F. McLennan was a nineteenth-century evolutionary theorist who argued that human society progressed through a universal sequence starting from a state of primitive promiscuity. He believed that a shortage of women led to matriarchy and polyandry, which then eventually evolved into patriarchy and monogamy. His work was part of the broader effort by early evolutionists to trace the historical development of kinship and marriage, using survivals and comparative data to reconstruct the human social past.

112. (C) 1, 4, and 5
Bronislaw Malinowski's functionalism, often called psychological functionalism, is defined by his focus on how cultural institutions satisfy basic, instrumental, and integrative needs of individuals. He is renowned for his long-term fieldwork in the Trobriand Islands, where he demonstrated that even practices like magic fulfill a psychological need for confidence and security. His approach emphasizes the practical utility of every cultural trait in ensuring the survival and well-being of the people within their specific environment.

113. (B) Émile Durkheim
Émile Durkheim is the author of the seminal work "The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life," in which he analyzed the social foundations of religion. He used the case of Australian totemism to argue that religion is a social phenomenon and that the collective conscience of a group is projected onto sacred objects. Durkheim's work emphasized the role of ritual in maintaining social solidarity and creating a sense of identity, providing a foundation for structural-functionalism.

114. (A) 'Primitive' thought is as logical as modern thought.
The core argument of Claude Lévi-Strauss's "The Savage Mind" is that so-called 'primitive' thought is just as logical and sophisticated as modern scientific thought. He used the term "bricolage" to describe how people in traditional societies use the materials at hand to build complex systems of classification and meaning. By analyzing these cognitive processes, Lévi-Strauss aimed to show that the human mind possesses a universal structural logic that is expressed differently depending on context.

115. (C) 3, 2, 4, 1
The chronological order of birth for these influential anthropologists reflects the historical development of the discipline's theoretical schools. E.B. Tylor, a father of evolutionism, was born earliest, followed by A.R. Radcliffe-Brown, who established structural-functionalism. Marvin Harris, who developed cultural materialism, was born later, and Clifford Geertz, the leading figure in interpretive anthropology, was the youngest among this group. This sequence illustrates the transition from broad evolutionary speculation to more specialized and interpretive approaches in culture.

116. (D) Ralph Linton
Ralph Linton defined culture as a configuration of learned behaviors and their results, whose component elements are shared and transmitted by the members of a particular society. This definition emphasizes that culture is a learned and shared phenomenon that provides a template for behavior and social interaction. Linton's work in the culture and personality school focused on how these shared patterns shape the individual

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culture and individual psychology, focusing on shared common traits.

146. (A) Leslie White
Leslie White is the scholar most closely associated with the evolutionary formula E x T → C, where energy times technology determines the level of cultural development. He argued that the primary measure of cultural progress is the amount of energy harnessed per capita per year. This materialist perspective focuses on the technological subsystem as the driver of social and ideological change, providing a quantitative and universal way to analyze the long-term evolution of human civilization across history.

147. (C) The multi-layered meanings of its symbols.
A symbolic anthropologist would be most interested in exploring the multi-layered and multivocal meanings of the symbols used during a ritual. Rather than focusing on caloric expenditure, evolutionary stages, or historical origins, this approach seeks to understand how symbols communicate cultural values and shape social experience. By analyzing the "native's point of view" and the symbolic significance of ritual acts, scholars like Victor Turner and Clifford Geertz aimed to reveal the deep meanings defining culture.

148. (D) Cognitive Anthropology
The study of folk taxonomies, which are the systems of classification used by people in their everyday lives to categorize their world, is a central concern of cognitive anthropology. This field, also known as ethnoscience, uses systematic methods to document how different cultures organize their knowledge of plants, animals, diseases, and other domains. By identifying the internal rules and semantic features of these native systems, cognitive anthropologists aim to uncover the mental models and logical structures.

149. (C) Feminist Anthropology
The idea that gender is a social and cultural construction, rather than a biological given, is a central tenet of feminist anthropology. Scholars in this field have analyzed how different societies define and enact masculinity and femininity, and how these constructions are linked to power dynamics and social inequality. By critiquing the androcentric biases of traditional ethnographies and focusing on women's experiences, feminist anthropologists have promoted a more inclusive and nuanced understanding of social roles.

150. (B) A subjective belief in a common descent.
Max Weber's concept of an ethnic group is based on the subjective belief in a common descent among its members. He argued that this belief, whether rooted in shared physical traits, language, customs, or history, creates a sense of community that can be powerful even without actual biological ties. For Weber, the significance of ethnicity lies in its ability to foster social solidarity and collective action, making it a key element in the distribution of honor.

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151. (D) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
Lewis Henry Morgan's work on the evolution of society and property was particularly influential on political theorists Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. His analysis of the transition from communal ownership in "primitive" societies to private property in "civilized" ones provided a scientific foundation for their theory of historical materialism. Engels's "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State" relied heavily on Morgan's data and evolutionary scheme to explain the historical development of class.

152. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Austro-German school of diffusionism, led by Fritz Graebner and Wilhelm Schmidt, argued that cultural traits do not spread individually but as part of large, integrated complexes known as Kulturkreise or culture circles. They sought to reconstruct the historical movements of people by mapping these circles across the globe. This approach emphasized the importance of historical contact and migration in explaining cultural similarities, providing a systematic way to analyze the geographical distribution and development of civilization.

153. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Foundational concepts in anthropology are inextricably linked to the theorists who developed them. Abram Kardiner proposed basic personality structure to explain shared psychological traits, while Julian Steward developed the culture core in his theory of cultural ecology. Clifford Geertz is famous for advocating thick description in interpretive

anthropology, and Pierre Bourdieu introduced the concept of habitus to describe internalized social dispositions. These frameworks provide tools for analyzing the relationships between individuals, their environment, and the overarching social structure.

154. (A) Participant observation
The primary method advocated and refined by Bronislaw Malinowski is participant observation. He argued that to truly understand a culture, an anthropologist must live among the people, participate in their daily activities, and learn their language for an extended period. This immersive approach allows the researcher to grasp the "native's point of view" and to see how cultural institutions function together in the context of lived experience. Malinowski's work in the islands set the standard.

155. (D) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
A.R. Radcliffe-Brown is the thinker most closely associated with the structural-functionalist school of anthropology. His approach focused on how social institutions maintain the continuity and stability of the overarching social structure. He viewed society as a system of interconnected parts, using a biological analogy to explain how recurrent activities contribute to the integration and survival of the whole social organism. This perspective prioritized social solidarity and the enduring nature of social groups over individual psychological needs.

156. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Claude Lévi-Strauss argued that the incest taboo is the crucial step that marks the transition from nature to culture. He believed that the taboo's primary function is not to prevent genetic defects but to force family groups to establish relationships of exchange with others through marriage. This system of exchange creates the social alliances and networks of reciprocity that are fundamental to human society. By analyzing kinship as communication, Lévi-Strauss revealed the structural logic underlying social organization.

157. (C) The study of how a society adapts to its environment.
Julian Steward's concept of cultural ecology is the study of how human societies adapt to their specific environments through their technology and economic arrangements. He argued that the environment does not determine culture but sets the conditions to which people must respond. By focusing on the culture core, which consists of features most closely tied to subsistence activities, Steward's approach provides a way to explain why similar social structures often emerge in comparable ecological settings across different world regions.

158. (D) Linguistics
The etic/emic distinction in anthropology was originally borrowed from the field of linguistics, specifically from the terms phonetic and phonemic. In linguistics, phonetics refers to the objective sounds of a language, while phonemics refers to the meaningful sounds as understood by the speakers. Anthropologists adapted these concepts to distinguish between the external, scientific observer's perspective (etic) and the insider's or native's point of view (emic). This distinction is crucial for understanding how culture is experienced and analyzed.

159. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Victor Turner's work in symbolic anthropology focused extensively on rites of passage and ritual symbols among the Ndembu of Zambia. He developed the influential concepts of liminality and communitas to describe the transitional phases and the sense of shared equality experienced during rituals. Turner's approach was processual and symbolic, emphasizing the multivocal nature of symbols and the dynamics of social life. Consequently, he was not a cultural materialist, as his work prioritized meaning and social process.

160. (B) Cognitive Anthropology
An ethnography that focuses on identifying the mental rules and organizing principles that generate behavior is representative of cognitive anthropology. This field, also known as ethnoscience, seeks to understand culture as a mental phenomenon rather than just a set of observable actions. By documenting native systems of classification and the internal logic of a group, cognitive anthropologists aim to reveal the emic perspective on how people conceptualize

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their world, providing insights into the structures that guide behavior.

161. (B) They are centered on the perspective of men.
A major critique by feminist anthropologists is that many classic ethnographies are androcentric, meaning they are centered on the perspectives and activities of men while neglecting those of women. This bias can lead to a distorted and incomplete understanding of a society's social organization and cultural values. By focusing on gender as a social construct and giving visibility to women's experiences and power dynamics, feminist anthropologists have promoted a more inclusive and accurate representation of human social diversity.

162. (B) 1 and 2
Post-structuralist thought is characterized by its skepticism towards universal, objective theories and its view that knowledge is never neutral but always produced within power structures. Consequently, statements that they support universal theories or view knowledge as neutral are incorrect. Post-structuralists like Michel Foucault emphasize the role of language and discourse in shaping reality and question the possibility of objective representation. Their work focuses on deconstructing texts and revealing the underlying power dynamics that govern understanding.

163. (C) Fredrik Barth
The argument that ethnic groups are best understood through the social boundaries that define them, rather than the cultural content they contain, is the core contribution of Fredrik Barth. He proposed that ethnic identity is produced and maintained through interaction and the marking of differences between groups. This perspective highlights the situational and relational nature of ethnicity, suggesting that it is a dynamic aspect of social organization that individuals use strategically to navigate social relationships and manage identity.

164. (D) 19th-century Evolutionism
Armchair anthropology is a criticism most often leveled at nineteenth-century evolutionists, such as E.B. Tylor and James Frazer. These early scholars typically did not conduct their own fieldwork but instead relied on second-hand accounts from travelers, missionaries, and colonial officials to construct their broad theories of cultural progress. Later anthropologists, led by Franz Boas and Bronislaw Malinowski, rejected this approach, insisting on the necessity of rigorous, first-hand empirical research to understand the complex nature of human society.

165. (C) 4, 2, 1, 3
The historical sequence of major theoretical perspectives in anthropology reflects the discipline's evolving focus and methodology. Diffusionism arose as a response to early evolutionism, explaining cultural similarities through contact and migration. This was followed by functionalism in the early twentieth century, which emphasized the practical utility of cultural institutions. Structuralism later focused on the underlying cognitive structures of the human mind, and postmodernism emerged in the late twentieth century to critique the authority and objectivity of ethnographic representation.

166. (B) Structural Needs
Bronislaw Malinowski's theory of functionalism identifies three types of human needs that culture serves to satisfy: basic (biological) needs, instrumental (social) needs, and integrative (psychological/symbolic) needs. He argued that every cultural trait or institution can be explained by its role in meeting these requirements. However, structural needs is not one of his specific categories, as his approach, often called individual functionalism, prioritized the needs of the human being over the requirements of social structure itself.

167. (D) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
The idea that the function of any recurrent social activity is the part it plays in the total social life as a contribution to the maintenance of structural continuity summarizes the structural-functionalism of A.R. Radcliffe-Brown. Influenced by Émile Durkheim, he viewed society as an integrated system where institutions work together to ensure social solidarity and the survival of the social organism. This perspective focuses on the stable and enduring relationships that constitute the social structure, rather than individual.

168. (A) Clifford Geertz

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The idea of "culture at a distance" was a feature of the culture and personality school, particularly during World War II. When anthropologists like Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead could not conduct direct fieldwork in enemy countries like Japan or Germany, they used alternative sources like literature, films, and interviews with immigrants to analyze the "national character." This approach aimed to understand the psychological orientations and shared personality traits of entire nations through cultural products.

198. (B) Cognitive Anthropologist
An anthropologist who studies native classification systems, such as how a culture categorizes plants, animals, or colors, is a cognitive anthropologist. This field, also known as ethnoscience, seeks to understand the mental models and organizing principles that guide human thought and behavior. By documenting native systems of belief and the internal logic of a group, cognitive anthropologists aim to reveal the emic perspective on how people conceptualize their world, providing insights into the cognitive structures defining culture.

199. (D) Constructed truths
The postmodern critique of ethnography emphasizes that ethnographic texts are "constructed truths" rather than simple factual reports. This perspective argues that every account of another culture is shaped by the researcher's biases, the power dynamics of the encounter, and the conventions of writing. Consequently, postmodernists view ethnographies as partial and situated interpretations of reality. This critique led to an increased focus on reflexivity and experimentation in anthropological writing, acknowledging the subjective role of the author.

200. (A) James Frazer
James Frazer is the author of "The Golden Bough," a monumental study of comparative religion and mythology. In this work, he proposed a universal evolutionary sequence for human thought: magic, religion, and science. Frazer used a vast array of cross-cultural examples to argue that early humans moved from attempting to control nature through magic to seeking favor from deities, and finally to understanding the world through scientific laws. His work was highly influential in twentieth-century anthropology.

201. (C) The ethos of a culture
The terms 'Apollonian' and 'Dionysian' were used by Ruth Benedict in her book "Patterns of Culture" to describe the overarching psychological ethos or configurations of different societies. She used 'Apollonian' to characterize the restrained and orderly culture of the Zuni, and 'Dionysian' for the more emotional and ecstatic culture of the Kwakiutl. This approach suggests that each culture selects certain human traits and integrates them into a consistent pattern, which then shapes the personality of members.

202. (A) Extreme diffusionism
The heliocentric theory is a classic example of extreme diffusionism, which was championed by the British school led by G. Elliot Smith. This theory proposed that all major elements of human civilization, including religion, technology, and social organization, originated in ancient Egypt and then spread throughout the rest of the world. This perspective minimized the possibility of independent invention and claimed that similarities in cultures across the globe were the result of migration and contact with Egypt.

203. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Leading anthropological theorists are each associated with a specific theoretical orientation. Marvin Harris is the founder of cultural materialism, focusing on infrastructural factors. Victor Turner is a key figure in symbolic anthropology, exploring ritual and social drama. Franz Boas is the father of historical particularism, emphasizing unique cultural histories and fieldwork. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown is a major proponent of structural-functionalism, analyzing how social institutions maintain structural continuity. These orientations represent the diverse ways that anthropologists study human society.

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204. (B) To provide individual confidence.
For Bronislaw Malinowski, the function of magic in the Trobriand Islands was to provide individuals with confidence and to relieve the anxiety associated with uncertain and dangerous activities. He observed that people used magic for open-sea fishing and gardening, where outcomes were beyond their control, but not for lagoon fishing, which was safe and reliable. This psychological functionalism argues that cultural

relationship between child-rearing practices and the development of adult personality. Using cross-cultural data, they tested hypotheses about how different methods of nursing, weaning, and socialization lead to shared psychological orientations and beliefs, such as those concerning the causes of illness. Their research provided a systematic way to analyze the impact of childhood experiences.

176. (B) Production and reproduction are primary causal factors.
In Marvin Harris's cultural materialism, the principle of infrastructural determinism suggests that the material conditions of life, specifically production (technology and environment) and reproduction (population dynamics), are the primary causal factors in social change. He argued that these infrastructural elements determine the social structure and the ideological superstructure of a society. This perspective seeks to provide scientific, etic explanations for cultural practices, suggesting that even seemingly irrational customs are often adaptive responses to practical material requirements.

177. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Postmodern anthropology is characterized by a "crisis of representation," which is the belief that it is impossible for an ethnographer to produce a completely objective and authoritative account of another culture. This perspective argues that all texts are partial, situated, and constructed through the interaction between the researcher and the community. Consequently, postmodernists emphasize the need for reflexivity and experimentation in writing, acknowledging the author's own biases and the role of power dynamics in ethnographic knowledge.

178. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Anthropologists are often associated with the specific geographical regions where they conducted their most influential research. Meyer Fortes studied the Tallensi in Ghana, while Clifford Geertz is famous for his work in Bali and Morocco. Victor Turner conducted foundational research among the Ndembu in Zambia, and Franz Boas is well known for his extensive studies of indigenous peoples in the Pacific Northwest of North America. These regional studies provided empirical data that shaped their theoretical contributions.

179. (C) Studying a society at a single time point.
A synchronic analysis in anthropology focuses on studying a society or cultural phenomenon at a single point in time, without regard for its historical development. This approach aims to understand the internal relationships and functions of various institutions within a stable system. Synchronic research was championed by functionalists like Bronislaw Malinowski and structural-functionalists like Radcliffe-Brown, who argued that understanding how a culture currently operates is more important than speculative historical reconstructions of its past stages.

180. (D) Each culture has a unique historical trajectory.
A central argument of historical particularism, developed by Franz Boas, is that each culture has its own unique historical trajectory and must be understood in its own terms. This approach rejects universal evolutionary laws and the idea that all societies pass through the same stages. By emphasizing detailed fieldwork and cultural relativism, historical particularism focuses on the specific environmental and historical factors that have shaped a particular group, providing a more empirical way to analyze the human diversity.

181. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The British school of diffusionism, led by G. Elliot Smith, proposed a Pan-Egyptian origin for all civilization. Smith argued that key cultural innovations, such as mummification and sun-worship, were the "seeds" of culture that spread from Egypt to the rest of the world. This extreme form of diffusionism minimized independent invention and claimed that similarities in cultures across the globe were the result of migration and contact with the original Egyptian model of development.

182. (B) Social Structure and Social Organization.
A key distinction made by Raymond Firth was between social structure, the ideal and static framework of social relations, and social organization, the dynamic reality of social life where individuals make choices. This framework allowed Firth to address individual agency

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Feminist anthropology has been significantly shaped by scholars who challenged androcentric biases in the discipline. Leela Dube focused on the intersection of gender, kinship, and caste in South Asia, while Marilyn Strathern critiqued the application of Western dichotomies to Melanesian societies. This school challenges male-centered perspectives in ethnographic accounts and explores gender as a social construct. Additionally, Michelle Rosaldo explored the role of emotion and the public-private divide in social life, contributing to a nuanced understanding.

213. (C) Power is dispersed and productive.
A key idea from Michel Foucault that has been highly influential in anthropology is that power is dispersed throughout society and is productive, rather than being just a repressive force held by the state. He argued that power is embedded in knowledge systems and everyday discourses that shape our perceptions of truth and regulate our behavior. This perspective encourages anthropologists to examine how power dynamics are expressed in cultural practices, language, and identity, revealing how individuals are socialized.

214. (B) Deeply rooted and given.
The primordialist view of ethnicity suggests that ethnic ties and identities are deeply rooted, given, and virtually unchangeable. This perspective argues that ethnicity is based on essential qualities such as shared blood, language, and history that provide a fundamental sense of belonging from birth. Unlike situational or transactional models, the primordialist approach sees ethnic identity as a powerful and enduring force that exists independently of strategic choices or modern social constructions, often playing a role in solidarity.

215. (D) 3, 1, 4, 2
The chronological order of birth for these influential anthropologists tracks the historical development of theoretical schools in the discipline. Lewis Henry Morgan, a key figure in nineteenth-century evolutionism, was born first. He was followed by Franz Boas, the father of historical particularism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Bronislaw Malinowski, who established modern functionalism, was born next, and Clifford Geertz, the leading proponent of interpretive anthropology in the late twentieth century, was the youngest in this group.

216. (A) Reconstruct evolutionary stages.
E.B. Tylor used the concept of survivals—customs or beliefs that have lost their original function but continue through habit—as a methodological tool to reconstruct the earlier stages of human cultural evolution. He argued that these relics provide empirical evidence of past thoughts and practices, allowing anthropologists to trace the historical development of modern social and religious institutions. Identifying survivals was a key part of his effort to establish a scientific sequence of human progress from primitive stages.

217. (C) Henry Maine
The historical shift from a social system based on status to one based on contract is a generalization attributed to Henry Maine. He argued that in ancient law, an individual's rights, duties, and identity were determined by their inherited position within a family or kinship group. In progressive modern societies, however, social relations are increasingly defined by voluntary and legal agreements between independent individuals. This transition reflects the growing importance of personal agency, legal equality, and formal contracts in human civilization and law.

218. (A) Psychological or individual
In contrast to Radcliffe-Brown's focus on social structure and solidarity, Bronislaw Malinowski's version of functionalism is frequently described as psychological or individual functionalism. He argued that cultural institutions and customs primarily exist to satisfy the fundamental biological and psychological needs of the individual, such as the requirements for food, security, and emotional stability. This perspective emphasizes the practical utility of culture in meeting human needs, rather than focusing solely on the maintenance and integration of the overarching social structure.

219. (D) Émile Durkheim
The concept of social facts was originally developed by the French sociologist Émile Durkheim. He defined social facts as ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that are external to

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the cultural "stuff" within a group to boundary maintenance.

190. (D) Technological innovations
Lewis Henry Morgan subdivided the evolutionary stages of savagery and barbarism based on specific technological innovations that he saw as markers of human progress. For example, the transition from lower to middle savagery was marked by the use of fire and fishing, while the transition to barbarism was defined by the invention of pottery. By linking technological advancements to changes in social organization, Morgan provided a systematic and materialist framework for understanding the long-term historical development of civilization.

191. (A) Franz Boas
Franz Boas is widely considered the "father" of historical particularism in anthropology. He rejected the broad, universal evolutionary schemes of the nineteenth century and argued that every culture must be understood as a unique product of its specific historical and environmental context. Boas championed rigorous, first-hand fieldwork and the principle of cultural relativism, insisting that empirical data should come before theoretical generalization. His approach transformed the discipline, emphasizing the diversity and inherent value of all human cultures.

192. (B) Claude Lévi-Strauss
Claude Lévi-Strauss is not associated with the structural-functionalist school; he is the founder of French structuralism. While structural-functionalists like Radcliffe-Brown and Meyer Fortes focused on how institutions maintain social order and structural continuity, Lévi-Strauss analyzed the underlying cognitive structures of the human mind. His work used binary oppositions to explore the structural logic of myth and kinship, prioritizing universal mental patterns over the practical functions of social institutions in a specific community or society.

193. (B) Claude Lévi-Strauss
The analysis of kinship as a system for the exchange of women between social groups is a central thesis of Claude Lévi-Strauss. In his "Alliance Theory," he argued that the incest taboo is culturally significant because it forces people to marry outside their own group, thereby creating essential social and political alliances. This perspective views kinship not just as a matter of biological descent but as a fundamental mechanism for building the networks of cooperation and reciprocity in society.

194. (A) Clifford Geertz
The concept of "thick description" is most closely associated with Clifford Geertz and his interpretive approach to anthropology. He argued that the goal of the researcher is to provide a detailed account of human behavior that includes the multiple layers of symbolic meaning attached to it by the participants. Thick description allows the anthropologist to interpret cultural acts within their specific context, treating culture as a complex system of significance that must be unraveled to grasp meaning.

195. (C) Cultural Materialism
Cultural materialism is the theoretical approach that divides a sociocultural system into three components: infrastructure, structure, and superstructure. Developed by Marvin Harris, this framework identifies the infrastructure, which includes technology, environment, and production, as the primary driver of social change. Changes in the material base lead to transformations in the social organization and the ideological and symbolic aspects of culture. This model provides a scientific explanation for the development and diversity of various human cultures.

196. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Both Leslie White and Julian Steward were key figures in mid-twentieth-century neo-evolutionism, but they proposed different models of cultural change. Leslie White proposed a theory of universal evolution that tracks the general progress of humanity as a whole based on energy use and technology. Julian Steward proposed a theory of multilinear evolution, focusing on the parallel trajectories of specific cultures as they adapt to similar environments through cultural ecology. Both statements correctly identify the respective theoretical contributions.

197. (C) The Culture and Personality School

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The idea of culture as a text that an anthropologist reads "over the shoulders of those to whom they properly belong" is a central metaphor for Clifford Geertz's interpretive anthropology. He argued that the goal of ethnography is to produce thick descriptions that explicate the multiple layers of symbolic meaning inherent in social acts. By treating culture as a system of public symbols and meanings, Geertz's approach emphasizes understanding the specific, local significance of behavior from the participants' perspective.

169. (C) Reconcile general and specific evolutionary theories.
In their 1960 book "Evolution and Culture," Marshall Sahlins and Elman Service attempted to reconcile the universal evolutionary theories of Leslie White with the multilinear and specific evolutionary approach of Julian Steward. They proposed a distinction between general evolution, which tracks the overall progress of culture in terms of energy and complexity, and specific evolution, which examines the unique adaptive trajectories of individual societies. This framework allowed for an appreciation of both cultural diversity and broad human development.

170. (A) Primordial
According to Pierre Bourdieu, capital can exist in several different forms beyond just economic wealth. Cultural capital refers to the knowledge, skills, and educational qualifications that provide social advantages. Social capital consists of the networks of relationships and social connections that individuals can use to gain resources. However, primordial is not a type of capital in his framework. Bourdieu used these concepts to analyze how different forms of power and prestige are accumulated and reproduced within various fields.

171. (D) She was a pioneer of feminist ethnography.
The work of Zora Neale Hurston is significant because she was a pioneer of what can be seen as feminist and reflexive ethnography. A student of Franz Boas, she conducted extensive research on African American folklore and culture in the Southern United States. Her writing often combined ethnographic detail with personal narrative, giving voice to marginalized perspectives and challenging the traditional, detached style of anthropological research. Hurston's work highlighted the importance of cultural identity and the lived experiences of individuals.

172. (B) Matter out of place in a symbolic system.
The central thesis of Mary Douglas's "Purity and Danger" is that dirt is not merely a matter of hygiene but is symbolically defined as "matter out of place." She argued that every culture creates a system of classification to organize reality, and anything that defies or blurs these categories is seen as polluting or dangerous. By analyzing taboos and purity rituals, Douglas showed how societies use symbolic boundaries to maintain social order and protect the integrity of conceptual frameworks.

173. (C) One focuses on bloodlines and the other on marriage.
The main difference between descent theory and alliance theory in kinship studies lies in their primary focus. Descent theory, associated with British structural-functionalism, emphasizes the importance of common bloodlines and the way social groups are organized through lineage and ancestry. Alliance theory, championed by Claude Lévi-Strauss, focuses on the role of marriage as a system of exchange between different groups. While both analyze kinship, alliance theory views marriage rules as the fundamental mechanisms for building social networks.

174. (D) Studying the historical development of marriage rules.
A diachronic analysis in anthropology involves studying cultural phenomena through time, focusing on their historical development and change. This is contrasted with a synchronic analysis, which examines a society or cultural trait at a single point in time. Examples of diachronic research include tracing the evolution of marriage rules or the historical spread of technologies across different regions. This approach is essential for understanding the processes of cultural transformation and the long-term trajectories of various human societies and institutions.

175. (A) The Culture and Personality approach
The work of John Whiting and Irvin Child is a classic example of the culture and personality approach, particularly in its focus on the

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practices exist to satisfy the emotional needs of individuals, helping them function effectively within environments.

205. (C) Émile Durkheim
The primary intellectual influence on A.R. Radcliffe-Brown was the French sociologist Émile Durkheim. From Durkheim, he adopted the view that society is an integrated system of institutions that work together to maintain social solidarity and order. Radcliffe-Brown applied this perspective to the study of non-Western societies, focusing on how recurrent social activities and structures contribute to the continuity and stability of the group. His structural-functionalist approach prioritize the social organism over individual needs or history.

206. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Franz Boas rejected the grand theoretical schemes and universal evolutionary laws of the nineteenth century because he believed they were speculative and unscientific. He advocated for an inductive approach that began with the collection of detailed, empirical data from specific cultures through first-hand fieldwork. This perspective, known as historical particularism, emphasizes that every culture is a unique product of its unique history and environment. Boas insisted that theory should emerge only after rigorous data collection.

207. (A) Claude Lévi-Strauss
Claude Lévi-Strauss is famous for his structural analysis of myth, in which he broke down narratives into their smallest constituent units, called mythemes. He argued that mythemes gain meaning only through their relationships and arrangement within a larger structure, often organized into binary oppositions. By analyzing these structures, Lévi-Strauss sought to reveal the universal cognitive processes of the human mind that are expressed through mythology across different cultures, providing a way to understand the underlying structural foundations.

208. (B) Culture and Personality
The concept of a "culture of poverty," developed by Oscar Lewis, is most closely related to the culture and personality school. This theory suggests that living in poverty leads to the development of a specific set of shared values, beliefs, and behaviors that are then transmitted across generations. Like other approaches in this school, it focuses on how a particular social environment shapes the psychological orientation and personality traits of individuals, potentially creating a self-perpetuating cycle.

209. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Cultural materialism, developed by Marvin Harris, prioritizes behavioral etic phenomena—objective actions observed by the researcher—over the emic perspectives of the participants. It identifies infrastructural determinism as the primary driver of social change, where the material conditions of life determine the social organization and ideological system. This perspective seeks to provide scientific explanations for cultural practices, suggesting they are often adaptive responses to practical requirements for survival and reproduction in a given environmental and technological context.

210. (A) Thick Description
Thick description is a concept associated with Clifford Geertz and interpretive anthropology, not Victor Turner. While both were influential symbolic anthropologists, Turner is famous for developing concepts like social drama, liminality, and communitas in his studies of ritual and social process. His work focused on the multivocal nature of symbols and the stages of conflict and resolution within groups. Geertz, on the other hand, used thick description to interpret the deep symbolic meanings of cultural texts from the participants.

211. (C) To understand meanings.
The central aim of interpretive anthropology, as championed by Clifford Geertz, is to understand the deep meanings and symbolic significance that people attach to their actions and cultural practices. This approach views culture as a system of public symbols and texts that must be interpreted within their specific context. Instead of seeking universal laws of human behavior, interpretive anthropologists use thick description to explicate the insider's perspective, revealing the webs of significance that define and organize culture.

212. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4

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long period. This immersive approach allows the anthropologist to move beyond superficial observations and grasp the native's point of view, providing a deep understanding of how institutions function together.

227. (C) Cultural Materialist
Explaining the Hindu taboo against slaughtering cows as an ecologically adaptive strategy is a hallmark of cultural materialism. This argument, famously proposed by Marvin Harris, suggests that the sacred cow is not just a religious symbol but a practical resource essential for a peasant economy, providing labor, fuel, and fertilizer. By focusing on the material and ecological benefits of the practice, Harris sought to provide a scientific explanation for cultural customs that might otherwise seem irrational from an external perspective.

228. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Key figures in anthropology are each associated with a specific theoretical school or sub-discipline. Meyer Fortes is a leading proponent of British structural-functionalism. Margaret Mead is a central figure in the culture and personality school. Leslie White is a key theorist of neo-evolutionism, focusing on energy and technology. E.B. Tylor is a father of nineteenth-century evolutionism. These scholars have provided foundational theories and data that continue to shape how anthropologists study human societies and cultures across various historical periods.

229. (C) Jacques Derrida
Deconstructing texts to reveal the hidden binary oppositions and contradictions they contain is a method of analysis central to the work of Jacques Derrida. This approach, known as deconstruction, has been highly influential in post-structuralism and postmodern anthropology. It challenges the idea that any text has a stable or objective meaning, instead showing how meaning is constructed through hierarchies of terms. Deconstruction encourages scholars to question the authority of representation and the power dynamics shaping written discourse.

230. (B) They do not fit classification.
According to Mary Douglas, things are seen as "polluting" or "dirty" because they do not fit into a culture's established systems of classification. In her work "Purity and Danger," she argued that every society creates a conceptual order to organize reality, and anything that blurs or defies these categories is perceived as "matter out of place" and thus dangerous or impure. This symbolic perspective shows how food taboos and purity rituals serve to maintain social order and conceptual frameworks.

231. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Raymond Firth distinguished between social structure and social organization specifically to account for the role of individual choice and agency within society. He argued that while social structure provides the ideal and stable framework of social relations, social organization refers to the dynamic process where individuals make decisions and navigate social rules in their daily lives. This distinction allowed Firth to explain how individual actions can lead to variation and eventual change within the established structure.

232. (A) Our culture lens shapes reality.
The term 'Kulturbrillen' or 'culture glasses' refers to the idea that our own cultural background acts as a lens through which we perceive and interpret reality. This concept, associated with the Boasian school, suggests that no one is a completely objective observer, as our cultural socialization shapes our worldview and biases. Recognizing the existence of these "culture glasses" is essential for cultural relativism, which encourages anthropologists to try to understand other societies from their own unique perspectives.

233. (C) Culture is a distinct level of reality.
The concept of the 'superorganic', championed by Alfred Kroeber, was used to argue that culture is a distinct level of reality that exists independently of the individuals who carry it. This perspective posits that cultural phenomena follow their own laws of development and cannot be fully explained by biology or individual psychology. By treating culture as a superorganic entity, Kroeber and other Boasian anthropologists emphasized that social and cultural change should be studied on its own historical terms.

234. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Different theoretical schools in anthropology offer varying explanations for cultural

the individual and possess a coercive power over them. Durkheim argued that these phenomena should be studied objectively as things, and that they are the primary subject matter of sociology. His work on social facts and solidarity profoundly influenced the development of structural-functionalism in anthropology, particularly Radcliffe-Brown's theories.

220. (B) Binary oppositions for structure.
The culinary triangle—raw, cooked, and rotten—is a classic example of using binary oppositions to reveal the underlying structural logic of a culture. Developed by Claude Lévi-Strauss, this model illustrates how the human mind organizes reality into contrasting pairs to create meaning. The transformation from raw to cooked represents the shift from nature to culture through human intervention. By analyzing these structures, Lévi-Strauss sought to uncover the universal cognitive principles that govern human thought and cultural practices across different societies.

221. (C) Cultural stresses.
Margaret Mead's landmark study in Samoa concluded that the turmoil and stress often associated with adolescence in Western societies were not biological universals but were instead a product of specific cultural stresses and social norms. By observing that Samoan adolescents experienced a relatively smooth transition to adulthood, Mead demonstrated the power of culture in shaping human development and psychological experience. Her research challenged biological determinism and emphasized the importance of child-rearing practices and environment in molding individual personality.

222. (D) Each culture adaptively diverges.
The main argument of Marshall Sahlins' concept of specific evolution is that each individual culture adaptively diverges from others as it responds to its unique environmental and historical conditions. While general evolution tracks the overall progress of humanity as a whole, specific evolution focuses on the diversity and specialization of different societies. This distinction allows anthropologists to analyze the broad trends of technological advancement while also appreciating the unique trajectories and adaptive strategies that characterize human cultures across the globe.

223. (A) Production shapes culture.
Marvin Harris's principle of infrastructural determinism suggests that the material conditions of life, particularly production and reproduction, are the primary forces that shape a society's social organization and its system of beliefs. He argued that technology, environment, and population dynamics (the infrastructure) have causal priority over social structure and ideological superstructure. This perspective seeks to provide scientific, etic explanations for cultural phenomena, suggesting that even symbolic or religious practices are often adaptive responses to practical material requirements.

224. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Both Victor Turner and Clifford Geertz were leading figures in symbolic anthropology, but they focused on different aspects of symbolic life. Victor Turner's work focused extensively on ritual symbols and the ways they are used in social processes like social dramas and rites of passage. Clifford Geertz's work focused on public symbols and the broader web of meanings that constitute culture as a text. Both statements correctly identify the primary focus of these two theorists in their symbolic analysis.

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225. (B) Leslie White
Leslie White defined culture as an extrasomatic temporal continuum of things and events dependent upon symboling. By using the term extrasomatic, he emphasized that culture is a learned and shared system that exists outside the human body and is passed down through time. White's approach, often called culturology, viewed culture as a distinct level of reality with its own laws of development, primarily driven by technological advancements and the amount of energy harnessed by a society for survival.

226. (A) Bronislaw Malinowski
The anthropologist who famously championed and refined the method of participant observation was Bronislaw Malinowski. During his extensive fieldwork in the Trobriand Islands, he argued that to truly understand a culture, a researcher must live among the people, participate in their daily lives, and learn their language for a

and the ways that people navigate social rules and handle specific situations. By focusing on social organization, he could analyze how daily decisions lead to variation and eventual change within the established structure, providing a flexible model.

183. (D) A conceptual tool for classifying social groups.
Claude Lévi-Strauss's structural analysis of totemism concluded that it is not a stage of religion or a belief in literal animal ancestors, but a conceptual tool for classifying social groups. He famously argued that animals are chosen as totems because they are "good to think" with, providing a system of natural differences used to represent and organize social differences. This perspective views totemism as a manifestation of the universal human tendency to use structural logic to understand society.

184. (A) 1, 2, and 4 only
Cultural ecology, developed by Julian Steward, is the study of how human societies adapt to their environments through their technology and economy. It examines the interplay between culture and the ecological setting, using the concept of the culture core to identify features most closely tied to subsistence activities. While it focuses on adaptive processes, it does not reject evolutionary thinking; instead, it promotes the theory of multilinear evolution to explain the parallel development of cultures in environments.

185. (C) Pierre Bourdieu
The concept of habitus as a system of ingrained dispositions that guide how individuals perceive and act in the world was developed by Pierre Bourdieu. He argued that these transposable patterns are acquired through social experience and reflect the objective conditions of an individual's social environment. Habitus serves as a bridge between social structure and individual agency, showing how societal norms are embodied and reproduced through daily practices and the choices made by people within social fields.

186. (A) Analyzing ritual as a story a people tell themselves.
An example of an interpretive anthropological study is one that analyzes a ritual as a story that a people tell themselves about themselves. This approach, championed by Clifford Geertz, views culture as a system of symbols and meanings that must be understood from the insider's perspective. Rather than looking for universal laws or material causes, the interpretive anthropologist uses thick description to explicate the symbolic significance of cultural acts, treating social life as a complex text.

187. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The history of anthropology is defined by key figures who founded or championed various theoretical schools. E.B. Tylor is considered a father of evolutionism for his universal theories of progress. Franz Boas founded historical particularism, emphasizing unique cultural histories and fieldwork. Bronislaw Malinowski is a central figure in functionalism, focusing on individual needs. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown is a major proponent of structural-functionalism, analyzing how institutions maintain social structure. These scholars laid the foundations for the diverse approaches in anthropology.

188. (B) A formal method for identifying semantic features.
In the context of cognitive anthropology, componential analysis is a formal method used to identify the minimal semantic features or components that distinguish the meaning of terms within a specific domain, such as kinship or color names. By identifying these components, researchers can uncover the underlying rules and logic of native classification systems. This approach focuses on the emic perspective, providing a systematic way to map the mental categories and conceptual structures that guide human reality.

189. (C) Groups signal differences through interaction.
According to Fredrik Barth, ethnic boundaries persist because groups signal their differences through ongoing social interaction, rather than remaining in isolation. He argued that ethnicity is a dynamic and situational aspect of social organization maintained through the marking of boundaries between groups. Even as people cross these boundaries or change their cultural traits, the social categories themselves can remain stable. This perspective shifts the focus from

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phenomena. Evolutionism proposed universal stages of progress, while diffusionism explained similarities through contact and migration. Historical particularism emphasized the unique history and environment of each culture, rejecting universal laws. Functionalism focused on how cultural institutions meet individual or social needs to maintain stability. Together, these schools represent the historical development of the discipline's diverse approaches to understanding human society and the complex processes of cultural change across regions.

235. (D) The Elementary Structures of Kinship
The book "The Elementary Structures of Kinship" is the work by Claude Lévi-Strauss that laid the foundation for his "Alliance Theory." In this seminal text, he analyzed kinship systems as structures for the exchange of women between different social groups, driven by the universal incest taboo. He argued that these systems of exchange create the social alliances and networks of reciprocity that are fundamental to human society. This work marked a major shift in kinship studies.

236. (B) Psychological Anthropology
The study of how child-rearing practices and early socialization shape the development of adult personality and cultural patterns falls under the sub-discipline of psychological anthropology. This field, which grew out of the culture and personality school, uses psychological theories to investigate the relationship between individual experience and the social environment. By analyzing how shared childhood experiences lead to common personality traits within a group, psychological anthropologists aim to understand the connections between character and the cultural system.

237. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Several statements commonly made about early anthropological schools are incorrect. Evolutionists typically did not rely on their own fieldwork but on second-hand accounts. Boas rejected universal laws in favor of historical particularism. Malinowski focused on individual needs rather than just structural maintenance, which was Radcliffe-Brown's focus. Marvin Harris argued that infrastructure determines superstructure, not the other way around. These corrections highlight the specific theoretical contributions and methodological differences that define major historical schools of thought in anthropology.

238. (D) Renato Rosaldo
Analyzing storytelling and ritual as ways for individuals to manage powerful emotions like grief or rage is a hallmark of the reflexive and interpretive approach influenced by Renato Rosaldo. He challenged the idea of the detached observer by showing how his own personal loss was essential for understanding the cultural practices he studied among the Ilongot. This perspective highlights the importance of the researcher's subjectivity and the need to acknowledge the emotional dimensions of social life.

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239. (A) Michel Foucault
The concept of 'discourse' as a system of thoughts and language that shapes our understanding of reality and regulates our behavior is a central idea developed by Michel Foucault. He argued that discourses are not neutral but are inextricably linked to power structures that determine what is considered true or acceptable within a society. By analyzing discourse, Foucault revealed how power is exercised through the control of knowledge and the construction of identity, revealing how individuals are socialized.

240. (B) A subjective belief in community.
In Weberian terms, ethnicity is primarily about a subjective belief in a common community and descent among its members. Max Weber argued that this belief, whether based on physical similarities, shared language, customs, or history, creates a sense of shared identity that is socially powerful regardless of actual biological ties. For Weber, the importance of ethnicity lies in its ability to foster social solidarity and group action, making it a key element in organization and honor.

241. (B) Meyer Fortes
Meyer Fortes, a key figure in British structural-functionalism, conducted extensive and foundational fieldwork among the Tallensi of Ghana. His research provided a detailed analysis of their segmentary lineage system and ancestor worship, showing how these institutions function

Clifford Geertz used the analogy of interpreting a manuscript to describe the analytical process in ethnography. This comparison suggests that understanding a culture is similar to reading a complex text, where the researcher must uncover layers of symbolic meaning and context. This perspective emphasizes that ethnography is an interpretive act rather than an experimental science in search of universal laws.

291. (C) a social and cultural construction.
A central argument in the anthropological study of gender is that gender roles and identities are social and cultural constructions rather than biological certainties. This perspective examines how different societies define masculinity and femininity through their unique cultural lenses. By challenging biological determinism, anthropologists explore how gender serves as an organizing principle that shapes social life, power relations, and identity.

292. (A) the intersections of kinship, caste, and gender in South Asia.
Leela Dube is recognized for her seminal work on the intersections of kinship, caste, and gender, particularly within the South Asian context. Her research highlights how these social structures are deeply intertwined, shaping the lives and experiences of women. By analyzing the complex relationships between family organization and social hierarchy, she provided critical insights into how gender identities are negotiated locally.

293. (D) Marilyn Strathern
Marilyn Strathern is noted for deconstructing Western assumptions about personhood, kinship, and gender through her extensive work in Melanesia. She challenged the universal applicability of Western concepts by showing how these ideas are understood differently in other cultural contexts. Her sophisticated analyses have significantly influenced how anthropologists approach the study of social relationships and the cultural construction of the self.

294. (B) the androcentric biases in traditional anthropology.
The anthropological focus on gender emerged partly as a critique of the androcentric biases that historically dominated the discipline. Traditional accounts often ignored the experiences of women, focusing instead on male-centered activities and perspectives. By making women's lives visible and examining gender as a primary social organizer, feminist anthropologists sought to provide a more inclusive and accurate understanding of human societies.

295. (C) giving voice to the experiences of African American women in her narratives.
Zora Neale Hurston is recognized for her rich ethnographic narratives that gave voice to the experiences of African American women. Her work challenged the dominant anthropological perspectives of her time by centering the lives and traditions of marginalized groups. Through her detailed storytelling, she provided valuable insights into the cultural identity and resilience of communities that were often overlooked by mainstream researchers.

296. (D) the notion of objective truth by linking knowledge with power.
Michel Foucault significantly influenced anthropological thought by critiquing the possibility of objective truth through his analysis of power and knowledge. He argued that knowledge systems are never neutral but are deeply intertwined with social control and power relations. This perspective suggests that what is accepted as truth is often a reflection of the dominant power structures within a given historical society.

297. (A) the maintenance of social boundaries.
Fredrik Barth argued that ethnicity is primarily defined by the maintenance of social boundaries between groups rather than by fixed cultural content. This perspective views ethnic identity as a fluid and situational process where groups distinguish themselves through social interactions. By focusing on boundary-making, Barth shifted the study of ethnicity toward understanding how group identities are created and sustained over time.

298. (B) Habitus
Pierre Bourdieu introduced the concept of habitus to explain how social structures are embodied and enacted through daily practices. Habitus refers to the internalized dispositions and habits that guide individual behavior within a social framework. This concept bridges the

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A central theme in Marilyn Strathern's work is the critique of the Western assumption of the "autonomous individual" as a universal human category. In her studies of Melanesian societies, she explored alternative ways of conceptualizing personhood, where individuals are seen as "dividuals" made up of their relationships with others. This reflexive approach has been highly influential in challenging the application of Western philosophical concepts to non-Western contexts, promoting a more nuanced and culturally grounded understanding of agency.

250. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Postcolonial theory in anthropology critiques the ways that colonial power dynamics have historically shaped the production of knowledge about non-Western societies. It calls for a rigorous re-examination of classic ethnographies to reveal their underlying biases and to acknowledge the perspectives of the colonized. By challenging the traditional authority of Western researchers, postcolonial theory aims to decolonize the discipline and to promote a more equitable and reflexive understanding of global history, culture, and social relations.

251. (B) The progression of all societies through a fixed series of stages
The nineteenth-century classical school of Evolutionism posits that human societies progress through a predetermined, universal sequence of developmental stages. This unilinear framework suggests that all cultures transition from savagery through barbarism, eventually reaching the level of civilization. Scholars within this tradition sought to explain global cultural variation by identifying where specific societies placed along this fixed evolutionary scale.

252. (A) Legal systems
Henry Maine made significant contributions to classical Evolutionism by examining the historical development of legal systems across different societies. His work traced the transition of social organization from those based on inherited status to those based on contractual relationships. This perspective provided a systematic way to analyze how legal frameworks evolved alongside broader cultural changes throughout human history.

253. (C) arranging contemporary societies on a scale representing historical development.
Classical evolutionists employed the comparative method as a primary methodological tool to categorize cultural diversity. This approach involved placing different contemporary societies on a hierarchical scale that represented various stages of historical development. By equating non-Western societies with earlier periods of Western history, these scholars attempted to reconstruct the universal evolutionary path that all human cultures follow.

254. (D) J.F. McLennan
J.F. McLennan was a prominent evolutionary scholar who investigated the historical development of marriage and family structures. He proposed a developmental progression that moved from initial states of promiscuity to forms like polyandry, eventually leading to patrilineal descent systems. His research aimed to provide a systematic, scientific explanation for the various marriage practices observed across different human societies worldwide.

255. (C) ethnocentric assumption that Western society was the pinnacle of development.
A significant criticism of classical Evolutionism is its inherent ethnocentrism, as it frequently positioned Western society as the ultimate peak of human development. This framework often viewed non-Western cultures through a biased lens, characterizing them as primitive stages of history. Such speculative reconstructions were later challenged for lacking empirical evidence and for projecting Western values onto diverse global cultures.

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256. (B) The Austro-German school
The Austro-German school of Diffusionism introduced the concept of 'Kulturkreise' or culture circles to explain the spread of cultural traits. This model suggested that several distinct centers of origin existed, from which complex sets of cultural features moved outward to other regions. This perspective contrasted with models proposing a single, heliocentric origin for all major human cultural innovations.

257. (D) emphasize the study of each culture's unique historical development.

then influences secondary institutions, such as religion and folklore. This framework highlights how early social experiences create a psychological foundation that supports and reflects a society's broader cultural systems.

274. (A) Cross-cultural statistical methods
Whiting and Child advanced the Culture and Personality school by utilizing cross-cultural statistical methods to test their hypotheses. Their research focused on the relationship between child-rearing practices and adult personality traits across different societies. By using quantitative data and comparative analysis, they sought to identify universal patterns in how social environments influence the psychological development of individuals within various cultural contexts.

275. (C) challenging the idea that human behavior is solely determined by biology.
Margaret Mead significantly contributed to the Culture and Personality school by challenging the notion that human behavior is determined solely by biological factors. Her famous research on adolescent behavior demonstrated how cultural conditioning, rather than just biology, shapes individual development. This work highlighted the flexibility of human nature and emphasized the powerful role that social environments play in forming personality.

276. (A) White focused on universal evolution driven by energy capture, while Steward focused on multilinear evolution adapted to specific environments.
Leslie White and Julian Steward offered distinct neo-evolutionary theories. White focused on universal evolution, linking cultural progress to the efficiency of energy capture and technology. In contrast, Steward developed multilinear evolution, which argues that cultures in similar environments follow parallel developmental paths. While White sought general laws of cultural growth, Steward focused on specific ecological adaptations and the concept of culture core.

277. (D) Modes of production and reproduction (infrastructure)
Marvin Harris's theory of Cultural Materialism prioritizes infrastructural factors, such as modes of production and reproduction, as the primary determinants of sociocultural systems. He argued that these material foundations shape a society's structure and superstructure. This research strategy emphasizes how technological, economic, and demographic realities drive cultural change and define the organization of social relationships and ideological beliefs.

278. (B) Julian Steward
Julian Steward introduced the concept of the culture core to explain how societies adapt to their specific environments. The culture core consists of the features most closely related to subsistence activities and economic arrangements. By focusing on these essential elements, Steward aimed to show how ecological factors and technological capabilities shape the parallel development of societies in similar environmental conditions.

279. (C) the efficiency of energy harnessing and technology.
Leslie White's theory of universal evolution links cultural development primarily to the efficiency of energy harnessing and technological advancement. He proposed that culture evolves as societies increase the amount of energy captured per capita annually. This materialist perspective focuses on technology as the driving force that allows human groups to transform their environment and achieve higher levels of social complexity.

280. (D) Neo-evolutionism, Cultural Ecology, and Cultural Materialism
The theories of scholars like White, Steward, and Harris are collectively grouped under the rubrics of Neo-evolutionism, Cultural Ecology, and Cultural Materialism. These approaches re-established an evolutionary perspective by focusing on materialist and ecological factors. They ground cultural change in technological efficiency, environmental adaptations, and economic realities, moving away from the speculative reconstructions of earlier nineteenth-century evolutionary thought.

281. (A) culture as a system of publicly shared symbols and meanings.
Symbolic Anthropology defines culture as a system of publicly shared symbols and meanings

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The overarching objective of functionalist schools in anthropology is to understand the contemporary roles and purposes of social institutions. Rather than focusing on historical origins or evolutionary paths, functionalists examine how customs and beliefs serve specific needs or maintain social stability. This approach treats culture as a functioning system where every part contributes to the survival of individuals or society.

266. (B) universal, underlying structures of the human mind.
Claude Lévi-Strauss developed Structuralism to investigate the universal and unconscious mental structures that he believed were common to all humanity. He argued that these underlying patterns generate the observable varieties found in cultural phenomena like myths, art, and kinship systems. His work shifted the focus from descriptive ethnography to identifying the deep, abstract logic that shapes human cultural expressions.

267. (B) binary oppositions.
A central concept in Lévi-Strauss's structuralist methodology is the use of binary oppositions. He proposed that the human mind perceives and organizes the world through contrasting pairs, such as nature versus culture or raw versus cooked. These fundamental distinctions serve as the building blocks for cultural classification systems, helping to reveal the hidden logic that governs human social life.

268. (A) He focused on abstract cognitive models rather than empirical social relations.
Lévi-Strauss's structuralist approach differed from functionalism by prioritizing abstract cognitive models over empirical social relations. While functionalists examined how institutions satisfy needs or maintain social cohesion, Lévi-Strauss sought to deconstruct cultural practices to uncover deep, universal mental structures. This perspective emphasized the internal logic of the human mind as the primary driver behind the diverse patterns of culture.

269. (C) Kinship systems
Lévi-Strauss applied his structuralist analysis extensively to kinship systems to illustrate alliance theory and the principle of reciprocity. He argued that the exchange of women between groups was a fundamental expression of deep-seated mental structures rather than just a social custom. This analysis shifted the study of kinship toward understanding it as a complex system of symbolic communication.

270. (D) To deconstruct cultural phenomena to reveal a hidden, universal logic.
According to Lévi-Strauss, the primary task of an anthropologist is to deconstruct cultural phenomena to reveal the hidden, universal logic that governs them. This process involves looking beyond surface-level practices to identify the unconscious mental structures that generate cultural patterns. The goal is to understand how the human mind works by analyzing the diverse symbolic expressions it creates.

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271. (C) relationship between shared cultural practices and individual personality.
The Culture and Personality school explores the dynamic relationship between shared cultural practices and the development of individual personality. Researchers in this field investigate how a society's beliefs and traditions shape the psychological traits of its members. Simultaneously, they examine how individual personality types can influence and reinforce cultural norms, highlighting the intricate connections between psychology and the social environment.

272. (B) Ruth Benedict
Ruth Benedict is credited with introducing the concept of cultural patterns or configurations to anthropology. She suggested that each society is dominated by a particular personality type or gestalt, which influences all aspects of its culture. Her work emphasized how specific cultural values organize human behavior into distinct and recognizable patterns, shaping the collective psychological character of a given group of people.

273. (D) a society's primary institutions shape a common personality type.
The concept of basic personality structure, developed by Kardiner and Linton, proposes that a society's primary institutions, like child-rearing practices, shape a fundamental personality common to its members. This shared personality

Historical Particularism, championed by Franz Boas, argues that every culture possesses a unique historical trajectory that must be understood on its own terms. This approach rejects the idea of universal laws governing cultural development. Instead, it emphasizes the importance of empirical research and detailed fieldwork to uncover the specific historical and environmental factors that shape an individual society.

258. (A) Boas argued that similarities required empirical investigation and could have multiple causes, unlike the grand diffusionist schemes.
Franz Boas challenged the sweeping claims of diffusionists by insisting that similarities between cultures required rigorous empirical investigation. He suggested that such parallels could arise from various sources, including independent invention, environmental factors, or diffusion. This stance prioritized evidence-based research over grand, speculative models that attempted to explain all cultural similarities through a single mechanism of transmission.

259. (C) Evolutionism
Diffusionism and Historical Particularism emerged as critical reactions against the speculative frameworks of Evolutionism. While evolutionists sought universal laws of development, these newer schools emphasized different mechanisms for cultural change. Diffusionists focused on the spread of traits from centers of origin, while historical particularists prioritized the unique historical context and empirical study of individual cultures over broad generalizations.

260. (A) The emphasis on meticulous, long-term ethnographic fieldwork
Historical Particularism introduced a major methodological shift by prioritizing meticulous, long-term ethnographic fieldwork as the basis for anthropological knowledge. Unlike the speculative methods of earlier theorists, this approach demanded direct, empirical engagement with a society to understand its specific history. This transition laid the essential groundwork for modern ethnographic practices, focusing on detailed data collection within individual cultural contexts.

261. (D) Malinowski focused on individual needs, while Radcliffe-Brown focused on the maintenance of the social structure.
Bronisław Malinowski and A.R. Radcliffe-Brown offered distinct functionalist perspectives on social institutions. Malinowski's approach emphasized how cultural practices fulfill the biological and psychological needs of individuals. Conversely, Radcliffe-Brown focused on structural-functionalism, examining how institutions contribute to the maintenance and cohesion of the overall social structure. He viewed society as an organism working to achieve equilibrium and solidarity through relationships.

262. (B) Raymond Firth
Raymond Firth enhanced structural-functionalist theory by introducing a distinction between social structure and social organization. While social structure represents the formal, stable framework of a society, social organization refers to the dynamic processes of individual choices and actions. This conceptual separation allowed for a more flexible understanding of how people navigate and negotiate within the established social rules and frameworks.

263. (C) the network of existing social relationships.
For A.R. Radcliffe-Brown, the primary analytical focus was the social structure, which he defined as the network of existing social relationships. He argued that social institutions function primarily to maintain this structure and ensure the stability of the entire society. This perspective emphasizes how individual roles and institutional practices work together to preserve social equilibrium and collective solidarity over time.

264. (D) Meyer Fortes
Meyer Fortes was a significant figure who applied structural-functional principles to the detailed study of kinship and political systems. His research explored how these specific institutions contribute to the overall stability and continuity of the social structure. By focusing on the functional roles of kinship ties, Fortes demonstrated how social relationships are organized to maintain equilibrium within a given society.

265. (A) the contemporary purpose and role of social institutions.

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that guide social action. This approach focuses on how individuals use these symbols to make sense of their world and communicate with others. By analyzing rituals and shared beliefs, symbolic anthropologists aim to understand the underlying values and classifications that provide structure and significance to social life.

282. (B) Victor Turner
Victor Turner is recognized for his influential analysis of ritual processes and the role of symbols during liminal phases. He argued that during these transitional periods, the core values and social classifications of a society are revealed and re-energized. His work focused on how symbols function within rituals to facilitate social transitions and reinforce the collective identity of a group.

283. (B) understand the mental models and classification systems of a culture.
The main objective of Cognitive Anthropology is to understand the mental models and classification systems that people use to navigate their world. This field aims to uncover the organizing principles of the mind, often referred to as cultural grammars. By studying how different cultures categorize knowledge, such as kinship or colors, researchers map out the internal structures that shape human perception.

284. (A) purity and danger function to structure social experience.
Mary Douglas contributed to Symbolic Anthropology by exploring how concepts like purity and danger function to structure social experience. She argued that these systems of classification impose order on the world and reflect a society's deeper concerns regarding social boundaries and moral behavior. Her work illustrates how symbolic categories help individuals navigate social complexity and maintain the established social order.

285. (C) Cognitive Anthropology
Ward Goodenough and Stephen Tyler are associated with Cognitive Anthropology, an approach that focuses on uncovering the mental models people use to perceive their world. This field, sometimes called ethnoscience, analyzes classification systems to understand how culture structures knowledge. These scholars aimed to describe the specific internal rules and grammars that members of a culture utilize to behave appropriately within society.

286. (D) webs of significance that humans have spun.
Clifford Geertz famously defined culture as webs of significance that humans themselves have spun. This interpretive perspective views culture not as a causal system but as a context within which social events can be understood. For Geertz, the analysis of culture involves deciphering these intricate layers of meaning to understand how people perceive and interpret their own lived experiences.

287. (C) thick description.
Thick description is the central methodological concept in Interpretive Anthropology, popularized by Clifford Geertz. This approach involves going beyond simple factual recording to explore the deep layers of meaning, intention, and context behind social actions. By providing textured accounts, anthropologists can illuminate the symbolic world of a particular group, making their behaviors and beliefs intelligible to those outside the culture.

288. (B) It aims to interpret meaning rather than discover scientific laws.
Interpretive Anthropology differs from law-seeking sciences by prioritizing the interpretation of meaning over the discovery of universal causal laws. Its goal is to provide a rich account of the symbolic world of a specific group rather than formulating grand theories. This approach treats culture as an act of communication that requires careful deciphering to understand the perspectives of the participants.

289. (D) an intensive and context-rich study to grasp a specific worldview.
Deep ethnography is characterized by an intensive and context-rich study aimed at grasping a specific worldview from the native's point of view. This approach requires empathetic engagement and long-term commitment to understand the complex layers of meaning within a society. The focus is on providing a textured account that reveals the symbolic significance of cultural practices in their unique setting.

290. (A) interpreting a manuscript.

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CHAPTER 09

Indian Anthropology

1. Which of the following best defines the concept of 'Social Stratification' in the context of anthropology?
(A) Spatial and geographical distribution of different communities across a region.
(B) Hierarchical arrangement of social groups based on caste, class, and status.
(C) Detailed study of kinship and marriage patterns within a single community.
(D) Cultural assimilation process of smaller groups into a larger society.

2. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : The term 'Dalit' is a self-chosen political name for the communities formerly known as 'untouchables'.
Statement II : The Constitution of India officially uses the term 'Dalit' to refer to Scheduled Castes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Match List I (Anthropologist) with List II (Major Contribution/Concept).
List I: (Anthropologist)
P. M.N. Srinivas
Q. G.S. Ghurye
R. L.P. Vidyarthi
S. Iravati Karve
List II: (Major Contribution/Concept)
1. Sacred Complex
2. Kinship Organization in India
3. Sanskritization
4. Tribes as "backward Hindus"
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

4. The term 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' (PVTGs) was created based on the recommendations of which commission?
(A) Mandal Commission
(B) Sarkaria Commission
(C) Kaka Kalelkar Commission
(D) Dhebar Commission

5. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding 'Sanskritization'?
(A) It involves a 'lower' caste adopting the customs and rituals of a 'higher' caste.
(B) The process is often accompanied by a claim to a higher position in the caste hierarchy.
(C) It is a process of structural change, not just positional change.
(D) M.N. Srinivas was the primary proponent of this concept.

6. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Malabar Rebellion of 1921 had strong agrarian and religious undertones.
Reason (R) : The rebellion was primarily led by Mappila Muslim tenants against the Hindu landlords (Jenmis) and the British administration.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

7. The concept of 'Nature-Man-Spirit Complex' was proposed by L.P. Vidyarthi based on his study of which tribal group?
(A) The Naga
(B) The Bhumij
(C) The Baiga
(D) The Maler

8. Who among the following anthropologists is renowned for his extensive work on the kinship

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gap between individual agency and larger social structures, showing how people reproduce social patterns through their unconscious actions and deeply ingrained behaviors.

299. (B) The authority of the ethnographer and the possibility of representing a culture objectively.
Postmodernists questioned the authority of the ethnographer and the possibility of representing a culture objectively. Influenced by poststructuralist thinkers, they argued that ethnographies are interpretive texts rather than objective scientific reports. This critique led to a greater emphasis on reflexivity, acknowledging how the researcher's own background and power dynamics influence the way they observe and describe other groups of people.

300. (A) a subjective belief in common descent.
Max Weber contributed to the study of ethnicity by defining ethnic groups as human communities based on a subjective belief in common descent. This perspective emphasizes that shared identity is often rooted in perceived historical and biological connections rather than objective cultural traits. His insights informed later anthropological understandings of ethnic identity as a fluid and socially constructed phenomenon based on collective belief.

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to maintain social order and group identity. Fortes's work emphasized the importance of kinship and religious structures in ensuring the continuity and stability of the social organism, providing a classic example of the structural-functionalist approach to non-Western societies.

242. (A) E.B. Tylor
E.B. Tylor provided the classic definition of culture in 1871 as that "complex whole" which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. This holistic and inclusive definition moved beyond elitist views and was revolutionary for its time, establishing the core subject matter of the modern discipline of anthropology. It emphasizes that culture is a learned and shared system encompassing all social life.

243. (C) Franz Boas
The American Museum of Natural History in New York City served as a major institutional base for Franz Boas during the early years of his career. From this position, he led numerous research projects and trained a generation of influential anthropologists. Boas used the museum's resources and public platform to promote his approach of historical particularism and to advocate for the value of indigenous cultures. His work at the museum was instrumental in establishing professional anthropology in America.

244. (D) Maintain social continuity.
A structural-functionalist would argue that the primary function of ancestor worship is to maintain the continuity and solidarity of the social group, particularly the lineage or family. This perspective, associated with theorists like Radcliffe-Brown and Meyer Fortes, views religious practices as a means of reinforcing the social structure and common identity of the community. By honoring common ancestors, members of a society affirm their shared history and commitment to established social rules, ensuring integration and stability.

245. (C) Abram Kardiner
The concept of 'basic personality structure' was proposed by Abram Kardiner to explain how shared cultural experiences, especially during early childhood, lead to common psychological traits within a society. He argued that primary institutions, like child-rearing practices, create a fundamental personality orientation that is shared by most members of the group. This basic personality then influences the development of secondary institutions, such as religion and folklore, which reflect these traits, providing a link between individual psychology and structure.

246. (B) Energy capture
The key variable in Leslie White's universal law of cultural evolution is energy capture. He argued that culture develops as the amount of energy harnessed per capita per year increases, or as the efficiency of the technology used to harness energy is improved. This materialist perspective identifies technology and energy use as the primary drivers of social and ideological change. White's theory provided a quantitative way to measure and compare the developmental stages of societies throughout history.

247. (D) Clifford Geertz
The phrase "man is an animal suspended in webs of significance he himself has spun" is a cornerstone of Clifford Geertz's interpretive approach to anthropology. He used this metaphor to define culture as a system of symbols and meanings that individuals use to make sense of their world and to guide their actions. This perspective views the task of the anthropologist as an interpretive one, using thick description to unravel these webs and understand cultural significance.

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248. (B) Leisure-time genres in industrial societies.
Victor Turner used the term 'liminoid' to describe experiences in modern industrial societies that are similar to the liminal phases of traditional rituals but are more individualized and associated with leisure. Unlike formal rites of passage, liminoid activities like play, art, and sports are often voluntary and occur outside the core religious and political structures. This concept allowed Turner to analyze how modern societies provide space for symbolic experimentation that temporarily suspends normal rules and social hierarchies.

249. (C) The autonomous individual.

systems of India, culminating in the book "Kinship Organization in India"?
(A) Iravati Karve
(B) G.S. Ghurye
(C) S.C. Dube
(D) D.N. Majumdar

9. Consider the following statements regarding the characteristics of a 'Tribe' in the Indian context:
1. Possess a definite common topography.
2. Have a strong sense of unity based on endogamy.
3. Lack of a distinct political organization.
4. Always practice a nomadic lifestyle.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

10. The concept of 'Westernization' as introduced by M.N. Srinivas primarily refers to changes at which level?
(A) Technology, ideology, and values
(B) Religion and spiritual beliefs
(C) Regional economic transactions
(D) Local political administration

11. The Telengana Movement is an example of what kind of movement?
(A) A nativistic movement
(B) A tribal movement
(C) A revivalist movement
(D) A peasant movement

12. Arrange the following anthropologists in the chronological order of their major contributions to Indian Anthropology, starting from the earliest.
1. M.N. Srinivas
2. S.C. Roy
3. L.P. Vidyarthi
4. G.S. Ghurye

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

13. S.C. Dube's classic "Indian Village" is an ethnographic account of which village?
(A) Rampura
(B) Bisipara
(C) Shamirpet
(D) Wangala

14. The term 'OBC' in the Indian administrative and social context stands for:
(A) Original Backward Communities
(B) Organized Beneficiary Castes
(C) Orthodox Brahmanical Castes
(D) Other Backward Classes

15. Consider the following statements related to the Birsa Movement:
1. It was a socio-religious and political movement.
2. It was led by Birsa Munda in the Chotanagpur region.
3. The movement aimed to establish 'Munda Raj'.
4. The movement was exclusively non-violent.
5. It occurred in the mid-20th century.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

16. Which constitutional provision deals with the promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections?
(A) Article 17
(B) Article 46
(C) Article 330
(D) Article 244

17. The concept of 'Sacred Complex' as developed by L.P. Vidyarthi consists of which three key components?
(A) Sacred Text, Sacred Ritual, and Sacred Place
(B) Sacred Specialists, Performances, and Geography
(C) Nature, Man, and the Universal Spirit Complex
(D) Sanskritization, Westernization, and Modernization

18. Match List I (Concept) with List II (Primary Proponent).
List I: (Concept)
P. Sacred Complex

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Q. Dominant Caste
R. State Formation among Tribes
S. Racial Classification of Indian Population
List II: (Primary Proponent)
1. M.N. Srinivas
2. Surajit Sinha
3. B.S. Guha
4. L.P. Vidyarthi
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

19. A social process whereby a 'low' Hindu caste, or tribal or other group, changes its customs, ritual, ideology, and way of life in the direction of a high, and frequently, 'twice-born' caste is known as:
(A) Modernization
(B) Westernization
(C) Sanskritization
(D) Globalization

20. Which of the following pairs of Anthropologist and their primary area of work is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) S.R.K. Chopra - Work in paleoanthropology
(B) S.C. Roy - Ethnography of Chotanagpur tribes
(C) Verrier Elwin - Tribal policy and ethnography
(D) Iravati Karve - Village Studies in South India

21. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : G.S. Ghurye described tribes as "backward Hindus".
Reason (R) : He believed that tribal groups in India were simply incompletely integrated segments of the larger Hindu society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

22. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is primarily associated with:
(A) Establishing rural Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
(B) Constitutional status for Panchayati Raj
(C) Recognition of Vulnerable Tribal Groups
(D) Reservation policy for Backward Classes

23. Who among the following is known for his contribution to physical anthropology and the racial classification of the Indian population?
(A) D.N. Majumdar
(B) S.C. Dube
(C) N.K. Bose
(D) B.S. Guha

24. Which of the following statements are true regarding Self-Help Groups (SHGs)?
1. They are formal banking institutions.
2. They are typically small groups of people who pool their savings.
3. Their primary aim is to provide loans to members from their pooled funds.
4. They are exclusively managed by government officials.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

25. The Naga movement is primarily a movement for:
(A) Agrarian reforms and land redistribution.
(B) Religious conversion and revivalism.
(C) Political sovereignty and self-determination.
(D) The abolition of the caste system within Naga society.

26. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : Globalization is a multi-faceted process involving economic, political, and cultural integration across the globe.
Statement II : M.N. Srinivas argued that Globalization is merely an accelerated form of Westernization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

27. F.G. Bailey's study of the village 'Bisipara' in Orissa primarily focused on:
(A) Impact of irrigation on the economy.
(B) Functioning of the jajmani system.
(C) Sanskritization among lower castes.

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(D) Caste, tribe, and nation dynamics.

28. The concept of 'Inclusion and Exclusion' in the context of SC and ST communities primarily refers to:
(A) Inclusion or exclusion from specific village settlements.
(B) Integration or marginalization in mainstream social life.
(C) Changes to the official government lists of SC and ST.
(D) Internal social rules of conduct within these groups.

29. Who is widely regarded as the "Father of Indian Ethnography" for his pioneering work on the tribes of Chotanagpur?
(A) G.S. Ghurye
(B) Verrier Elwin
(C) S.C. Roy
(D) N.K. Bose

30. Which of the following is NOT a criterion for identifying a community as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)?
(A) Pre-agricultural level of technology
(B) Stagnant or declining population
(C) Extremely low literacy
(D) Extremely high literacy rate

31. Match List I (Village Study) with List II (Anthropologist).
List I: (Village Study)
P. Shamirpet
Q. Rampura
R. Bisipara
S. Wangala and Dalena
List II: (Anthropologist)
1. M.N. Srinivas
2. F.G. Bailey
3. Scarlett Epstein
4. S.C. Dube
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

32. The term 'Dalit' which means 'broken' or 'oppressed' was popularized by:
(A) M.K. Gandhi's Harijan campaigns
(B) Ambedkar and Dalit Panther activists
(C) British census administrative staff
(D) M.N. Srinivas's academic writing

33. Which of the following movements was a major armed peasant uprising in the modern history of Telangana, lasting from 1946 to 1951?
(A) The Malabar Movement
(B) The Telengana Movement
(C) The Birsa Movement
(D) The Naga Movement

34. Consider the following statements about anthropologists and their work:
1. D.N. Majumdar wrote 'Races and Cultures of India'.
2. Iravati Karve's work focused primarily on physical anthropology.
3. Verrier Elwin initially advocated a policy of 'isolation' for tribes.
4. S.S. Sarkar is known for his work on prehistoric archaeology.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

35. The process by which local or "little" traditions of a folk or peasant community get absorbed into the "great" tradition of a larger civilization is termed by McKim Marriott as:
(A) Sanskritization
(B) Parochialization
(C) Universalization
(D) Modernization

36. "The Structure of Hindu Society" which provides a historical and structural analysis of caste is a major work of which anthropologist?
(A) S.C. Dube
(B) M.N. Srinivas
(C) Surajit Sinha
(D) N.K. Bose

37. What was the central argument of Verrier Elwin's book 'The Baiga'?
(A) To advocate for rapid assimilation of the Baiga into mainstream society.
(B) To document the success of Christian missionary activities among the Baiga.
(C) To argue against the Forest Department's

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particularly related to the Shivaliks
(C) Village studies in Punjab
(D) Studies of caste and social stratification

57. Consider the following statements regarding Modernization and Westernization:
1. Westernization is a sub-process of the broader process of Modernization.
2. Modernization is a value-neutral term referring to rationality and technology, while Westernization is culturally specific.
3. M.N. Srinivas used the terms interchangeably to mean the same thing.
4. All societies that modernize necessarily Westernize in their culture.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

58. The work of T.C. Das is particularly noted for his detailed monograph on which of the following communities?
(A) The Purums
(B) The Santhals
(C) The Nagas
(D) The Maler

59. In M.N. Srinivas's framework, which of the following is NOT a necessary attribute for a caste to be 'dominant'?
(A) Numerical strength
(B) High ritual status in the traditional hierarchy
(C) Economic and political power
(D) Western education and jobs in administration

60. Who among the following used a Gandhian framework in his anthropological analyses and famously worked as Mahatma Gandhi's personal secretary for a period?
(A) G.S. Ghurye
(B) M.N. Srinivas
(C) N.K. Bose
(D) Surajit Sinha

61. The concept of 'Nature-Man-Spirit Complex' emphasizes:
(A) The separation of human culture from the natural environment.
(B) Interdependence of worldview, society, and habitat.
(C) The superiority of human intellect over the forces of nature and the supernatural.
(D) The economic exploitation of nature by human societies.

62. The Birsa movement, which sought to establish 'Munda Raj' and drive out foreigners (dikus), is a classic example of a:
(A) Peasant movement focused on land tax reduction
(B) Millenarian and revivalist tribal movement
(C) Language preservation movement
(D) Caste mobility movement

63. Consider the following aspects of 'Globalization' impacting Indian society:
1. Increased flow of capital, goods, and information across borders.
2. The homogenization of local cultures.
3. The rise of transnational identities.
4. A complete decline in the significance of the nation-state.
5. Reinforcement of traditional, isolated village economies.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

64. P.C. Biswas is an important figure in the development of Indian anthropology, known for his work in:
(A) Prehistoric archaeology
(B) Physical anthropology, including studies of the Santhals
(C) Legal anthropology and constitutional law
(D) The study of sacred complexes

65. Which of the following is the most significant statement regarding Constitutional Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes?
(A) They are designed to completely assimilate tribes into the mainstream.
(B) Protection of culture, land, and rights.
(C) Temporary provisions that have all expired.
(D) Safeguards limited to North-Eastern states.

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(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 4, 1, 2, 3
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

47. The term 'Modernization' in the sociological context is best described as:
(A) Social change via rationalist worldviews.
(B) Adoption of Western attire and slang.
(C) Reformist religious social movements.
(D) Economic and industrial development.

48. D.N. Majumdar's work is significant for its integration of:
(A) Social anthropology and archaeology.
(B) Cultural anthropology and physical anthropology (bio-cultural approach).
(C) Linguistics and ethnography.
(D) Political science and anthropology.

49. What is the most appropriate description of a 'Scheduled Tribe' (ST) in India?
(A) Any community that lives in a forest.
(B) Tribe specified by Presidential notice.
(C) Communities following animistic paths.
(D) Nomadic tribes with distinct dialects.

50. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : Scarlett Epstein's study of two villages, Wangala and Dalena, highlighted the differential impact of economic opportunities on social structure.
Statement II : Both Wangala and Dalena were equally and positively transformed by the introduction of new irrigation facilities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

51. Match List I (Book) with List II (Author).
List I: (Book)
P. Caste and Race in India
Q. The Remembered Village
R. An Indian Village
S. Kinship Organisation in India
List II: (Author)
1. M.N. Srinivas
2. S.C. Dube
3. Iravati Karve
4. G.S. Ghurye
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

52. Who among the following anthropologists argued for a policy of 'integration' of tribes, which was a middle path between the extremes of 'isolation' and 'assimilation'?
(A) Verrier Elwin (in his later phase)
(B) G.S. Ghurye
(C) S.C. Roy
(D) D.N. Majumdar

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53. The process by which elements of the "great" tradition become localised and adapted within the context of a "little" tradition is termed by McKim Marriott as:
(A) Sanskritization
(B) Westernization
(C) Parochialization
(D) Globalization

54. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Panchayati Raj system aims to decentralize political power and promote local self-governance.
Reason (R) : The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution provided a legal framework and constitutional status for these institutions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

55. Which of the following is a defining feature of the caste system?
(A) Achieved status
(B) Social mobility
(C) Ascribed status
(D) Secular hierarchy

56. S.R.K. Chopra is a significant figure in Indian Anthropology primarily for his contributions in the field of:
(A) Ethnography of Himalayan tribes
(B) Paleoanthropology and human evolution,

76. The concept of 'Exclusion' in the context of Scheduled Castes refers to the social processes that:
(A) Deny access to social opportunities and resources.
(B) Allow them special privileges not available to the general population.
(C) Encourage them to form exclusive, self-sufficient communities.
(D) Prevent them from migrating to urban areas.

77. Arrange the following books in the chronological order of their first publication.
1. Caste and Race in India (G.S. Ghurye)
2. The Remembered Village (M.N. Srinivas)
3. Kinship Organisation in India (Iravati Karve)
4. An Indian Village (S.C. Dube)

(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

78. The identification of Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic groups for policy-making is complex because:
(A) They have no distinct culture.
(B) Their mobility makes them difficult to enumerate and their identities are often fluid.
(C) They are already included under the Scheduled Caste category.
(D) They have completely settled down and no longer move.

79. The initial phase of Verrier Elwin's anthropological career was marked by his advocacy for:
(A) The complete assimilation of tribal people.
(B) The creation of a 'National Park' or isolated areas for tribes to protect them from exploitation.
(C) The rapid industrialization of tribal areas.
(D) The conversion of tribal people to Christianity.

80. Consider the following statements about the development of Indian anthropology:
1. The Anthropological Survey of India was founded before India's independence.
2. N.K. Bose's work was heavily influenced by Marxist theories.
3. G.S. Ghurye founded the Department of Sociology at the University of Bombay.
4. Iravati Karve's 'Yuganta' is a study of the caste system in a modern Indian village.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are INCORRECT?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

81. A student of anthropology observes a community where a lower caste is adopting the vegetarian diet and ritual practices of the local Brahmin community to claim a higher social status. This process is a direct application of which concept?
(A) Westernization
(B) Modernization
(C) Sanskritization
(D) Globalization

82. Who wrote the classic monograph 'The Mundas and Their Country', laying the foundation for ethnographic research in the Chotanagpur region?
(A) G.S. Ghurye
(B) D.N. Majumdar
(C) S.C. Roy
(D) Verrier Elwin

83. The study of the villages of Dalena (the 'dry' village) and Wangala (the 'wet' village) by Scarlett Epstein demonstrated:
(A) The uniform benefits of modernization for all villages.
(B) How access to a single resource like irrigation can lead to divergent paths of social and economic development.
(C) The complete breakdown of the caste system in rural India.
(D) The persistence of the Jajmani system despite economic changes.

84. The Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Indian Constitution are related to:
(A) The administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.
(B) The official languages of India.
(C) The powers and responsibilities of Municipalities.

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66. Dharani Sen's primary contribution to Indian Anthropology lies in the field of:
(A) Kinship studies
(B) Prehistoric archaeology and lithic technology
(C) Paleoanthropology
(D) Village ethnography

67. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : S.C. Dube's study of Shamirpet focused on the multiple and interacting factors of change in a village.
Statement II : McKim Marriott's work in the village of Kishangarhi led to the development of the concepts of 'universalization' and 'parochialization'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

68. The Malabar rebellion of 1921, also known as the Moplah rebellion, primarily took place in which modern-day state?
(A) Telangana
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Kerala
(D) West Bengal

69. Which anthropologist's work on the Bhumij of Barabhum is a classic study of state formation and the tribe-caste continuum?
(A) S.C. Roy
(B) N.K. Bose
(C) Surajit Sinha
(D) L.P. Vidyarthi

70. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The concept of Sanskritization has been criticized for accepting the caste hierarchy's framework as a given.
Reason (R) : It describes a process of mobility within the system, rather than a challenge to the system of hierarchy itself.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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71. 'Self-Help Groups' (SHGs) are primarily an example of:
(A) A traditional political organization.
(B) A formal government department.
(C) A community-based economic institution for micro-finance and empowerment.
(D) A religious revivalist group.

72. Who among the following is known for his holistic bio-cultural studies and authored the influential book 'An Introduction to Social Anthropology' with T.N. Madan?
(A) Iravati Karve
(B) D.N. Majumdar
(C) S.C. Dube
(D) L.P. Vidyarthi

73. Match List I (Movement/Event) with List II (Associated Region).
List I: (Movement/Event)
P. Telengana Movement
Q. Naga Movement
R. Birsa Movement
S. Malabar Movement
List II: (Associated Region)
1. Chotanagpur Plateau (Jharkhand)
2. Present-day Kerala
3. Present-day Telangana
4. Present-day Nagaland and adjoining areas
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

74. S.S. Sarkar made significant contributions to Indian Anthropology in which sub-discipline?
(A) Social stratification
(B) Physical anthropology and human biology
(C) Linguistics
(D) Prehistoric archaeology

75. Which one of the following anthropologists is NOT primarily associated with village studies in India?
(A) S.C. Dube
(B) M.N. Srinivas
(C) B.S. Guha
(D) F.G. Bailey

(A) Revivalist movements are always violent, while nativistic movements are peaceful.
(B) Nativistic movements focus on purging foreign elements, while revivalist movements focus on bringing back a "golden age".
(C) There is no distinction; the terms are perfect synonyms in anthropology.
(D) Nativistic movements are political, while revivalist movements are purely religious.

95. Who is the author of "Caste and Race in India", one of the most influential foundational texts in Indian sociology and anthropology?
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) G.S. Ghurye
(C) Iravati Karve
(D) D.N. Majumdar

96. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : The Naga movement, since its inception, has consistently been a unified and monolithic political struggle.
Statement II : The movement has seen the emergence of various factions over the years with differing strategies and leadership.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

97. Match List I (Term) with List II (Brief Description).
List I: (Term)
P. Dalit
Q. Adivasi
R. OBC
S. PVTG
List II: (Brief Description)
1. A category for castes that are educationally and socially disadvantaged
2. A term for tribal peoples, meaning 'original inhabitants'
3. A self-chosen name for former 'untouchable' castes, meaning 'oppressed'
4. The most vulnerable sections among the Scheduled Tribes
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

98. The 'Tribal Panchsheel' or five fundamental principles for tribal development, was articulated by Jawaharlal Nehru, based on the anthropological insights of:
(A) G.S. Ghurye
(B) Verrier Elwin
(C) M.N. Srinivas
(D) S.C. Dube

99. Which of the following correctly describes the contribution of B.S. Guha?
(A) He conducted the first comprehensive racial classification of the Indian population based on anthropometric data.
(B) He pioneered village studies in North India.
(C) He formulated the concept of the 'Sacred Complex'.
(D) He wrote the definitive account of kinship in India.

100. Consider the following statements relating to tribal development and constitutional safeguards:
1. The objective is to bring tribes on par with the rest of the population while preserving their unique identity.
2. The Fifth Schedule applies to tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
3. The policy of 'integration' is the currently accepted approach for tribal development.
4. PVTGs are given special focus due to their unique vulnerabilities.
5. All tribal development funds are managed exclusively by NGOs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

101. F.G. Bailey's study of political change in an Oriya hill village distinguished between:
(A) Sacred and profane politics.
(B) A traditional 'caste-based' political order and a modern 'state-based' political order.
(C) A 'dominant caste' and 'subservient castes'.
(D) 'Universalization' and 'Parochialization' in politics.

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(D) The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha.

85. Which of the following statements regarding the early development of Indian anthropology is correct?
(A) It began as an indigenous discipline completely separate from colonial administration.
(B) It was primarily concerned with urban social problems from its inception.
(C) It had strong roots in the administrative and ethnographic needs of the British colonial government.
(D) It exclusively focused on physical anthropology and racial measurement.

86. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : L.P. Vidyarthi's study of the sacred city of Gaya led to the formulation of the 'Sacred Complex' concept.
Reason (R) : This concept analyzes a religious center through the interplay of sacred geography, sacred performances, and a caste of sacred specialists.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. Which of the following correctly pairs an anthropologist with their key research area or concept?
(A) S.C. Dube - Nature-Man-Spirit Complex
(B) Surajit Sinha - Sanskritization
(C) Iravati Karve - Kinship studies
(D) B.S. Guha - Village studies

88. The main objective of the Telengana peasant movement was:
(A) To demand a separate state of Telengana.
(B) To fight against the feudal oppression of landlords (jagirdars and deshmukhs).
(C) To protest against the imposition of Hindi language.
(D) To achieve religious purity and revive old traditions.

89. Consider the following pairs:
1. S.S. Sarkar: Paleoanthropology
2. T.C. Das: Study of the Purums
3. Dharani Sen: Prehistoric archaeology
4. P.C. Biswas: Ethnography of the Nagas

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

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90. 'Globalization' as a theoretical idea in anthropology refers to:
(A) The spread of a single global culture that eradicates all local differences.
(B) Intensified worldwide social relations linking distant local communities.
(C) The political unification of all nations under a single world government.
(D) The historical process of European colonial expansion from the 15th to the 20th century.

91. Which of the following is NOT a traditional political organization found in Indian communities?
(A) Tribal Council
(B) Caste Panchayat
(C) Self-Help Group (SHG)
(D) Village Panchayat (pre-constitutional amendment)

92. M.N. Srinivas's participant-observation study in the village of Rampura was foundational for his development of which two key concepts?
(A) Sacred Complex and Nature-Man-Spirit Complex
(B) Sanskritization and Dominant Caste
(C) Universalization and Parochialization
(D) Tribe-Caste Continuum and State Formation

93. The term "Scheduled Caste" (SC) derives its name from:
(A) A schedule of a religious text.
(B) Being listed in a Schedule to the Indian Constitution.
(C) A list created by the British for army recruitment.
(D) A schedule of developmental programs.

94. What distinguishes a 'revivalist' or 'nativistic' movement, although the terms are often used interchangeably?

ban on 'bewar' or shifting cultivation.
(D) To propose a new racial classification for Central Indian tribes.

38. Which of the following is a key feature of a 'revivalist' or 'nativist' movement?
(A) A demand for a separate nation-state based on ethnic identity.
(B) An attempt to eliminate perceived foreign or corrupting influences and restore a 'purer' past culture.
(C) A movement focused solely on achieving economic parity with other groups.
(D) A complete adoption of Western cultural norms and values.

39. The term used to describe a community that moves from place to place, usually seasonally and along a well-defined route, for subsistence is:
(A) Dalit Group
(B) Scheduled Caste
(C) Peasant Group
(D) Nomadic Group

40. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : M.N. Srinivas's concept of 'Dominant Caste' is a crucial tool for understanding village-level power dynamics in India.
Reason (R) : A caste is considered dominant if it has a small population but high ritual status.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. Surajit Sinha's anthropological work is particularly noted for its focus on:
(A) The impact of globalization on urban India.
(B) Paleoanthropological discoveries in the Shivalik hills.
(C) The process of state formation in tribal India and the tribe-caste continuum.
(D) The kinship systems of South Indian communities.

42. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of the 'caste' system in its traditional form?
(A) Exogamy
(B) Hereditary occupation
(C) Endogamy
(D) Hierarchical ranking

43. Consider the following statements about the development of Indian Anthropology:
1. The initial phase was dominated by British administrators and missionaries.
2. S.C. Roy was one of the first Indian practitioners who brought an insider's perspective.
3. Post-independence anthropology saw a shift towards studying village communities and processes of social change.
4. G.S. Ghurye established the first post-graduate department of Sociology in Bombay.
5. S.R.K. Chopra was primarily a social anthropologist.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

44. Which article of the Indian Constitution abolishes "Untouchability" and forbids its practice in any form?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 17
(C) Article 15
(D) Article 16

45. William and Charlotte Wiser's study in the village of Karimpur is famous for its detailed account of which system?
(A) The Panchayati Raj system
(B) The cooperative farming system
(C) The Jajmani system
(D) The matrilineal inheritance system

46. Arrange the following conceptual developments in Indian Anthropology in their approximate chronological order of emergence.
1. Sanskritization
2. Sacred Complex
3. Nature-Man-Spirit Complex
4. Tribe-Caste Continuum

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102. Who among the following early Indian anthropologists was a trained geologist and brought a multidisciplinary approach to the study of prehistory in India?
(A) S.S. Sarkar
(B) Dharani Sen
(C) P.C. Biswas
(D) T.C. Das

103. Arrange the following movements in their correct chronological order of occurrence.
1. Telengana Movement
2. Birsa Movement
3. Naga Movement (post-independence phase)
4. Malabar Movement
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

104. In the context of village studies, McKim Marriott is associated with the village of:
(A) Shamirpet
(B) Rampura
(C) Kishangarhi
(D) Bisipara

105. The primary focus of Iravati Karve's 'Kinship Organisation in India' was to:
(A) Provide a detailed ethnography of a single village's kinship practices.
(B) Analyze and map the major linguistic and cultural zones of kinship in India.
(C) Argue for the superiority of the patriarchal kinship system.
(D) Study the impact of modernization on kinship ties.

106. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The concept of "Westernization" is considered value-loaded, often implying a positive transformation.
Reason (R) : M.N. Srinivas himself clarified that Westernization could have negative consequences, such as the erosion of traditional values, and does not necessarily imply progress.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

107. Which anthropologist is credited with pioneering work in paleoanthropology in India, particularly with the discovery and analysis of hominoid fossils from the Shivalik Hills?
(A) S.S. Sarkar
(B) S.R.K. Chopra
(C) B.S. Guha
(D) D. Sen

108. The term 'inclusion' in the context of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) refers to:
(A) The inclusion of all villages under the PRI system.
(B) The mandatory inclusion of representatives from SC, ST, and women through reservation of seats.
(C) The inclusion of PRIs in national-level policy making.
(D) The inclusion of traditional leaders in the formal PRI structure.

109. Which of the following statements about G.S. Ghurye's work is INCORRECT?
(A) He viewed Indian tribes as "imperfectly integrated classes of Hindu society."
(B) He founded the Department of Sociology at the University of Bombay.
(C) He was a strong advocate for the preservation of tribal culture in complete isolation.
(D) He wrote the influential book "Caste and Race in India."

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110. Which of the following is NOT one of the three components of L.P. Vidyarthi's 'Nature-Man-Spirit Complex'?
(A) The natural environment and its influence on livelihood.
(B) The social institutions and organization of the people.
(C) The world of spirits, ghosts, and gods, and the beliefs surrounding them.
(D) The process of adopting customs from a higher caste.

111. S.C. Dube's work 'An Indian Village' provided a holistic picture of a village by focusing on:
(A) Only the economic aspects.
(B) Only the caste hierarchy.

131. Which of the following statements about the development stages of Indian anthropology is most accurate?
(A) It has always been a theoretically-driven discipline with little interest in empirical data.
(B) Evolution from colonial description to problem-oriented analysis.
(C) It was started and developed exclusively by Indian scholars without any foreign influence.
(D) Its primary focus has consistently been on urban, industrial society.

132. The Telengana movement (1946-51) was directed against the rule of the:
(A) British Raj directly
(B) Maratha Empire
(C) Nizam of Hyderabad and the local feudal landlords
(D) French colonialists

133. Verrier Elwin's contribution to Indian anthropology is multifaceted, but he is especially known for his:
(A) Extensive monographs on tribes like the Baiga and Muria, and his role in formulating tribal policy.
(B) Six-fold racial classification of the Indian people.
(C) Study of the 'Sacred Complex' of Gaya.
(D) Analysis of the caste system in urban settings.

134. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : All nomadic groups in India are officially classified as Scheduled Tribes.
Statement II : Nomadic groups face specific challenges related to lack of permanent residence, which affects their access to state welfare and citizenship rights.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

135. Which of the following correctly describes 'Sanskritization'?
(A) A process where tribal groups become a caste.
(B) Upward mobility by imitating the lifestyle of upper castes.
(C) The process of translating Sanskrit texts into English.
(D) A government program for promoting Sanskrit language.

136. The study by F.G. Bailey in Bisipara village highlighted the conflict and interaction between:
(A) Two different religious groups.
(B) The traditional political system based on caste and the new system based on the nation-state's laws.
(C) Agricultural and industrial economies.
(D) Matrilineal and patrilineal kinship systems.

137. Which of the following combinations of concepts is correctly associated with L.P. Vidyarthi?
(A) Sanskritization and Westernization
(B) Dominant Caste and Vote Bank
(C) Sacred Complex and Nature-Man-Spirit Complex
(D) Universalization and Parochialization

138. The term 'inclusion' in the context of development policies for SC/STs aims to:
(A) Facilitate participation in national social and political processes.
(B) Keep them included within their traditional geographical boundaries.
(C) Include their traditional knowledge in school curricula exclusively.
(D) Include more groups into the SC/ST lists.

139. Match List I (Book/Monograph) with List II (Tribe Studied).
List I: (Book/Monograph)
P. The Baiga
Q. The Maler
R. The Purums
S. The Bhumij
List II: (Tribe Studied)
1. L.P. Vidyarthi
2. Surajit Sinha
3. Verrier Elwin
4. T.C. Das
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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122. Match List I (Anthropologist) with List II (Associated Institution/Place).
List I: (Anthropologist)
P. G.S. Ghurye
Q. S.C. Dube
R. L.P. Vidyarthi
S. B.S. Guha
List II: (Associated Institution/Place)
1. Ranchi University (Department of Anthropology)
2. Anthropological Survey of India (Director)
3. University of Bombay (Department of Sociology)
4. National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

123. The demand for 'Nagalim' or Greater Nagaland is a central aspect of the:
(A) Birsa Movement
(B) Naga Movement
(C) Telengana Movement
(D) Malabar Movement

124. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have become an important tool for women's empowerment in rural India.
Reason (R) : They provide women with access to credit, improve their financial literacy, and offer a platform for collective action and social support.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

125. Who is the author of 'The Remembered Village', an autobiographical and reflexive account of fieldwork in the village of Rampura?
(A) S.C. Dube
(B) M.N. Srinivas
(C) F.G. Bailey
(D) McKim Marriott

126. A 'nativistic' movement is best defined as:
(A) Any conscious, organized attempt on the part of a society's members to revive or perpetuate selected aspects of its culture.
(B) A movement that advocates for complete adoption of a foreign culture.
(C) A political movement for securing voting rights.
(D) An economic movement for higher wages.

127. The concept of the 'Dominant Caste', as formulated by M.N. Srinivas, includes which of the following criteria?
1. Large population (numerical strength).
2. High ritual status.
3. Land ownership and economic power.
4. Political influence.
5. High levels of Western education.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

128. Who among the following made a significant contribution to understanding the social organization of the Purum Kukis of Manipur?
(A) S.S. Sarkar
(B) P.C. Biswas
(C) T.C. Das
(D) D.N. Majumdar

129. Which of the following is an example of a traditional community political organization?
(A) A registered political party
(B) A Self-Help Group
(C) A tribal council of elders
(D) A Zilla Parishad under the PRI system

130. The primary difference between 'Westernization' and 'Modernization' is that:
(A) Westernization is broader and more inclusive than Modernization.
(B) Modernization implies universal rationality; Westernization is cultural.
(C) M.N. Srinivas argued that the two terms are identical.
(D) Modernization always leads to democracy, while Westernization does not.

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(C) Social structure, rituals, and forces of change.
(D) Only the political leadership.

112. The Indian Constitution grants special provisions for the administration of tribal areas in certain North-Eastern states under which schedule?
(A) Third Schedule
(B) Fifth Schedule
(C) Sixth Schedule
(D) Tenth Schedule

113. The concept of "tribe-caste continuum" is most closely associated with the work of:
(A) F.G. Bailey and Surajit Sinha
(B) M.N. Srinivas and S.C. Dube
(C) G.S. Ghurye and Iravati Karve
(D) L.P. Vidyarthi and D.N. Majumdar

114. Which of the following statements best describes a 'peasant movement'?
(A) A movement led by urban intellectuals for rural reform.
(B) Collective action by farmers regarding land issues.
(C) Any political agitation that takes place in a village.
(D) A religious movement aimed at purifying agricultural practices.

115. Who among the following anthropologists combined interests in physical anthropology with social/cultural anthropology, carrying out studies on tribes like the Ho and the Santhal?
(A) N.K. Bose
(B) Iravati Karve
(C) D.N. Majumdar
(D) S.C. Roy

116. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : 'Modernization' is a universal process of social change that every society undergoes in the same way.
Statement II : 'Modernization' theory often assumes a unilinear path of development modeled on Western industrial societies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

117. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Verrier Elwin - The Structure of Hindu Society
(B) N.K. Bose - The Remembered Village
(C) T.C. Das - The Purums
(D) S.C. Dube - Kinship Organisation in India

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118. The practice of a caste group collectively deciding to abandon a ritually impure occupation and adopt a new, 'cleaner' one is an example of which process in action?
(A) Globalization
(B) Westernization
(C) Sanskritization
(D) Modernization

119. A key difference between 'Caste' and 'OBC' (Other Backward Classes) is that:
(A) Caste is traditional; OBC is a legal category.
(B) All OBCs belong to the Scheduled Castes.
(C) 'Caste' refers only to upper castes, while 'OBC' refers to all others.
(D) The concept of 'Caste' is no longer relevant in India, only 'OBC' is.

120. Consider the following characteristics of 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' (PVTGs):
1. High literacy and rapid population growth.
2. Use of pre-agricultural technology.
3. Stagnant or declining population.
4. Economic and social marginalization.
5. High representation in urban jobs.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2 and 5 only

121. The work of which anthropologist is characterized by an interest in Indian civilization, using texts and fieldwork, and who also served as an assistant to Mahatma Gandhi?
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) G.S. Ghurye
(C) N.K. Bose
(D) Iravati Karve

140. Which of the following is a key feature of the constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes?
(A) Promotion of land alienation from tribes to non-tribes.
(B) Prohibition of entry into forest areas.
(C) Reservation in legislatures and government job positions.
(D) Mandatory adoption of a single national language.

141. The work of S.C. Roy is of paramount importance for the anthropology of which region?
(A) The Himalayas
(B) The Deccan Plateau
(C) The Chotanagpur Plateau
(D) The Indo-Gangetic Plain

142. Which of the following anthropologists focused on the cultural-historical and linguistic zones of kinship in India, identifying distinct Northern, Southern, Central, and Eastern patterns?
(A) G.S. Ghurye
(B) Iravati Karve
(C) M.N. Srinivas
(D) S.C. Dube

143. Consider the following statements about early Indian anthropologists:
1. D.N. Majumdar conducted extensive serological and anthropometric surveys.
2. S.S. Sarkar was a student of B.S. Guha and critiqued some of his racial classifications.
3. P.C. Biswas established the Department of Anthropology at the University of Delhi.
4. T.C. Das's work on the Purums was praised by Malinowski.
5. Dharani Sen's work was focused on urban sociology.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

144. In M.N. Srinivas's work, 'Westernization' and 'Sanskritization' are seen as:
(A) Mutually exclusive processes.
(B) Two sides of the same coin, with identical outcomes.
(C) Two parallel, and sometimes interacting, processes of social change in modern India.
(D) Concepts applicable only to the study of tribes.

145. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The category 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group' (PVTG) was created to provide special attention to certain tribal communities.
Reason (R) : It was recognized that some tribal groups had a higher degree of vulnerability due to factors like declining population, low literacy, and pre-agricultural technology compared to other tribal groups.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

146. A case study describes a village where the introduction of cash crops led to the decline of traditional reciprocal exchange relations (like the Jajmani system) and created new forms of economic inequality. This study most likely draws on the work of anthropologists like:
(A) B.S. Guha and S.S. Sarkar
(B) William Wiser and Scarlett Epstein
(C) Iravati Karve and L.P. Vidyarthi
(D) S.R.K. Chopra and Dharani Sen

147. Who among the following is known for the study of the transformation of the Bhumij tribe of Barabhum into a Hindu caste?
(A) N.K. Bose
(B) Surajit Sinha
(C) S.C. Roy
(D) Verrier Elwin

148. The concept of 'Sacred Complex' was first applied by L.P. Vidyarthi to the study of which pilgrimage centre?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Haridwar
(C) Puri
(D) Gaya

149. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a 'Self-Help Group' (SHG)?
(A) Small, voluntary association of poor people.

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186. Which of the following is the best description of M.N. Srinivas's concept of 'Westernization'?
(A) The adoption of only Western technology by non-Western societies.
(B) Changes in Indian society resulting from British rule.
(C) The conversion of Indians to Christianity.
(D) The process of Indians migrating to Western countries.

187. The Naga movement is one of the longest-running insurgencies in India, with its roots in:
(A) A demand for land redistribution.
(B) The assertion of a distinct Naga identity and the demand for political independence.
(C) A protest against the caste system.
(D) A religious conflict between different Naga tribes.

188. Who among the following anthropologists is credited with a six-fold racial classification of the people of India?
(A) S.C. Roy
(B) D.N. Majumdar
(C) B.S. Guha
(D) Iravati Karve

189. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : All tribal groups in India are nomadic.
Statement II : The majority of tribal groups in India are settled agriculturalists.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

190. The concept of 'Dominant Caste' refers to a caste that wields significant power and influence in a local area, primarily due to:
(A) Its high ritual status alone.
(B) Numerical strength, economic power, and political influence.
(C) Its historical connection to the British colonial rulers.
(D) Its exclusive control over religious institutions.

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191. Arrange the following village studies chronologically based on the period of their major fieldwork/publication.
1. F.G. Bailey's study of Bisipara
2. Wiser's study of Karimpur (Jajmani system)
3. S.C. Dube's study of Shamirpet
4. M.N. Srinivas's study of Rampura

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

192. Verrier Elwin's later work and his advice to the Indian government on tribal policy reflected a shift from 'isolation' to a more nuanced policy of:
(A) Rapid assimilation
(B) Forced displacement
(C) Integration that respects cultural identity
(D) Complete non-interference

193. The primary contribution of T.C. Das to Indian anthropology is his meticulous ethnography of:
(A) The Santals of Bengal
(B) The Purums of Manipur
(C) The Todas of Nilgiris
(D) The Khasis of Meghalaya

194. The study of the "tribe-caste continuum" suggests that:
(A) Tribe and caste are two completely separate and opposed social formations.
(B) Tribes are gradually and historically being absorbed into the caste system, occupying a low-status position.
(C) Castes are transforming into tribes through a process of de-Hinduization.
(D) There is no relationship between tribes and the caste system in India.

195. Which of the following constitutional articles provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People (Lok Sabha)?
(A) Article 17
(B) Article 46
(C) Article 330
(D) Article 244

159. The study of how a pan-Indian deity like Shiva or Vishnu is worshipped in a village temple with local rites and a local name is an example of:
(A) Sanskritization
(B) Westernization
(C) Parochialization
(D) Globalization

160. Which of the following is NOT an example of a revivalist or nativist movement?
(A) Birsa Movement
(B) Naga Movement
(C) Self-Help Groups Movement
(D) Santhal Rebellion

161. The concept of 'Social Stratification' is best defined as:
(A) Institutionalized social group ranking.
(B) The geographical segregation of social groups.
(C) The process of forming social networks.
(D) The cultural diversity within a nation.

162. Match List I (Anthropologist) with List II (Key Concept/Work).
List I: (Anthropologist)
P. S.C. Dube
Q. N.K. Bose
R. D.N. Majumdar
S. Surajit Sinha
List II: (Key Concept/Work)
1. Tribe-State Formation (Bhumij)
2. Bio-cultural studies ('Affairs of a Tribe')
3. 'The Structure of Hindu Society'
4. Multi-dimensional village study (Shamirpet)
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

163. The Malabar Movement of 1921 had complex causes, but it is primarily classified as a:
(A) Nativistic movement
(B) Tribal movement
(C) Peasant movement
(D) Language movement

164. Who among the following anthropologists is NOT primarily associated with the "village studies" tradition in India?
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) S.C. Dube
(C) S.R.K. Chopra
(D) McKim Marriott

165. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The concept of 'Dalit' has gained wide currency as a term of self-identity.
Reason (R) : It signifies a rejection of the pejorative term 'untouchable' and an assertion of a collective identity based on a history of struggle against oppression.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. A community that is traditionally pastoralist and moves with its livestock in search of pastures is an example of a:
(A) Scheduled Caste
(B) Sedentary agriculturalist group
(C) Nomadic Group
(D) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group

167. The "Nature-Man-Spirit Complex" of L.P. Vidyarthi is a theoretical model that attempts to show:
(A) The superiority of spirit over man and nature.
(B) The linear evolution from nature worship to monotheism.
(C) Interdependence between society and worldview.
(D) The conflict between human societies and their natural environment.

168. Which of the following statements about 'Globalization' is INCORRECT from an anthropological perspective?
(A) It involves increased interconnectedness of people and places.
(B) It often leads to cultural hybridization rather than simple homogenization.
(C) It is a one-way process of Western cultural imposition without local adaptation.
(D) It has significant impacts on local economies, politics, and identities.

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169. The work of P.C. Biswas is significant in the history of Indian Anthropology, particularly for his contributions to:
(A) The study of kinship in South India.
(B) The establishment of the Anthropology department at Delhi University and his work in physical anthropology.
(C) The analysis of the Ramayana and Mahabharata from a sociological perspective.
(D) The ethnography of the Naga tribes.

170. Which of the following correctly describes the contribution of S.S. Sarkar to Indian Anthropology?
(A) He was a leading figure in social anthropology, known for his village studies.
(B) He was a physical anthropologist who worked on racial classification and the bio-anthropology of Indian populations.
(C) He was a prehistoric archaeologist specializing in the Neolithic period.
(D) He was a linguist who documented endangered tribal languages.

171. Which one of the following anthropologists was most closely associated with the Anthropological Survey of India and is known for his book "The Structure of Hindu Society"?
(A) G.S. Ghurye
(B) M.N. Srinivas
(C) N.K. Bose
(D) Iravati Karve

172. Consider the following statements about the stages of Indian Anthropology:
1. Early studies were largely descriptive and served colonial administrative needs.
2. After independence, there was a shift to studying processes of change, development, and nation-building.
3. The "village studies" tradition emerged as a major focus in the 1950s and 60s.
4. Recent anthropology in India has engaged with issues like globalization, identity politics, and development-induced displacement.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

173. The Birsa Munda movement in the late 19th century was directed against:
(A) The caste system within Munda society.
(B) The exploitation by moneylenders, landlords (dikus), and the British colonial administration.
(C) The influence of neighbouring tribal groups.
(D) The introduction of new agricultural technologies.

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174. Which of the following is a direct constitutional safeguard for Scheduled Castes?
(A) The abolition of Untouchability under Article 17.
(B) The right to form Self-Help Groups.
(C) The establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
(D) The policy of globalization.

175. The concept of 'Sacred Complex' as proposed by L.P. Vidyarthi involves the study of:
(A) The relationship between Nature, Man, and Spirit.
(B) The structure and organization of a pilgrimage centre.
(C) The process of a low caste emulating a high caste.
(D) The racial classification of people in a sacred geography.

176. Which of the following statements about S.C. Roy is INCORRECT?
(A) He is often called the "father of Indian ethnography".
(B) He wrote extensive monographs on the tribes of Chotanagpur, such as the Mundas and Oraons.
(C) He was a British administrator who wrote about tribes as a hobby.
(D) He founded the journal "Man in India".

177. The term 'inclusion' in the context of STs refers to policies aimed at:
(A) Mainstreaming groups while respecting cultural distinctiveness.
(B) Including all tribal languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.
(C) Including tribal areas in industrial development plans without consultation.

(D) Including more and more non-tribals into tribal societies.

178. What was the focus of Scarlett Epstein's comparative study of the villages Wangala and Dalena?
(A) To compare the political systems.
(B) To compare the kinship structures.
(C) To compare the religious beliefs.
(D) To compare the differential economic and social change in a 'wet' (irrigated) and a 'dry' (unirrigated) village.

179. The theoretical idea of 'Sanskritization' was developed by M.N. Srinivas based on his fieldwork in:
(A) The village of Shamirpet.
(B) The Coorg (Kodava) community and the village of Rampura.
(C) The city of Gaya.
(D) The tribal areas of Chotanagpur.

180. Match List I (Anthropologist) with List II (Field of Contribution).
List I: (Anthropologist)
P. S.R.K. Chopra
Q. Dharani Sen
R. S.S. Sarkar
S. B.S. Guha
List II: (Field of Contribution)
1. Prehistoric Archaeology
2. Racial Classification
3. Paleoanthropology (Shivalik Fossils)
4. Physical Anthropology (Racial Elements)
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

181. Consider the following statements about G.S. Ghurye's contributions:
1. He is considered one of the founders of sociology and social anthropology in India.
2. His work on caste provided a comprehensive, pan-Indian view.
3. He argued that tribes were "backward Hindus," advocating for their assimilation.
4. He conducted his primary fieldwork in the village of Rampura.
5. He was a strong proponent of preserving tribes in 'National Parks'.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

182. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) were given constitutional status through the 73rd Amendment.
Reason (R) : This was done to ensure their regular functioning and to devolve power for local planning and development, thereby strengthening grass-roots democracy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

183. "The Remembered Village" by M.N. Srinivas is a unique anthropological text because:
(A) It was the first-ever study of an Indian village.
(B) It was written from memory after his field notes were destroyed in a fire.
(C) It focuses exclusively on the physical anthropology of the villagers.
(D) It argues for the complete isolation of villages from urban influence.

184. The distinction between 'inclusion' and 'exclusion' is central to understanding:
(A) The functioning of kinship systems.
(B) The dynamics of social stratification and access to resources.
(C) The process of human evolution.
(D) The rules of linguistic grammar.

185. A researcher is studying a group of blacksmiths who traditionally moved between villages to offer their services, but are now facing a loss of livelihood due to industrial goods. This study is concerned with the issues faced by:
(A) A Scheduled Tribe
(B) An OBC group
(C) A Nomadic or artisan group
(D) A PVTG

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(B) Members make small regular savings contributions.
(C) It is a formal, government-run bank.
(D) It provides credit to its members.

150. Arrange the following anthropologists based on their primary sub-disciplinary focus, from most focused on Physical/Biological Anthropology to most focused on Social/Cultural Anthropology.
1. M.N. Srinivas
2. Iravati Karve
3. B.S. Guha
4. D.N. Majumdar

(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

151. "An Indian Village" by S.C. Dube is a study of the village Shamirpet located in:
(A) The Malabar region
(B) The Telengana region
(C) The Gangetic plains
(D) The highlands of Orissa

152. Which of the following statements about N.K. Bose is correct?
(A) He was a proponent of the 'isolationist' policy for tribes.
(B) He viewed caste not as a rigid hierarchy but as a cooperative system of production that had become hereditary.
(C) His primary contribution was in the field of paleoanthropology.
(D) He conducted the first large-scale village study in Rampura.

153. A social movement that aims to purge a society of foreign elements and re-establish a supposedly 'pure' indigenous culture can be termed:
(A) Modernizing
(B) Globalizing
(C) Nativistic/Revivalist
(D) Secularizing

154. The term 'Dalit' is a political and social identity that emphasizes:
(A) A shared history of oppression and a struggle for equality and justice.
(B) A specific set of religious rituals common to all Scheduled Castes.
(C) A linguistic category defined by the Indian Constitution.
(D) A geographical origin from a particular region of India.

155. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : G.S. Ghurye and Verrier Elwin held opposing views on the issue of tribal policy in the initial stages.
Statement II : Ghurye advocated for assimilation (as 'backward Hindus'), while Elwin advocated for isolation to protect tribal culture.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

156. The work of William and Charlotte Wiser in Karimpur is seminal for the study of:
(A) Factional politics in villages.
(B) The jajmani system of patron-client relationships.
(C) The impact of green revolution technology.
(D) Matrilineal kinship.

157. Consider the following statements regarding the ideas of McKim Marriott:
1. He studied the village of Kishangarhi.
2. He proposed the concepts of Universalization and Parochialization.
3. Universalization is the downward devolution of elements of the Great Tradition.
4. Parochialization is the process of carrying forward elements of the Little Tradition to the level of the Great Tradition.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

158. The 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution is significant for tribal areas because:
(A) It created the category of PVTGs.
(B) It led to the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA).
(C) It abolished all traditional tribal councils.
(D) It made English the official language of all Panchayats.

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196. Which anthropologist used the concept of 'Sacred Complex' to study the organization of a traditional Hindu place of pilgrimage?
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) Iravati Karve
(C) L.P. Vidyarthi
(D) S.C. Dube

197. The peasant movement in Telengana was a struggle against the oppressive system of:
(A) British taxation
(B) Jajmani services
(C) Feudal landlordism (Jagirdari)
(D) The caste panchayat

198. Which of the following statements about Iravati Karve is correct?
(A) She was primarily a political anthropologist who studied state formation.
(B) She was a physical anthropologist who also wrote extensively on kinship and interpreted Hindu epics.
(C) She was a student of Franz Boas and introduced historical particularism in India.
(D) Her only major work was a study of the village of Shamirpet.

199. "Modernization" as a process of social change is characterized by:
(A) A return to traditional values and beliefs.
(B) Increased social differentiation, growth of rationality, and application of scientific knowledge.
(C) A decline in industrial production and a return to agrarianism.
(D) The strengthening of hereditary monarchies.

200. Who among the following is known for his pioneering work on prehistory and was associated with the Yale-Cambridge expedition in India?
(A) S.S. Sarkar
(B) D.N. Majumdar
(C) Dharani Sen
(D) P.C. Biswas

201. Which of the following statements correctly defines a 'Scheduled Tribe' in the Indian context?
(A) Any community that practices animism.
(B) Community listed as per Article 342.
(C) Any community residing in a hilly area.
(D) Any community with a distinct dialect.

202. Consider the following anthropologists who are associated with the study of social change and conflict in the context of village economies:
1. S.C. Dube
2. McKim Marriott
3. Scarlett Epstein
4. F.G. Bailey
5. B.S. Guha

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

203. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : S.C. Roy's contribution is foundational to Indian anthropology.
Reason (R) : His in-depth ethnographic monographs on the tribes of Chotanagpur set a high standard for fieldwork and empathetic understanding.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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204. A researcher studying the impact of global media on the marriage preferences of young adults in an Indian city is focusing on a phenomenon related to:
(A) Sanskritization
(B) Sacred Complex
(C) Globalization
(D) Nativism

205. The political movements among the Nagas are primarily an expression of:
(A) A desire for economic liberalization.
(B) A struggle for ethno-national identity and political self-determination.
(C) A class-based peasant revolt.
(D) A protest against environmental degradation.

224. Which of the following would be an example of 'Exclusion' in the context of SC/ST communities?
(A) Reservation of seats in educational institutions.
(B) Denial of entry into a public temple or use of a common village well.
(C) Financial assistance for setting up a business.
(D) Representation in a village panchayat.

225. Which one of the following anthropologists was a student of G.S. Ghurye and went on to develop his own highly influential theories of social change in India?
(A) L.P. Vidyarthi
(B) M.N. Srinivas
(C) Surajit Sinha
(D) S.C. Dube

226. Match List I (Anthropologist) with List II (Primary Research Focus).
List I: (Anthropologist)
P. Iravati Karve
Q. Verrier Elwin
R. B.S. Guha
S. F.G. Bailey
List II: (Primary Research Focus)
1. Tribal ethnography and policy (e.g., Baiga, Muria)
2. Political change in village India (Tribe-Caste-Nation)
3. Racial classification of Indian populations
4. Kinship zones of India
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

227. The concept of 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' (PVTGs) was introduced to:
(A) Create a new list of Scheduled Tribes.
(B) Identify and provide targeted assistance to the most marginalized groups within the Scheduled Tribes.
(C) Promote tourism in tribal areas.
(D) Document the languages of all tribal groups.

228. Which of the following is the best example of a traditional community political organization?
(A) Self-Help Group
(B) Zilla Parishad
(C) A Khap Panchayat
(D) A registered Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

229. Consider the following statements regarding the concepts of M.N. Srinivas:
1. Sanskritization always leads to an actual improvement in the structural position of a caste.
2. Westernization only affected the upper castes and had no impact on the lower castes.
3. The Dominant Caste concept is useful for understanding power dynamics at the micro-level.
4. He viewed Sanskritization and Westernization as linked but distinct processes of change.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

230. The Telengana movement is a significant event in the history of:
(A) Nativistic movements in India.
(B) Tribal self-rule movements.
(C) Peasant and communist-led uprisings in India.
(D) Urban labour movements.

231. Who among the following anthropologists is associated with establishing the Department of Sociology at the University of Bombay and is often called the "father of Indian sociology"?
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) S.C. Dube
(C) G.S. Ghurye
(D) D.N. Majumdar

232. A group of people who are outside the traditional four-fold varna system and have historically faced severe social disabilities are referred to as:
(A) OBC
(B) Dalit
(C) Nomadic
(D) Peasant

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(C) The linguistic structure of Austro-asiatic languages.
(D) The physical anthropology of Central Indian tribes.

215. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) contribute to the empowerment of women by:
(A) Providing a platform for political campaigning.
(B) Enhancing their financial inclusion and decision-making power.
(C) Enforcing traditional patriarchal norms.
(D) Functioning as religious congregations.

216. Which of the following is NOT a correct pairing of a village study and the anthropologist who conducted it?
(A) Shamirpet - S.C. Dube
(B) Rampura - M.N. Srinivas
(C) Bisipara - F.G. Bailey
(D) Karimpur - L.P. Vidyarthi

217. The policy of 'integration' for tribal development, as opposed to 'isolation' or 'assimilation', advocates for:
(A) Development of tribal communities along the lines of their own genius.
(B) Complete absorption into the Hindu fold.
(C) Creation of separate, self-governing tribal states for all groups.
(D) Relocating all tribal communities to urban centers.

218. Who among the following anthropologists is renowned for his work on the racial and cultural history of India and also for his role in establishing the department of anthropology at Lucknow University?
(A) G.S. Ghurye
(B) D.N. Majumdar
(C) S.C. Roy
(D) N.K. Bose

219. Consider the following statements about early Indian anthropologists:
1. S.C. Roy was a lawyer by training who became a full-fledged anthropologist.
2. G.S. Ghurye was trained at Cambridge under W.H.R. Rivers.
3. Iravati Karve worked primarily on the tribes of Northeast India.
4. B.S. Guha was a student of S.C. Roy.

Which of the above statements are INCORRECT?
(A) 3 and 4 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

220. The concept of the 'caste system' as a form of social stratification is characterized by:
(A) Open mobility and achieved status.
(B) Rigid hierarchy based on birth and endogamy.
(C) A focus on economic class as the sole determinant of status.
(D) A lack of any form of social hierarchy.

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221. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Globalization has led to a complex interplay of cultural homogenization and heterogenization in India.
Reason (R) : While global brands and media may promote uniformity, they are often adapted and reinterpreted locally, leading to new hybrid cultural forms.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

222. The Malabar rebellion is often seen as a complex event because:
(A) It had elements of an anti-colonial struggle, an anti-landlord revolt, and a communal conflict.
(B) It was led by both Hindu and Muslim leaders in complete harmony.
(C) It was a purely non-violent protest.
(D) It took place in a remote, inaccessible area with no written records.

223. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian constitution aimed to empower:
(A) The central government.
(B) The state governments.
(C) Local self-governing bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities).
(D) The judiciary.

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243. The work of P.C. Biswas is associated with:
(A) The Department of Anthropology at the University of Calcutta.
(B) The Department of Anthropology at the University of Delhi.
(C) The Anthropological Survey of India, Dehradun.
(D) The Department of Sociology, University of Bombay.

244. A community is identified as having a declining population, extremely low literacy, and using digging sticks for agriculture. This community is most likely to be classified as:
(A) An Other Backward Class (OBC)
(B) A Scheduled Caste (SC)
(C) A Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)
(D) An urban middle-class community

245. Consider the following statements about the development of Indian Anthropology:
1. Verrier Elwin was a British-born anthropologist who became an Indian citizen.
2. D.N. Majumdar pioneered large-scale anthropometric and serological surveys in Uttar Pradesh.
3. Surajit Sinha served as the Director of the Anthropological Survey of India.
4. N.K. Bose's "Peasant Life in India" is a landmark work in material culture studies.
5. S.C. Dube's early work was in the Chotanagpur region.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

246. The concept of 'Globalization' implies:
(A) The absolute power of the nation-state.
(B) The intensification of worldwide social relations and consciousness of the world as a whole.
(C) The perfect preservation of local cultures in isolation.
(D) A return to pre-industrial economic systems.

247. The primary theme of the Telengana Movement (1946-1951) was:
(A) Religious revivalism
(B) Linguistic purism
(C) Agrarian struggle against feudalism
(D) Demand for a separate nation

248. The constitutional provisions under Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) mandate reservation for which of the following groups to ensure their inclusion in local governance?
(A) Only for Scheduled Castes
(B) Only for Scheduled Tribes
(C) For Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women
(D) Only for landowners

249. Which of the following anthropologists focused on state formation among tribes and the "Bhumij-Kshatriya social movement"?
(A) S.C. Dube
(B) M.N. Srinivas
(C) Surajit Sinha
(D) F.G. Bailey

250. Match List I (Book) with List II (Author).
List I: (Book)
P. The Mundas and Their Country
Q. The Baiga
R. Races and Cultures of India
S. An Indian Village
List II: (Author)
1. S.C. Dube
2. D.N. Majumdar
3. Verrier Elwin
4. S.C. Roy
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social stratification in India presents a complex and deeply rooted hierarchical system, with caste being its most defining feature. Anthropological studies have extensively analyzed caste as a system of social organization based on birth, characterized by endogamy, occupational specialization, and a ritual hierarchy of purity and pollution. Beyond this traditional framework, administrative and

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233. The 'Nature-Man-Spirit Complex' is a holistic approach that was used by L.P. Vidyarthi to study which tribal community?
(A) The Nagas of Nagaland
(B) The Bhumij of West Bengal
(C) The Maler of Rajmahal Hills
(D) The Todas of Nilgiri Hills

234. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : S.C. Dube's study of Shamirpet was one of the earliest holistic village studies in post-independence India.
Statement II : S.C. Dube argued that Indian villages were completely static and unchanging entities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

235. The main purpose of establishing Self-Help Groups (SHGs) is to:
(A) Compete with commercial banks.
(B) Facilitate micro-credit and mutual financial support.
(C) Function as a local court for resolving disputes.
(D) Organize religious festivals.

236. The concept 'tribe-caste continuum' implies that:
(A) Tribes and castes are completely isolated and distinct categories.
(B) There is a continuous and gradual social and cultural movement from tribal characteristics towards caste characteristics.
(C) All castes originated from tribes.
(D) All tribes are trying to become castes.

237. The contributions of S.R.K. Chopra are mainly in the sub-field of:
(A) Social Stratification
(B) Kinship Studies
(C) Paleoanthropology
(D) Ethnomusicology

238. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Naga movement for independence is one of the oldest in post-1947 India.
Reason (R) : The movement is rooted in a strong sense of a distinct Naga history, culture, and identity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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239. Which of the following statements about Iravati Karve's work is INCORRECT?
(A) She wrote "Kinship Organisation in India".
(B) She divided India into distinct kinship zones based on language, inheritance, and marriage rules.
(C) Her work was confined only to the study of physical anthropology.
(D) She wrote "Yuganta", an anthropological analysis of characters in the Mahabharata.

240. The process of a village deity being identified with a pan-Indian deity from the Sanskrit texts is an example of:
(A) Parochialization
(B) Universalization
(C) Westernization
(D) Modernization

241. What is the key difference between a revivalist and a reformist movement?
(A) Revivalism seeks a 'golden past'; reformism improves current practices.
(B) Revivalist movements are religious, while reformist movements are political.
(C) There is no difference between the two.
(D) Reformist movements are violent, while revivalist movements are peaceful.

242. In F.G. Bailey's analysis, the opening of a road and the introduction of a new market in Bisipara led to:
(A) The strengthening of the traditional caste-based economy.
(B) A shift from a closed, caste-based political-economic system to a more open, market-oriented one.
(C) The complete disappearance of caste as a social institution.
(D) The village becoming completely isolated

(B) The Naga movement was violent, while the Birsa movement was peaceful.
(C) The Birsa movement was pre-colonial, while the Naga movement is post-colonial.
(D) The Birsa movement involved 'dikus', while the Naga movement did not involve outsiders.

269. The term 'dikus', in the context of the Birsa movement, refers to:
(A) Munda priests.
(B) British allies.
(C) Outsiders, including missionaries and landlords.
(D) Leaders of neighbouring tribal groups.

270. The Naga movement's assertion of a distinct national identity was formally articulated by organizations such as the:
(A) Munda Raj Council.
(B) Birsa Seva Dal.
(C) Chotanagpur Development Authority.
(D) Naga National Council.

271. What was the major methodological shift marked by the tradition of village studies in India?
(A) From studying urban centers to studying rural areas.
(B) From using statistical surveys to using historical archives.
(C) From relying on classical texts to conducting intensive empirical fieldwork.
(D) From focusing on tribal societies to focusing on caste-based societies.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The tradition of Indian village studies represents a significant methodological and theoretical shift in the development of Indian anthropology, particularly in the post-independence era. Prior to this, much of the understanding of Indian society was derived from classical texts and historical documents. However, the mid-20th century saw a concerted effort to understand the lived realities of rural India through intensive, empirical fieldwork. Anthropologists like S.C. Dube, in his study of Shamirpet village, provided a comprehensive account of a multi-caste village community, its structure, and its internal dynamics. McKim Marriott, in his work on Kishangarhi, introduced concepts like "universalization" and "parochialization" to analyze the interaction between the 'great tradition' of wider civilization and the 'little tradition' of the local village. M.N. Srinivas's study of Rampura village was seminal, leading to the development of influential concepts like 'Sanskritization' and 'Dominant Caste'. Other notable contributors like F.G. Bailey and Scarlett Epstein focused on the economic and political changes transforming the traditional village structure. These village studies collectively moved the discipline away from a purely Indological or speculative approach towards a robust, field-based science, providing micro-level insights that challenged and refined macro-level generalizations about Indian society.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

272. The concepts of "universalization" and "parochialization," which analyze the interaction between great and little traditions, are associated with the work of:
(A) S.C. Dube.
(B) McKim Marriott.
(C) M.N. Srinivas.
(D) F.G. Bailey.

273. M.N. Srinivas's study of Rampura village was instrumental in developing which influential concept?
(A) Universalization.
(B) Sacred Complex.
(C) Nature-Man-Spirit Complex.
(D) Dominant Caste.

274. Based on the paragraph, what was the primary focus of S.C. Dube's study of Shamirpet village?
(A) A comprehensive account of a multi-caste village's structure and dynamics.
(B) The impact of economic change on a single caste.
(C) The development of the concept of Sanskritization.
(D) The interaction between the village and the wider state apparatus.

275. What was the overall contribution of village studies to Indian anthropology as described in the source?

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political categorizations have emerged to address historical inequalities. The term 'Scheduled Caste' (SC) is a constitutional designation for communities that have historically faced extreme social and economic discrimination, often referred to as 'untouchables'. The term 'Dalit', meaning 'broken' or 'oppressed', is a self-chosen political identity adopted by many of these communities to assert a history of resistance and a demand for social justice, moving beyond the pejorative connotations of previous labels. The category of 'Other Backward Classes' (OBC) includes a wide array of socially and educationally disadvantaged groups that are distinct from the SCs. Furthermore, 'Nomadic Groups' represent a unique dimension of stratification, as their mobility often places them on the margins of settled society, facing specific forms of exclusion and economic precarity not always captured by caste-based classifications. The interplay of these traditional and modern categories is central to understanding contemporary Indian society.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the paragraph, which of the following is NOT described as a primary characteristic of the caste system?
(A) Endogamy
(B) Exogamy
(C) Occupational specialization
(D) Ritual hierarchy of purity and pollution

252. What does the term 'Dalit' primarily represent as described in the source?
(A) A self-chosen political identity for asserting rights and resistance.
(B) A constitutional category created by the government.
(C) A synonym for Other Backward Classes (OBC).
(D) A term referring exclusively to Nomadic Groups.

253. The source differentiates between 'Scheduled Caste' (SC) and 'Other Backward Classes' (OBC) by implying that:
(A) OBCs are a sub-category within the SCs.
(B) OBCs are primarily nomadic, unlike SCs.
(C) SCs have faced a more extreme form of historical discrimination.
(D) SCs have adopted the political identity of 'Dalit', while OBCs have not.

254. What specific challenge faced by 'Nomadic Groups' is highlighted in the paragraph?
(A) Their forced inclusion in the ritual hierarchy of caste.
(B) Their primary identification through occupational specialization.
(C) Their constitutional designation as a single unified category.
(D) Their marginalization due to mobility and exclusion from settled society.

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255. The paragraph suggests that the study of social stratification in contemporary India requires an understanding of:
(A) only the traditional caste hierarchy.
(B) only the modern administrative and political categories.
(C) the dynamic interaction between traditional structures and modern classifications.
(D) the complete assimilation of Nomadic Groups into the caste system.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of social movements in India is crucial for understanding the dynamics of social change and resistance. Revivalist or nativist movements often emerge as responses to external cultural or political pressures, seeking to regenerate or purify a community's traditional culture and identity. In parallel, peasant movements have been a significant feature of India's agrarian history, driven by economic exploitation and struggles over land rights. The Malabar Rebellion (often referred to as the Moplah Rebellion) of 1921 is a notable example, originating as a peasant movement by Moplah tenants against the prevailing landlord system dominated by Hindu jenmis, which was exacerbated by British colonial policies. While its roots were agrarian, the movement also acquired religious and anti-colonial dimensions. Similarly, the Telangana movement (1946-51) was a massive peasant armed struggle in the Hyderabad state against the oppressive rule of the Nizam and the feudal 'jagirdari' and 'deshmukh' systems. This movement, led by communists, demanded the abolition of landlordism and the redistribution of land to the landless, representing one of the most

206. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair of anthropologist and their major work/ concept?
(A) L.P. Vidyarthi - Nature-Man-Spirit Complex
(B) M.N. Srinivas - Sanskritization
(C) G.S. Ghurye - Kinship Organisation in India
(D) S.C. Dube - An Indian Village

207. Which of the following is the most significant contribution of D.N. Majumdar to Indian anthropology?
(A) His advocacy for a 'bio-cultural' or integrated approach, combining physical and cultural anthropology.
(B) His exclusive focus on the racial classification of Indian populations.
(C) His development of the concept of 'Sanskritization'.
(D) His work as the first director of the Anthropological Survey of India.

208. Match List I (Social Issue/Group) with List II (Relevant Concept/Term).
List I: (Social Issue/Group)
P. Hierarchical social order
Q. Communities with pre-agricultural technology
R. Groups with a history of untouchability
S. Mobilization against landlords
List II: (Relevant Concept/Term)
1. Peasant Movement
2. Dalit
3. Social Stratification
4. PVTGs
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

209. The establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions was a step towards:
(A) Strengthening the central government's control over villages.
(B) Promoting democratic decentralization and local self-governance.
(C) Abolishing the caste system through legislation.
(D) Creating a formal structure for Self-Help Groups.

210. The concept of 'Universalization' in McKim Marriott's work refers to:
(A) Local 'little tradition' elements becoming part of the civilizational 'great tradition'.
(B) The universal application of human rights.
(C) The process by which elements of the 'great tradition' filter down and become part of a 'little tradition'.
(D) The global spread of a single culture.

211. Which of the following accurately describes the initial phase of the development of Indian anthropology?
(A) It was initiated by Indian nationalist leaders to document indigenous cultures.
(B) It was dominated by French scholars studying kinship.
(C) It was an 'anthropology of, but not for, Indians', largely serving colonial interests.
(D) It was primarily focused on psychological studies.

212. The Birsa movement is an example of a 'revivalist' movement because:
(A) It sought to restore traditional Munda culture and purge outside influences.
(B) It sought to revive the use of the Munda language in schools.
(C) It was a movement to revive the local economy through new crops.
(D) It aimed to revive the political authority of the British.

213. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I : The term 'OBC' (Other Backward Classes) is a constitutional category.
Statement II : The term 'OBC' refers to castes and communities, other than SCs and STs, which are socially and educationally backward.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

214. The work of Surajit Sinha on the Bhumij is a classic example of the study of:
(A) The impact of globalization on tribal art.
(B) The process of a tribe transforming into a state and integrating into the regional caste hierarchy.

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(C) 'Scheduled Tribe' is a term used for groups with high literacy, whereas 'Tribe' is not.
(D) 'Tribe' refers to a social group with shared identity, while 'ST' is a specific administrative and constitutional category.

262. Which of the following is listed as a criterion for a community to be designated as a Scheduled Tribe?
(A) A high level of economic development.
(B) Geographical isolation and distinct culture.
(C) Active engagement and integration with the community at large.
(D) A history of political organization at the national level.

263. The main purpose of identifying 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' (PVTGs) is to:
(A) create a new social hierarchy among the tribes.
(B) document their cultures before they disappear.
(C) direct more focused developmental aid to the most disadvantaged tribal communities.
(D) separate them physically from other Scheduled Tribes.

264. Which characteristic is specifically associated with a PVTG rather than a general ST?
(A) Having a distinct culture.
(B) Living in geographical isolation.
(C) Experiencing general socio-economic backwardness.
(D) Having a stagnant or declining population.

265. The process of identifying and categorizing tribal groups as ST and PVTG is primarily aimed at:
(A) providing constitutional safeguards and targeted welfare.
(B) facilitating anthropological research and documentation.
(C) integrating them completely into mainstream urban culture.
(D) preserving their pre-agricultural level of technology permanently.

266. The Birsa movement is characterized in the paragraph as a:
(A) purely political movement for sovereignty.
(B) revivalist and anti-colonial uprising.
(C) non-violent protest for economic rights.
(D) movement focused solely on religious conversion.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Tribal movements in India have been diverse in their objectives and methods, often representing responses to the encroachment on their land, resources, and cultural autonomy. The Birsa movement (1895-1900) in the Chotanagpur region, led by Birsa Munda, is a classic example of a revivalist and anti-colonial uprising. It began as a religious-revivalist movement aiming to reform Munda society by purging it of foreign elements, including Christian missionaries and Hindu landlords, and advocating for a return to a "golden age." It soon transformed into a political struggle against the British administration and the exploitative 'dikus' (outsiders), culminating in a call for the establishment of 'Munda Raj'. In contrast, the Naga movement, which gained momentum in the years leading up to and following India's independence, is primarily a political movement for sovereignty. Initially articulated through the Naga Club and later the Naga National Council (NNC), the movement has consistently asserted that Nagas are a distinct nation and not part of the Indian Union. While it has involved long periods of armed insurgency, its core demand has been political self-determination and the creation of a sovereign 'Nagalim', making it one of the longest-standing ethno-nationalist movements in the region.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

267. What was the ultimate political goal of the Birsa movement as mentioned in the source?
(A) The creation of a separate sovereign nation.
(B) The establishment of 'Munda Raj'.
(C) The complete expulsion of all non-tribals from India.
(D) The integration of Mundas into the mainstream political system.

268. How does the paragraph primarily contrast the Naga movement with the Birsa movement?
(A) The Naga movement's core demand is sovereignty, distinguishing it from the Birsa movement's revivalist goals.

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significant agrarian revolts in modern Indian history. Both movements underscore the complex interplay of class, religion, and politics in shaping rural discontent.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the paragraph, what is the primary characteristic of revivalist or nativist movements?
(A) They are exclusively focused on armed struggle against the state.
(B) They aim to regenerate or purify a community's traditional culture.
(C) They primarily seek economic reforms for the peasant class.
(D) They are always led by a single charismatic leader from a specific caste.

257. The Malabar Rebellion is described as originating from a conflict between:
(A) British colonial officers and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
(B) two different revivalist cultural groups.
(C) communists and the British administration.
(D) Moplah tenants and Hindu jenmi landlords.

258. A key difference highlighted between the Malabar and Telangana movements is:
(A) the Telangana movement was explicitly led by communists, aiming for land redistribution.
(B) the Malabar movement had no agrarian roots, unlike the Telangana movement.
(C) the Malabar movement was solely anti-colonial, while the Telangana movement was not.
(D) the Telangana movement occurred before India's independence, while the Malabar movement occurred after.

259. The paragraph suggests that a common factor contributing to both the Malabar and Telangana movements was:
(A) the leadership provided by nativist ideologues.
(B) the desire to establish a separate sovereign state.
(C) the struggle against oppressive land tenure systems.
(D) the influence of global modernization processes.

260. The Telangana movement was specifically directed against the feudal system and the rule of:
(A) the Nizam of Hyderabad.
(B) the British Crown.
(C) the Maratha Confederacy.
(D) the Moplah chieftains.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In Indian anthropology, the classification and understanding of tribal populations are of paramount importance. The term 'Tribe' itself refers to a social group, usually with a definite area of residence, a common dialect, uniform social organization, and a sense of shared identity. However, for administrative and developmental purposes, the Constitution of India uses the term 'Scheduled Tribe' (ST). A community is designated as an ST based on criteria such as primitive traits, geographical isolation, distinct culture, shyness of contact with the community at large, and socio-economic backwardness. This scheduling process is a constitutional provision aimed at providing safeguards and promoting the welfare of these groups. Within the broader category of STs, a further distinction was made to identify the most disadvantaged groups. These are known as 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' (PVTGs). The criteria for identifying a community as a PVTG are more stringent and include factors like a pre-agricultural level of technology, a stagnant or declining population, and extremely low levels of literacy. This sub-categorization helps in directing more focused developmental interventions towards those tribal communities that are on the verge of extinction or facing severe vulnerabilities, ensuring that aid is more effectively targeted.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the paragraph, what is the primary difference between the term 'Tribe' and 'Scheduled Tribe' (ST)?
(A) 'Tribe' is a constitutional term, whereas 'ST' is a general anthropological term.
(B) All tribes are automatically considered Scheduled Tribes.

(A) They proved that Indian villages were unchanging and static entities.
(B) They replaced the study of tribal communities entirely.
(C) They provided micro-level insights that refined generalizations about Indian society.
(D) They concluded that classical texts were more accurate than fieldwork.

276. What is the underlying principle for the constitutional safeguards for SCs and STs as mentioned in the paragraph?
(A) The principle of compensatory discrimination.
(B) The principle of universal adult franchise.
(C) The principle of economic liberalization.
(D) The principle of majoritarian rule.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Constitution of India incorporates specific safeguards for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) to rectify historical injustices and promote social equity. These provisions are rooted in the principle of compensatory discrimination, aiming to create a more inclusive society by providing a level playing field for communities that have been systematically marginalized for centuries. Key constitutional safeguards include reservation of seats in educational institutions and government employment (Articles 15(4) and 16(4)), as well as political representation in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies (Articles 330 and 332). The objective of these policies is to ensure the inclusion of SC and ST communities in the nation's social, economic, and political mainstream. However, the implementation of these safeguards has been a complex process, often mired in debates about 'inclusion' and 'exclusion'. While these policies have facilitated the emergence of a small educated and professional class within these communities, critics argue that the benefits have not percolated to the most deserving. This leads to a form of 'exclusion' within the included, where a new elite captures the benefits, while the majority continues to face discrimination and deprivation. The discourse on inclusion and exclusion, therefore, remains central to evaluating the efficacy of these constitutional measures.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

277. According to the source, which of the following is an example of a constitutional safeguard for SCs and STs?
(A) The right to form exclusive political parties.
(B) A guaranteed universal basic income.
(C) The exemption from all forms of taxation.
(D) Reservation of seats in legislatures and government jobs.

278. The primary objective of the constitutional safeguards discussed in the paragraph is:
(A) to maintain the traditional social structure.
(B) to ensure the social, economic, and political inclusion of marginalized communities.
(C) to provide special privileges to a new elite class.
(D) to abolish the caste system entirely through legal decree.

279. The concept of 'exclusion within the included' as described in the paragraph refers to:
(A) the exclusion of SC/ST communities from the benefits of globalization.
(B) the idea that SC/ST communities choose to remain excluded.
(C) the phenomenon where benefits of reservation are captured by a small elite within the SC/ST communities.
(D) the exclusion of other backward classes from reservation policies.

280. The paragraph suggests that the discourse on 'inclusion and exclusion' is important for:
(A) questioning the legality of constitutional safeguards.
(B) creating new categories for reservation.
(C) promoting a new form of social hierarchy.
(D) evaluating the effectiveness of the existing safeguard policies.

281. What was the primary purpose of institutionalizing Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)?
(A) To facilitate democratic decentralization and local development.
(B) To replace traditional community political organizations.
(C) To create a new platform for micro-credit and savings.

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(D) To regulate the functioning of Self-Help Groups.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The landscape of local governance and community mobilization in India is characterized by a blend of formal state-mandated structures and informal, traditional, and newly emerging civil society organizations. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments institutionalized Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies, establishing a three-tier system of governance to facilitate democratic decentralization and local development. These PRIs are formal political bodies with elected representatives, responsible for planning and implementing schemes for economic development and social justice. Alongside these formal structures, many communities retain traditional community political organizations, such as caste panchayats or tribal councils, which continue to wield significant social authority and regulate intra-community affairs based on customary laws and norms. In recent decades, a new form of community organization, the Self-Help Group (SHG), has gained prominence. Typically composed of a small number of women from similar socio-economic backgrounds, SHGs function as micro-credit and savings platforms, but their role often extends to tackling social issues, fostering leadership, and empowering women both economically and socially. These three types of institutions—PRIs, traditional councils, and SHGs—often coexist, interact, and sometimes compete, shaping the complex political and social dynamics at the grassroots level.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

282. How are 'traditional community political organizations' primarily distinguished from PRIs in the paragraph?
(A) They are composed only of women.
(B) They operate based on customary laws and social authority rather than formal state mandates.
(C) They are a recent phenomenon, emerging only in the last decade.
(D) They are solely focused on economic development schemes.

283. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are described as primarily functioning as:
(A) formal political bodies with elected representatives.
(B) platforms for micro-credit, savings, and women's empowerment.
(C) customary courts for resolving community disputes.
(D) institutions for preserving traditional cultural practices.

284. The relationship between PRIs, traditional councils, and SHGs is described as one where they:
(A) coexist, interact, and sometimes compete with each other.
(B) always work in perfect harmony and collaboration.
(C) have been legally merged into a single unified body.
(D) operate in complete isolation from one another.

285. A key feature of SHGs, as highlighted in the source, is their significant role in:
(A) challenging the constitutional validity of PRIs.
(B) documenting customary laws for traditional councils.
(C) empowering women economically and socially.
(D) implementing national-level infrastructure projects.

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286. According to the paragraph, what is the primary goal of a group undergoing Sanskritization?
(A) To challenge and overthrow the caste system.
(B) To adopt western technology and institutions.
(C) To acquire the characteristics of a more developed society.
(D) To achieve positional mobility within the existing caste hierarchy.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The analysis of social change in modern India has been greatly influenced by a set of theoretical ideas developed by Indian sociologists and anthropologists. Among the most prominent is

M.N. Srinivas's concept of Sanskritization, which describes a process by which a 'low' Hindu caste, or a tribal or other group, changes its customs, ritual, ideology, and way of life in the direction of a 'high' and frequently 'twice-born' caste. It is a process of positional mobility within the caste hierarchy, not a challenge to the system itself. In contrast, Westernization refers to the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, and the term subsumes changes occurring at different levels—technology, institutions, ideology, and values. It is an encompassing concept that includes the adoption of western dress, diet, manners, and, more importantly, modern scientific and rational worldviews. Modernization is a broader, more value-loaded concept, often equated with the process of social change whereby less developed societies acquire characteristics common to more developed societies, such as increased social mobility, secularization, and the growth of rational-bureaucratic institutions. While related, these three concepts—Sanskritization, Westernization, and Modernization—offer distinct analytical frameworks to understand the complex and multi-layered nature of social transformation in India.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

287. Westernization, as defined in the source, is primarily attributed to:
(A) the influence of ancient Greek philosophy.
(B) the process of industrialization in the 19th century.
(C) the impact of over 150 years of British rule in India.
(D) the efforts of social reformers to modernize Hindu rituals.

288. How does the paragraph differentiate Modernization from Westernization?
(A) Modernization is specific to India, while Westernization is a global process.
(B) Modernization is a broader concept involving rationality and secularization, not just adoption of western culture.
(C) Westernization is a value-neutral term, while Modernization is value-loaded.
(D) Westernization refers to technological changes, while Modernization refers only to ideological changes.

289. The process of a 'low' caste adopting the customs and rituals of a 'twice-born' caste is termed:
(A) Modernization.
(B) Westernization.
(C) Globalization.
(D) Sanskritization.

290. What is a key implication of Sanskritization as described in the paragraph?
(A) It is a form of cultural change rather than structural change in the system.
(B) It leads to the dissolution of caste boundaries.
(C) It always involves the adoption of a western way of life.
(D) It is a process exclusively undertaken by tribal groups.

291. G.S. Ghurye's view on the relationship between tribes and Hindu society was that tribes were:
(A) distinct sovereign nations.
(B) a separate race with no connection to caste.
(C) "backward Hindus".
(D) more advanced than caste society.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The foundations of Indian anthropology were laid by a cohort of pioneering scholars who combined rigorous ethnographic fieldwork with profound theoretical insights into the nature of Indian society. G.S. Ghurye, often considered one of the founding fathers, made monumental contributions across a wide range of subjects, including his analysis of caste and race in India, and famously characterized tribes as "backward Hindus," a view that sparked considerable debate. S.C. Roy, a lawyer by training, became a dedicated ethnographer, producing foundational monographs on the tribes of the Chotanagpur plateau, most notably on the Mundas and the Oraons. His work is celebrated for its meticulous detail and for providing a voice to the tribal communities he studied, setting a high standard for ethnographic research in India. Iravati Karve brought a unique perspective by integrating Indology, the study of classical Sanskrit texts, with anthropological fieldwork. Her magnum opus, "Kinship Organisation in India," remains a landmark study, offering a comprehensive

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survey of the diverse kinship systems across the subcontinent. Together, the contributions of Ghurye, Roy, and Karve illustrate the diverse intellectual currents—sociological, ethnographic, and Indological—that shaped the formative stages of anthropology in India.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

292. S.C. Roy is celebrated for his pioneering ethnographic work on the tribes of which region?
(A) The Chotanagpur plateau.
(B) The Western Ghats.
(C) The Himalayas.
(D) The Coromandel Coast.

293. What was Iravati Karve's unique methodological approach, as described in the paragraph?
(A) She exclusively used statistical data for her analysis.
(B) She focused only on the study of urban populations.
(C) She rejected ethnographic fieldwork in favor of historical archives.
(D) She integrated the study of classical texts (Indology) with anthropological fieldwork.

294. Which of the following is identified as Iravati Karve's magnum opus?
(A) "Caste and Race in India".
(B) "Kinship Organisation in India".
(C) "The Mundas and Their Country".
(D) "The Indian Village".

295. The paragraph suggests that the early development of Indian anthropology was shaped by:
(A) a single, unified theoretical perspective.
(B) a complete rejection of Western anthropological theories.
(C) a combination of sociological, ethnographic, and Indological approaches.
(D) an exclusive focus on physical anthropology and racial classification.

296. The concept of the 'Sacred Complex' was developed by L.P. Vidyarthi based on his study of:
(A) a forest-dwelling tribe.
(B) the city of Delhi.
(C) the kinship system of North India.
(D) the pilgrimage center of Gaya.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Among the specific conceptual frameworks developed to understand the intricate fabric of Indian society and culture, the works of L.P. Vidyarthi are particularly significant. He proposed the concept of the 'Sacred Complex' based on his study of the pilgrimage center of Gaya. This analytical model provides a framework for studying traditional cities and religious centers by examining the interplay of three key components: the 'sacred geography', which includes the specific temples, rivers, and other sites of religious importance; the 'sacred performances', which are the various rituals and ceremonies conducted by pilgrims and priests; and the 'sacred specialists', the different types of priests, monks, and ritual functionaries who facilitate these performances. This framework helps in understanding a religious center as a holistic system. Furthermore, Vidyarthi also developed the 'Nature-Man-Spirit Complex' to explain the worldview and way of life of forest-dwelling tribal communities, specifically the Maler tribe. This concept posits an interdependent relationship where nature (the environment and its resources), man (the social organization and economic activities of the community), and the spirit world (the beliefs, rituals, and supernatural beings) are inextricably linked, forming a cohesive whole that governs the tribe's existence.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

297. Which of the following is NOT a component of the 'Sacred Complex' framework?
(A) Sacred economy
(B) Sacred geography
(C) Sacred performances
(D) Sacred specialists

298. The 'Nature-Man-Spirit Complex' is a conceptual model primarily used to understand the:
(A) functioning of a modern urban center.
(B) worldview and life of a forest-dwelling tribe.
(C) political structure of a multi-caste village.
(D) process of Sanskritization among lower castes.

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299. According to the 'Nature-Man-Spirit Complex', the relationship between nature, man, and spirit is:
(A) hierarchical, with man dominating nature.
(B) interdependent and inextricably linked.
(C) independent, with each element functioning separately.
(D) conflictual, leading to social disintegration.

300. The work of L.P. Vidyarthi, as described in the passage, provides conceptual tools for analyzing:
(A) both religious centers and the worldview of tribal communities.
(B) only economic and political changes in India.
(C) the impact of Westernization on Indian society.
(D) only the kinship organization of North Indian families.

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performances encompass the various rituals and ceremonies conducted at these sites. Sacred specialists are the individuals who facilitate these activities. Together, these elements create a framework for understanding the organization of traditional pilgrimage centers.

18. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
L.P. Vidyarthi is credited with developing the concept of the Sacred Complex. M.N. Srinivas introduced the highly influential idea of the Dominant Caste in village studies. Surajit Sinha extensively researched the process of state formation among tribal groups. B.S. Guha provided a foundational racial classification of the Indian population. These specific mappings reflect the major thematic contributions of these anthropologists.

19. (C) Sanskritization
Sanskritization is a process of social mobility where lower-status groups adopt the customs and rituals of higher-status castes. This often involves changes in dietary habits, religious practices, and general lifestyle to claim a better position in the hierarchy. It reflects the desire for social advancement within the traditional framework. This concept explains how cultural imitation facilitates mobility among diverse Indian communities.

20. (D) Iravati Karve - Village Studies in South India
Iravati Karve is primarily renowned for her extensive research on kinship systems and social organization rather than localized village studies. Her work focused on mapping the linguistic and cultural zones of kinship across the country. In contrast, other mentioned scholars are correctly associated with their fields, such as S.R.K. Chopra in paleoanthropology and Verrier Elwin in tribal policy and ethnography.

21. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
G.S. Ghurye described Indian tribes as backward Hindus because he viewed them as segments of the larger Hindu society that had not yet fully integrated. He believed that their cultural and religious practices were essentially variations of Hindu traditions. This perspective influenced his advocacy for the assimilation of tribes into the mainstream social structure, contrasting with isolationist or integrationist policies.

22. (B) Constitutional status for Panchayati Raj
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is a landmark piece of legislation that provided constitutional recognition to the Panchayati Raj system. It aimed to decentralize political power by establishing a three-tier structure of local self-government in rural areas. This amendment mandated regular elections and reserved seats for marginalized groups. It empowered local communities to manage their own development and strengthened grassroots democracy.

23. (D) B.S. Guha
B.S. Guha was a pioneering physical anthropologist who conducted extensive research on the racial composition of the Indian population. He developed a six-fold classification based on anthropometric measurements and physical characteristics. His work provided an early scientific framework for understanding human biological diversity in India. This contribution remains significant for the study of population genetics and the historical migrations of different.

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24. (B) 2 and 3 only
Self-Help Groups are small, voluntary associations of people who pool their savings to provide micro-loans to members. They are typically managed by the members themselves, rather than government officials, to promote financial self-reliance. These groups empower individuals, especially women, by creating a platform for mutual support and collective economic activity. They represent a significant community-based approach to poverty alleviation and empowerment.

25. (C) Political sovereignty and self-determination.
The Naga Movement is primarily focused on the assertion of a distinct ethnic identity and the demand for political independence. It emerged from a desire for self-governance and the recognition of Naga sovereignty. This struggle has involved various political and armed factions seeking a separate homeland. It highlights the complexities of ethno-nationalism and the challenges of federalism within the Indian.

26. (B) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

functions as a vital institutional pillar within the diverse landscape of Indian societies.

9. (A) 1 and 2 only
Tribal communities in India are often identified by their occupation of specific geographic regions and their internal social unity. These groups typically maintain strict rules regarding marriage within the community to preserve their identity. While political structures and lifestyles vary, a common topography and endogamy remain key criteria for distinguishing these societies from the broader, more integrated caste-based population centers.

10. (A) Technology, ideology, and values
Westernization refers to the multi-dimensional changes occurring in Indian society due to its prolonged contact with British rule. This process encompasses shifts in technology, institutional frameworks, and core values. It introduces rationalist worldviews and secular ideologies that transform traditional social structures. This concept helps analyze how external cultural influences reshape local traditions, beliefs, and everyday practices over a long period.

11. (D) A peasant movement
The Telangana Movement represents a significant armed struggle led by the peasantry against feudal oppression and exploitation. This movement emerged in response to the burdensome land revenue systems and the tyranny of local landlords. It sought agrarian reforms, land redistribution, and the abolition of forced labor. This uprising highlights the capacity of rural masses to organize for economic justice and political.

12. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The chronological development of Indian anthropology involves key figures contributing at different stages. S.C. Roy represents the early ethnographic phase. G.S. Ghurye established the sociological foundation later on. M.N. Srinivas introduced influential concepts like Sanskritization during the mid-twentieth century. L.P. Vidyarthi subsequently developed models like the sacred complex. This progression reflects the discipline's evolution from descriptive accounts to complex theoretical.

13. (C) Shamirpet
S.C. Dube provided a landmark ethnographic account through his study of the village of Shamirpet. This research offered a holistic view of rural life, examining social structure, economic activities, and cultural traditions. By documenting the complexities of a single village, Dube highlighted the internal dynamics and external pressures affecting rural India. This work remains a classic example of micro-level sociological.

14. (D) Other Backward Classes
The term Other Backward Classes identifies social groups that are educationally and socially disadvantaged but do not belong to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. This administrative category is used to implement reservation policies and welfare schemes. It recognizes that various communities face systemic barriers to progress. The designation ensures that these groups receive specific support to achieve social and economic.

15. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
The Birsa Movement was a significant socio-religious and political uprising led by Birsa Munda in the Chotanagpur region. It aimed to establish an independent Munda Raj by driving out exploitative outsiders and the British. The movement combined tribal revivalism with political resistance. While it was a powerful struggle for autonomy, it was not strictly non-violent and occurred during the late nineteenth.

16. (B) Article 46
Article 46 of the Indian Constitution directs the state to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of society. It specifically mentions Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as groups requiring special care. This directive principle guides the government in formulating policies that protect these communities from social injustice and all forms of exploitation, ensuring their holistic development.

17. (B) Sacred Specialists, Performances, and Geography
The Sacred Complex model analyzes a religious center through three interrelated components. Sacred geography refers to the physical locations and landmarks associated with the divine. Sacred

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Hierarchical arrangement of social groups based on caste, class, and status.
Social stratification represents the institutionalized division of a society into various layers or strata. This concept explains how social groups are organized hierarchically through factors like caste, class, and social status. It identifies the systemic nature of inequality where rewards and resources are distributed unevenly across these established social groupings, creating a stable and enduring social order.

2. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The term Dalit represents a politically significant self-identity chosen by communities historically marginalized through the practice of untouchability. While this term signifies a sense of empowerment and collective struggle, the Constitution of India does not officially employ it. Instead, the legal and administrative framework uses the specific designation of Scheduled Castes for these groups within its official documents.

3. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
M.N. Srinivas introduced the concept of Sanskritization to describe social mobility. G.S. Ghurye famously categorized tribes as backward Hindus within the larger social structure. L.P. Vidyarthi developed the sacred complex model through his research in Gaya. Iravati Karve provided an extensive analysis of kinship organization. These scholars significantly shaped the landscape of Indian anthropology through their diverse theoretical contributions.

4. (D) Dhebar Commission
The Dhebar Commission, established in the early sixties, played a vital role in identifying particularly vulnerable tribal groups. This commission recognized that certain tribal communities faced severe hardships and required specialized attention. Its recommendations led to the creation of a distinct category for those exhibiting pre-agricultural technology, low literacy rates, and stagnant populations to ensure targeted developmental and welfare initiatives.

5. (C) It is a process of structural change, not just positional change.
Sanskritization is a specific process of social mobility within the traditional Hindu caste hierarchy. It entails positional change where a group adopts higher caste rituals to claim improved status. However, it does not involve structural change because the underlying hierarchy remains intact. This conceptualization clarifies that the system stays rigid even as individual groups attempt to move upwards within it.

6. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Malabar Rebellion of 1921 emerged from deep-seated agrarian grievances and religious tensions. Mappila Muslim tenants revolted against Hindu landlords and the British administrative system. This uprising highlighted the intersection of economic exploitation and communal identity. The rebellion reflected significant social unrest within the Malabar region during the colonial period, emphasizing the complex nature of local resistance movements and uprisings.

7. (D) The Maler
The Nature-Man-Spirit Complex offers a holistic framework for analyzing tribal culture through its interaction with the environment and the supernatural. This model was developed after intensive study of the Maler tribe in the Rajmahal Hills. It identifies the intricate connections between habitat, social organization, and religious beliefs. This approach highlights how tribal worldviews are shaped by their immediate physical surroundings.

8. (A) Iravati Karve
Iravati Karve made significant contributions to the study of social organization through her comprehensive analysis of kinship. Her work identified various linguistic and cultural zones that define marriage and family structures across the subcontinent. By integrating cultural and sociological perspectives, she provided a foundational understanding of how kinship

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Globalization is a multifaceted process involving the integration of economies, cultures, and political systems on a global scale. While M.N. Srinivas studied processes like Westernization, he did not argue that globalization is merely an accelerated version of it. These are distinct concepts, with globalization representing a broader and more intensive worldwide phenomenon that impacts local traditions and identities in.

27. (D) Caste, tribe, and nation dynamics.
F.G. Bailey's study of the village Bisipara explored the intricate relationships between traditional caste structures, tribal groups, and the emerging influence of the nation-state. He analyzed how political and economic changes affected local power dynamics and social interactions. This research provided valuable insights into the integration of rural communities into the larger national framework and the resulting shifts in identity.

28. (B) Integration or marginalization in mainstream social life.
Inclusion and exclusion refer to the social processes that either integrate or marginalize communities within the mainstream of society. For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, inclusion involves accessing resources, opportunities, and political participation. Exclusion involves facing systemic barriers, discrimination, and limited access to essential services. These concepts are crucial for analyzing the effectiveness of developmental policies and social justice.

29. (C) S.C. Roy
S.C. Roy is widely regarded as the father of Indian ethnography due to his pioneering research on tribal communities. He conducted intensive fieldwork among groups like the Mundas and Oraons, producing detailed monographs that documented their cultures and traditions. His work brought an empathetic and insider's perspective to the study of tribes. He significantly influenced the development of anthropology in.

30. (D) Extremely high literacy rate
Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are identified based on specific criteria that indicate a high degree of vulnerability. These include a stagnant or declining population, extremely low literacy rates, and the use of pre-agricultural technology. An extremely high literacy rate is not a criterion for this classification. These groups represent the most marginalized sections of the tribal population, requiring targeted developmental.

31. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
S.C. Dube studied Shamirpet, while M.N. Srinivas researched Rampura. F.G. Bailey conducted his work in Bisipara, and Scarlett Epstein focused on Wangala and Dalena. These village studies are seminal in Indian anthropology, providing detailed accounts of social structure and change. Each researcher utilized intensive fieldwork to understand the unique dynamics of rural communities and their interactions with broader social processes.

32. (B) Ambedkar and Dalit Panther activists
The term Dalit, meaning broken or oppressed, was popularized as a political and social identity by B.R. Ambedkar and subsequent activists. It reflects a rejection of derogatory terms and an assertion of dignity and collective struggle against the caste system. This identity emphasizes the shared experience of marginalized communities and their fight for social justice and equality in modern.

33. (B) The Telengana Movement
The Telangana Movement was a major armed peasant uprising that occurred in the mid-twentieth century. It was directed against the oppressive feudal rule of the Nizam of Hyderabad and local landlords. The movement sought land reforms, abolition of forced labor, and improved living conditions for the peasantry. This struggle highlights the revolutionary potential of rural masses in demanding economic.

34. (A) 1 and 3 only
D.N. Majumdar authored the influential book Races and Cultures of India, integrating physical and cultural perspectives. Verrier Elwin initially advocated for a policy of isolation to protect tribal cultures from outside exploitation. In contrast, Iravati Karve's work extended beyond physical anthropology to kinship studies, and S.S. Sarkar focused on human biology and population genetics. These distinctions are vital for.

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35. (C) Universalization
Universalization is a concept developed by McKim Marriott to describe the process where local or little traditions are absorbed into the great tradition of a larger civilization. It involves the upward movement and adaptation of folk beliefs and rituals into a more refined and standardized cultural framework. This process highlights the dynamic interaction between different levels of tradition within a.

36. (D) N.K. Bose
N.K. Bose authored The Structure of Hindu Society, providing a comprehensive historical and structural analysis of the caste system. He viewed caste as a cooperative system of production that had become hereditary over time. His work integrated anthropological and historical perspectives to explain the resilience and complexity of Indian social organization. This book remains a significant text for understanding.

37. (C) To argue against the Forest Department's ban on 'bewar' or shifting cultivation.
In his book The Baiga, Verrier Elwin argued against the government's prohibition of shifting cultivation, known locally as bewar. He believed that this practice was central to the cultural identity and economic survival of the Baiga tribe. Elwin's work highlighted the negative impact of colonial forest policies on tribal livelihoods and advocated for more sensitive and protective administrative.

38. (B) An attempt to eliminate perceived foreign or corrupting influences and restore a 'purer' past culture.
A revivalist or nativist movement is characterized by an organized attempt to return to a perceived golden age and purge foreign elements from society. It seeks to restore traditional values and practices that are believed to have been lost or corrupted. These movements often emerge as a response to rapid social change or external cultural pressures, emphasizing cultural.

39. (D) Nomadic Group
A nomadic group is a community that lacks a permanent settlement and moves from place to place, often seasonally, for subsistence. These movements typically follow well-defined routes based on available resources or market demands. Nomadic groups include pastoralists, traders, and artisans. Their lifestyle presents unique challenges for administration and developmental planning, requiring specific policies that respect their mobility and cultural.

40. (C) A is true but R is false.
M.N. Srinivas's concept of the Dominant Caste is essential for analyzing local power dynamics in rural India. A caste is considered dominant if it possesses numerical strength, economic power through land ownership, and political influence. High ritual status is not the primary defining feature of dominance in this framework. This concept clarifies how certain groups exercise authority and control within.

41. (C) The process of state formation in tribal India and the tribe-caste continuum.
Surajit Sinha is renowned for his research on the process of state formation among tribal communities, particularly the Bhumij. He explored how tribal groups adopted Hindu practices and integrated into the regional caste hierarchy, a process known as the tribe-caste continuum. His work provided a dynamic perspective on social change and the complex interactions between different social formations in.

42. (A) Exogamy
The traditional caste system is characterized by endogamy, where individuals must marry within their own caste. Other key features include hereditary occupations and a hierarchical ranking of groups based on ritual purity. Exogamy, or marrying outside one's group, is not a defining characteristic of the caste system itself, although it may occur within specific sub-groups or lineages like clans.

43. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
The development of Indian anthropology evolved through several phases. It began with descriptive accounts by colonial administrators and missionaries. S.C. Roy brought an indigenous perspective through his ethnographic work. Post-independence, the focus shifted to village studies and social change. G.S. Ghurye played a foundational role in establishing sociology.

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S.R.K. Chopra, however, was primarily a physical anthropologist rather than a.

44. (B) Article 17
Article 17 of the Indian Constitution officially abolishes the practice of untouchability in any form. It declares that the enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability is a punishable offense. This provision is a crucial step towards ensuring social equality and protecting the dignity of marginalized communities. It reflects the constitutional commitment to eradicating discriminatory practices within the society.

45. (C) The Jajmani system
William and Charlotte Wiser's study of the village Karimpur provided a detailed account of the Jajmani system. This system involves hereditary patron-client relationships between different castes, where service-providing castes perform specific tasks for landowning patrons in exchange for grains or other goods. Their work highlighted the traditional economic and social interdependencies that historically structured rural Indian village communities.

46. (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
Concepts in Indian anthropology emerged over time to explain different social phenomena. Sanskritization was introduced by Srinivas in the early fifties. The tribe-caste continuum followed as scholars explored tribal integration. The Sacred Complex and Nature-Man-Spirit Complex were developed later by Vidyarthi. This progression reflects the discipline's shift from broad social processes to more specific cultural and environmental frameworks for.

47. (A) Social change via rationalist worldviews.
Modernization refers to a process of social change characterized by the adoption of rationalist worldviews, scientific knowledge, and secular values. It involves increased social differentiation and the growth of formal institutions. This concept describes the transformation of traditional societies into more complex and urbanized ones. It emphasizes a shift in mindset and social organization rather than just cultural imitation or.

48. (B) Cultural anthropology and physical anthropology (bio-cultural approach).
D.N. Majumdar's work is significant for integrating physical and cultural anthropology into a bio-cultural approach. He believed that understanding human populations requires studying both their biological characteristics and their cultural practices. This integrated perspective allowed him to explore how physical traits and social environments interact. His research provided a more holistic understanding of the diverse communities and populations within India.

49. (B) Tribe specified by Presidential notice.
A Scheduled Tribe is a community that has been officially specified as such by a Presidential notice under the provisions of the Indian Constitution. This designation is based on factors like traditional characteristics, geographical isolation, and social backwardness. Being listed as a Scheduled Tribe entitles the community to specific constitutional safeguards, reservations, and developmental programs aimed at their protection.

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50. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Scarlett Epstein's comparative study of the villages Wangala and Dalena demonstrated how different economic opportunities impact social structures. Wangala, which received irrigation, saw a reinforcement of traditional patterns, while Dalena, without irrigation but with access to urban jobs, underwent more significant social change. This research highlighted that modernization does not affect all communities uniformly, showing divergent paths of.

51. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
G.S. Ghurye wrote Caste and Race in India, a foundational text. M.N. Srinivas authored The Remembered Village, a classic ethnographic account. S.C. Dube wrote An Indian Village, focusing on Shamirpet. Iravati Karve's major work is Kinship Organisation in India. These books are essential reading for understanding the development of sociological and anthropological thought regarding the structure of Indian society.

52. (A) Verrier Elwin (in his later phase)
In his later phase, Verrier Elwin advocated for a policy of integration for tribal communities. This

121. (C) N.K. Bose
N.K. Bose was a multifaceted scholar whose work integrated civilizational studies with intensive fieldwork. He utilized traditional texts and anthropological observations to analyze Indian society. His deep commitment to social change led him to serve as Mahatma Gandhi's personal secretary. Bose's work, including his focus on material culture and the functional aspects of caste, remains highly influential in Indian.

122. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
G.S. Ghurye established the Department of Sociology at the University of Bombay. S.C. Dube was associated with the National Institute of Community Development. L.P. Vidyarthi developed the anthropology department at Ranchi University. B.S. Guha served as the director of the Anthropological Survey of India. These institutional associations reflect the diverse academic and administrative contributions of these pioneering scholars to.

123. (B) Naga Movement
The demand for Nagalim, or Greater Nagaland, is a central and ongoing goal of the Naga Movement. This demand involves the unification of all Naga-inhabited areas under a single political administrative unit. It is an expression of ethno-national identity and the desire for political self-determination. The struggle for Nagalim highlights the complex issues of territoriality and identity within the.

124. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Self-Help Groups have emerged as a significant tool for women's empowerment in rural India. By providing access to credit and fostering financial literacy, they enhance women's economic independence. Furthermore, these groups offer a platform for collective action and social support, allowing women to address shared challenges and participate more effectively in community decision-making. This holistic approach strengthens their.

125. (B) M.N. Srinivas
M.N. Srinivas authored The Remembered Village, which is a unique and reflexive ethnographic account of his fieldwork in Rampura. The book was written from memory after his original field notes were destroyed. It provides a detailed and personal narrative of rural life, social structure, and the process of anthropological research itself. This work remains a classic example of ethnographic.

126. (A) Any conscious, organized attempt on the part of a society's members to revive or perpetuate selected aspects of its culture.
A nativistic movement is an organized effort by members of a society to revive or maintain specific aspects of their traditional culture. This often occurs as a reaction to external cultural pressures or rapid social change. Such movements seek to reassert identity and provide a sense of continuity and meaning in a changing world. They highlight the importance of cultural.

127. (B) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
In M.N. Srinivas's framework, a Dominant Caste is defined by numerical strength, economic power through land ownership, and political influence. High ritual status is not a necessary requirement, and in many cases, dominant castes have relatively lower ritual positions. Modern education and professional occupations also contribute to a group's dominance in the contemporary context. This concept clarifies how authority is.

128. (C) T.C. Das
T.C. Das is renowned for his meticulous monograph on the social organization of the Purum Kukis of Manipur. His research provided a detailed account of their complex kinship and marriage systems. This study was highly praised internationally for its ethnographic depth and methodological rigor. It remains a foundational work for understanding tribal social structure and the intricacies of kinship rules in.

129. (C) A tribal council of elders
A tribal council of elders is a classic example of a traditional community political organization. These councils traditionally managed local disputes, enforced social norms, and made decisions for the community based on established customs. While modern administrative systems have replaced many of their formal roles, these councils often continue to hold significant social and moral authority within tribal societies, representing a.

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61. (B) Interdependence of worldview, society, and habitat.
The Nature-Man-Spirit Complex emphasizes the intricate interdependence between a community's environment, its social organization, and its religious beliefs. This model suggests that these three elements are constantly interacting and shaping each other. By studying these connections, anthropologists can gain a holistic understanding of a society's worldview and its strategies for survival and adaptation within a specific geographical and cultural.

62. (B) Millenarian and revivalist tribal movement
The Birsa movement was a millenarian and revivalist struggle that sought to establish an independent Munda Raj and restore traditional tribal culture. It was led by Birsa Munda, who was viewed as a divine figure by his followers. The movement aimed to purge foreign influences and address the exploitation of tribal people. It represents a powerful example of tribal.

63. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Globalization involves the increased flow of capital, goods, and information across national borders. While it can lead to cultural hybridization, it also promotes the homogenization of local cultures through global media and brands. Furthermore, it facilitates the rise of transnational identities. However, it has not led to a complete decline of the nation-state or a return to traditional, isolated.

64. (B) Physical anthropology, including studies of the Santhals
P.C. Biswas made significant contributions to physical anthropology in India, particularly through his research on the biological characteristics of different populations. He conducted extensive studies on tribal groups like the Santhals, documenting their anthropometric and genetic traits. His work helped establish the Department of Anthropology at the University of Delhi, fostering the development of the discipline in North India and.

65. (B) Protection of culture, land, and rights.
Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes are designed to protect their unique cultures, land rights, and overall interests. These provisions include the reservation of seats in legislatures and government jobs, as well as specific administrative arrangements for tribal areas. The goal is to ensure their development while respecting their distinct identity and preventing exploitation by outsiders. These safeguards are.

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66. (B) Prehistoric archaeology and lithic technology
Dharani Sen's primary contribution to Indian anthropology lies in the field of prehistoric archaeology. He conducted extensive research on lithic technology and the early human occupation of different regions. His work helped establish a scientific basis for the study of the Stone Age in India. By analyzing stone tools and their stratigraphic contexts, he provided valuable insights into prehistoric human.

67. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
S.C. Dube's study of Shamirpet provided a holistic analysis of social change in a village, examining multiple interacting factors. Similarly, McKim Marriott's research in Kishangarhi led to the development of influential concepts like universalization and parochialization to describe cultural processes. Both scholars significantly advanced the village studies tradition in India, providing deep insights into rural social dynamics and their.

68. (C) Kerala
The Malabar rebellion of 1921, also known as the Moplah rebellion, took place in the Malabar region of present-day Kerala. This uprising involved Mappila Muslim tenants revolting against British colonial rule and local Hindu landlords. The event was characterized by complex agrarian grievances and religious tensions. It remains a significant and debated episode in the history of Indian resistance movements during.

69. (C) Surajit Sinha
Surajit Sinha's study of the Bhumij tribe in Barabhum is a classic work on the process of state formation and the tribe-caste continuum. He analyzed how this tribal community adopted Hindu rituals and political structures to integrate into the regional social hierarchy. His research provided a dynamic and historical perspective on the transformation of tribal societies into caste-based ones in.

70. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sanskritization describes mobility within the existing caste hierarchy rather than a challenge to the system itself. This has led to criticism that the concept accepts the hierarchical framework as a given. By focusing on positional changes, it may overlook broader structural inequalities and the potential for more radical social transformations. This critique highlights the limitations of analyzing social mobility purely through.

71. (C) A community-based economic institution for micro-finance and empowerment.
Self-Help Groups are community-based economic institutions that facilitate micro-finance and empowerment for their members. They are voluntary associations where individuals pool their small savings to provide loans for productive or emergency needs. These groups foster financial self-reliance and collective action, particularly among women. They represent a significant bottom-up approach to economic development and social empowerment in both rural and.

72. (B) D.N. Majumdar
D.N. Majumdar is known for his holistic bio-cultural approach, integrating physical and social anthropology. He co-authored the influential textbook An Introduction to Social Anthropology with T.N. Madan. His work explored the interconnections between biological traits and cultural practices among various Indian communities. Majumdar's contributions were foundational in establishing anthropology as a rigorous academic discipline in India, emphasizing the importance of.

73. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Telangana Movement occurred in present-day Telangana, while the Naga Movement is associated with Nagaland. The Birsa Movement took place in the Chotanagpur Plateau of Jharkhand, and the Malabar Movement occurred in present-day Kerala. These regional associations are crucial for understanding the geographical and cultural contexts of major social and political movements in India's modern history and their specific local.

74. (B) Physical anthropology and human biology
S.S. Sarkar made significant contributions to physical anthropology and human biology in India. His research focused on the biological diversity of Indian populations, including studies on racial classification, genetics, and anthropometry. He critiqued earlier racial models and emphasized the importance of objective measurements. Sarkar's work provided a scientific foundation for understanding the biological history and composition of the people of.

75. (C) B.S. Guha
B.S. Guha was primarily a physical anthropologist renowned for his work on the racial classification of the Indian population. Unlike S.C. Dube, M.N. Srinivas, and F.G. Bailey, he did not focus his research on intensive village studies. While his contributions were foundational to the discipline, they were centered on biological traits and historical migrations rather than the sociological analysis of.

76. (A) Deny access to social opportunities and resources.
Exclusion in the context of Scheduled Castes refers to systemic social processes that deny them access to essential resources and opportunities. This includes discrimination in education, employment, and social participation. Such practices marginalize these communities and maintain traditional hierarchies. Understanding exclusion is vital for formulating effective social justice policies that aim to integrate these groups into the mainstream of social and economic.

77. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
The publication dates of these seminal works reflect the development of Indian anthropology. Ghurye's book appeared in the early thirties, followed by Karve's work in the fifties. Dube's study of Shamirpet was published soon after, while Srinivas's retrospective account appeared in the late seventies. This timeline shows the shift from broad social analysis to detailed village studies and subsequent reflexive.

78. (B) Their mobility makes them difficult to enumerate and their identities are often fluid.
Identifying nomadic and semi-nomadic groups is challenging due to their mobile lifestyle, which makes regular enumeration and documentation

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difficult. Furthermore, their identities can be fluid and may overlap with other social categories. This complexity often leads to their marginalization from state welfare programs and mainstream political processes. Specialized administrative approaches are required to accurately represent and support these diverse.

79. (B) The creation of a 'National Park' or isolated areas for tribes to protect them from exploitation.
In the early phase of his career, Verrier Elwin advocated for the creation of isolated areas or national parks for tribal communities. He believed this was necessary to protect them from the exploitative practices of outsiders and to preserve their unique cultures. This isolationist stance was later modified toward a policy of integration that respected cultural identity while allowing for.

80. (B) 1, 2 and 4 only
The Anthropological Survey of India was founded in 1945, just before independence. N.K. Bose's work was influenced by Gandhian rather than Marxist theories. Iravati Karve's Yuganta is an anthropological analysis of the Mahabharata, not a modern village study. G.S. Ghurye did found the Department of Sociology at the University of Bombay. These distinctions are important for accurately understanding the history.

81. (C) Sanskritization
The adoption of higher caste practices, such as a vegetarian diet and specific rituals, by a lower-status group is a classic example of Sanskritization. This process is motivated by a desire to claim a higher social status within the traditional hierarchy. It reflects the dynamic nature of social mobility in India, where groups attempt to improve their position through cultural.

82. (C) S.C. Roy
S.C. Roy authored the classic monograph The Mundas and Their Country, which laid the foundation for ethnographic research in the Chotanagpur region. He provided a detailed account of Munda history, culture, and social organization. His work was pioneering in its depth and empathy, significantly influencing subsequent generations of anthropologists. Roy's commitment to documenting tribal life helped establish the importance of.

83. (B) How access to a single resource like irrigation can lead to divergent paths of social and economic development.
Scarlett Epstein's study showed that access to irrigation in Wangala led to the reinforcement of traditional social structures, while its absence in Dalena forced people to seek urban employment, leading to more radical social change. This research demonstrated that modernization is not a uniform process and that local resources and opportunities can create diverse developmental outcomes for neighboring communities with.

84. (A) The administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.
The Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Indian Constitution provide specific administrative frameworks for tribal areas. The Fifth Schedule applies to most states with significant tribal populations, while the Sixth Schedule offers greater autonomy to tribal areas in certain North-Eastern states. These provisions aim to protect tribal land, culture, and rights while ensuring their development through local self-governing.

85. (C) It had strong roots in the administrative and ethnographic needs of the British colonial government.
Early Indian anthropology was closely linked to the needs of the British colonial administration, which sought to document the diverse cultures and customs of the population for effective governance. This period was dominated by descriptive accounts by administrators and missionaries. Over time, the discipline evolved into a more academic and theoretically-driven field, but its origins remain tied to the colonial.

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
L.P. Vidyarthi developed the Sacred Complex concept through his intensive study of the religious center of Gaya. This model analyzes pilgrimage sites by examining the interplay between sacred geography, sacred performances, and sacred specialists. It provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the social and cultural organization of traditional

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approach sought a middle path between total isolation and rapid assimilation. It emphasized developing tribal groups according to their own genius while protecting their cultural identity and land rights. This policy influenced India's early tribal development strategies, particularly the Tribal Panchsheel principles formulated by.

53. (C) Parochialization
Parochialization is a concept introduced by McKim Marriott to describe the process where elements of the great tradition are localized and adapted within a little tradition. It involves the downward devolution and transformation of civilizational beliefs and rituals to fit the local cultural context. This process highlights how broader traditions are reshaped and integrated into the everyday lives of folk.

54. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Panchayati Raj system was designed to promote local self-governance and decentralize political power. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment provided the necessary legal framework and constitutional status to achieve this goal. By mandating regular elections and devolving specific powers to local bodies, the amendment strengthened democratic participation at the grassroots level. This ensures that rural communities can manage their development.

55. (C) Ascribed status
A defining feature of the caste system is ascribed status, where an individual's social position is determined by birth and remains fixed for life. This contrasts with achieved status, which is based on personal merit and effort. Ascribed status ensures that individuals belong to specific hereditary groups that are ranked hierarchically. This rigid structure limits social mobility and maintains traditional.

56. (B) Paleoanthropology and human evolution, particularly related to the Shivaliks
S.R.K. Chopra is a significant figure in Indian anthropology due to his contributions to paleoanthropology and the study of human evolution. He conducted extensive research in the Shivalik Hills, discovering and analyzing important hominoid fossils. His work helped clarify the evolutionary history of primates and early humans in the region. This research provided vital scientific evidence regarding prehistoric human.

57. (A) 1 and 2 only
Westernization is a culturally specific process resulting from contact with British rule, while modernization is a broader, value-neutral term referring to rationality and technology. Srinivas viewed Westernization as a sub-process within the larger framework of modernization. These terms are not interchangeable, and societies can modernize without necessarily adopting all aspects of Western culture. This distinction is crucial for analyzing social.

58. (A) The Purums
T.C. Das is renowned for his meticulous monograph on the Purum tribe of Manipur. His work provided a detailed account of their social organization, particularly their complex kinship and marriage rules. This study received international acclaim for its ethnographic depth and methodological rigor. It remains a classic example of tribal ethnography in India, contributing significantly to our understanding of.

59. (B) High ritual status in the traditional hierarchy
In M.N. Srinivas's framework, a caste is considered dominant if it possesses numerical strength, economic power through land ownership, and political influence. High ritual status is not a necessary attribute for dominance. In many cases, castes with lower ritual status have become dominant by acquiring land and political power. This concept emphasizes the secular and material bases of authority within rural Indian.

60. (C) N.K. Bose
N.K. Bose utilized a Gandhian framework in his anthropological analyses, focusing on the cooperative aspects of social institutions. He served as Mahatma Gandhi's personal secretary and was deeply influenced by his philosophy. Bose's work explored the intersection of tradition and change, viewing caste as a functional system of production. His unique perspective integrated social science with political activism and.

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G.S. Ghurye authored the highly influential book Caste and Race in India, which provided a comprehensive analysis of the social structure. He examined the historical development of the caste system and its relationship with physical characteristics. This text remains a foundational work for students of Indian sociology and anthropology, offering a pan-Indian perspective on social hierarchy and its enduring impact on.

96. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Naga movement has not been a monolithic struggle; rather, it has been characterized by the emergence of various factions with differing goals and strategies. Over several decades, internal divisions have led to the formation of multiple groups with different leadership and political agendas. This complexity highlights the challenges of achieving a unified political solution in a region with diverse ethnic.

97. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Dalit is a self-chosen name for former untouchables, meaning oppressed. Adivasi is a term for tribal people, meaning original inhabitants. OBC refers to educationally and socially disadvantaged castes other than SCs and STs. PVTGs are the most vulnerable sections within the Scheduled Tribes. These terms are essential for understanding the various social categories used in India for administrative and political.

98. (B) Verrier Elwin
The Tribal Panchsheel principles for tribal development were formulated by Jawaharlal Nehru, heavily influenced by the anthropological insights of Verrier Elwin. These five principles emphasized developing tribal communities according to their own genius, protecting their land and forest rights, and avoiding over-administration. This policy sought to balance development with the preservation of tribal cultural identity, shaping India's early approach to.

99. (A) He conducted the first comprehensive racial classification of the Indian population based on anthropometric data.
B.S. Guha's most significant contribution was the first comprehensive racial classification of the Indian population based on scientific anthropometric data. He identified six major racial elements and their sub-types, providing a scientific framework for understanding human biological diversity in India. His work, primarily conducted through the Anthropological Survey of India, was foundational for subsequent studies in physical anthropology and population.

100. (B) 1, 3 and 4 only
Tribal development policies aim to bring these groups on par with the general population while preserving their unique identity. The currently accepted approach is integration. PVTGs receive special focus due to their extreme vulnerability. However, the Fifth Schedule does not apply to Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram, which are covered under the Sixth Schedule. Furthermore, tribal funds are not exclusively managed.

101. (B) A traditional 'caste-based' political order and a modern 'state-based' political order.
F.G. Bailey's study in an Oriya village analyzed the transition from a traditional political order based on caste to a modern one based on the institutions of the nation-state. He explored how these two systems interacted and conflicted as rural communities were integrated into the larger national framework. This research provided valuable insights into the changing nature of power and authority.

102. (B) Dharani Sen
Dharani Sen was a trained geologist who brought a multidisciplinary approach to the study of prehistoric archaeology in India. He conducted extensive research on early human tools and their geological contexts. His work was significant in establishing the scientific study of the Stone Age, integrating geological and anthropological perspectives to understand the early history of human settlement and technology on the subcontinent.

103. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The chronological order of these movements reflects significant periods in Indian history. The Birsa Movement occurred in the late nineteenth century. The Malabar Movement took place in 1921. The Telangana Movement occurred between 1946 and 1951. The modern phase of the Naga Movement followed India's independence.

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This timeline shows the evolution of social and political struggles among different marginalized.

104. (C) Kishangarhi
McKim Marriott is closely associated with his intensive study of the village Kishangarhi in North India. His research there led to the development of influential concepts such as universalization and parochialization to describe the interaction between local traditions and larger civilizations. This work contributed significantly to the village studies tradition, offering a sophisticated framework for analyzing cultural dynamics and social organization.

105. (B) Analyze and map the major linguistic and cultural zones of kinship in India.
Iravati Karve's Kinship Organisation in India aimed to map the major linguistic and cultural zones of kinship across the country. She identified distinct patterns of marriage and family organization in Northern, Southern, Central, and Eastern India. Her work integrated anthropological, linguistic, and historical perspectives to provide a comprehensive understanding of the diverse kinship systems that structure Indian societies. This remains.

106. (D) A is false but R is true.
The concept of Westernization is often considered value-loaded, but M.N. Srinivas himself clarified that it does not necessarily imply progress or a positive transformation. He noted that Westernization could have complex and sometimes negative consequences, such as the erosion of traditional values. This awareness highlights the need for a more nuanced and critical application of the concept when analyzing social.

107. (B) S.R.K. Chopra
S.R.K. Chopra is renowned for his pioneering work in paleoanthropology in India. He conducted extensive research in the Shivalik Hills, where he discovered and analyzed important hominoid fossils. His findings contributed significantly to our understanding of primate and early human evolution in the region. Chopra's work established a scientific foundation for prehistoric human studies in India, integrating paleontological and anthropological.

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108. (B) The mandatory inclusion of representatives from SC, ST, and women through reservation of seats.
Inclusion in Panchayati Raj Institutions refers to the mandatory reservation of seats for representatives from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women. This policy ensures that these historically marginalized groups have a voice in local self-governance and decision-making processes. By providing institutional space for participation, PRIs aim to strengthen grassroots democracy and promote social justice and empowerment for the weaker sections.

109. (C) He was a strong advocate for the preservation of tribal culture in complete isolation.
G.S. Ghurye was not an advocate for the complete isolation of tribal communities. Instead, he viewed them as backward Hindus and favored their integration and assimilation into the mainstream Hindu social structure. His perspective contrasted with that of Verrier Elwin, who initially supported isolationist policies. Ghurye's work focused on the historical and cultural links between tribes and the larger society.

110. (D) The process of adopting customs from a higher caste.
The Nature-Man-Spirit Complex consists of three components: the natural environment, the social organization of the people, and the world of spirits and beliefs. Adopting customs from a higher caste is a characteristic of Sanskritization, not this particular theoretical model. Vidyarthi's complex highlights the holistic interdependence between a community's habitat, society, and worldview, rather than processes of social mobility within.

111. (C) Social structure, rituals, and forces of change.
S.C. Dube's study of Shamirpet provided a holistic account of village life by examining its social structure, religious rituals, and various forces of change. He explored the internal organization of the community and its interactions with external influences. This research moved beyond simple descriptions to analyze the dynamic nature of rural Indian society, providing a landmark example of intensive ethnographic.

112. (C) Sixth Schedule
The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution provides special provisions for the administration of tribal areas in the North-Eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. It grants these areas a high degree of autonomy through the creation of Autonomous District Councils. These councils have the power to make laws on various subjects, protecting tribal customs, land, and overall interests.

113. (A) F.G. Bailey and Surajit Sinha
The concept of the tribe-caste continuum is most closely associated with the work of F.G. Bailey and Surajit Sinha. They explored the gradual social and cultural movement from tribal characteristics towards caste-based organization. This research highlighted the historical processes through which tribal groups integrated into the regional social hierarchy. It provided a dynamic framework for understanding the relationship between these two.

114. (B) Collective action by farmers regarding land issues.
A peasant movement is characterized by collective action by rural farmers and laborers focused on land-related issues. These issues often include land redistribution, reduction in revenue, and protection from exploitation by landlords. Such movements are driven by the economic and social grievances of the peasantry. They represent a significant form of rural political mobilization aimed at achieving agrarian reforms and social.

115. (C) D.N. Majumdar
D.N. Majumdar integrated physical anthropology with social and cultural studies, conducting extensive research on various tribal groups. He utilized both anthropometric surveys and ethnographic fieldwork to understand communities like the Ho and Santhal. This bio-cultural approach provided a more comprehensive picture of the diverse human populations in India. Majumdar's work was foundational in establishing a rigorous and multifaceted approach to the.

116. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Modernization is not a universal process that every society undergoes in the same way; rather, it can take diverse forms. However, modernization theory has often assumed a unilinear path of development modeled on Western industrial societies. This assumption has been critiqued for overlooking the unique historical and cultural contexts of non-Western nations. Contemporary perspectives emphasize the possibility of multiple.

117. (C) T.C. Das - The Purums
T.C. Das is correctly paired with his meticulous ethnographic study of the Purum tribe. The other pairings are incorrect, as Verrier Elwin did not write The Structure of Hindu Society, which was authored by N.K. Bose. M.N. Srinivas wrote The Remembered Village, and Iravati Karve authored Kinship Organisation in India. These distinctions are essential for correctly attributing major works to their.

118. (C) Sanskritization
When a caste group collectively decides to abandon a ritually impure occupation and adopt higher caste practices, it is engaging in the process of Sanskritization. This is a form of social mobility aimed at improving the group's position within the traditional hierarchy. It highlights the collective nature of mobility in the caste system and the importance of cultural imitation in.

119. (A) Caste is traditional; OBC is a legal category.
Caste is a traditional social institution based on birth and hierarchy, while OBC is a modern legal and administrative category. The OBC designation identifies social groups that are educationally and socially disadvantaged and are entitled to specific reservations and welfare measures. While OBCs are often specific caste groups, the category itself is defined by constitutional and legal criteria for developmental.

120. (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are characterized by the use of pre-agricultural technology, a stagnant or declining population, and extreme economic and social marginalization. High literacy and rapid population growth are not features of these groups. These criteria help identify the most disadvantaged sections of the tribal population, ensuring they receive targeted developmental assistance to address their unique and severe vulnerabilities.

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Hindu religious centers. This approach remains influential in the study of.

87. (C) Iravati Karve - Kinship studies
Iravati Karve is renowned for her pioneering work on kinship organization in India. She identified distinct regional patterns of family and marriage based on linguistic and cultural differences. Other pairings are incorrect, as Vidyarthi is associated with the Sacred Complex, Srinivas with Sanskritization, and Guha with physical anthropology and racial classification. These associations are foundational for understanding the specialized contributions.

88. (B) To fight against the feudal oppression of landlords (jagirdars and deshmukhs).
The central objective of the Telangana peasant movement was to resist the extreme feudal oppression practiced by local landlords and the Nizam's administration. Peasants fought for the abolition of forced labor, reduction in land revenue, and redistribution of land to the landless. This uprising was a significant struggle for economic justice and agrarian reform in the mid-twentieth century within the.

89. (B) 2 and 3 only
T.C. Das is correctly matched with his famous study of the Purum tribe. Dharani Sen is correctly matched with his work in prehistoric archaeology. However, S.S. Sarkar was primarily a physical anthropologist, and P.C. Biswas is known for his work in physical anthropology rather than Naga ethnography. These specific pairings accurately reflect the core research areas of these early Indian.

90. (B) Intensified worldwide social relations linking distant local communities.
Globalization in anthropology refers to the intensification of social relations on a global scale, where local events are shaped by distant occurrences. It involves increased interconnectedness and a greater awareness of the world as a whole. This process impacts culture, economy, and politics, leading to both homogenization and the creation of new hybrid forms. It is a multifaceted phenomenon.

91. (C) Self-Help Group (SHG)
Self-Help Groups are modern community-based economic institutions focused on micro-finance and empowerment. They are not traditional political organizations like tribal councils, caste panchayats, or the traditional village panchayats that existed before modern constitutional amendments. SHGs represent a newer form of social and economic organization aimed at fostering self-reliance and collective action among marginalized groups, especially women, in contemporary.

92. (B) Sanskritization and Dominant Caste
M.N. Srinivas's participant-observation study in the village of Rampura provided the empirical basis for his concepts of Sanskritization and the Dominant Caste. These ideas were developed to explain processes of social mobility and power dynamics at the village level. They became foundational for the sociological and anthropological study of rural India, offering a more dynamic understanding of the caste system and.

93. (B) Being listed in a Schedule to the Indian Constitution.
The term Scheduled Caste refers to those social groups that have been officially listed in a specific schedule to the Indian Constitution. This designation is used to identify communities that have historically faced severe social disabilities, including untouchability. Being listed ensures that these groups are entitled to specific constitutional protections, reservations, and developmental programs aimed at achieving social equality and justice within.

94. (B) Nativistic movements focus on purging foreign elements, while revivalist movements focus on bringing back a "golden age".
Nativistic movements are primarily concerned with eliminating foreign or external influences that are perceived as corrupting. Revivalist movements, while often overlapping, focus more specifically on restoring a perceived golden age or a purer version of the society's past. Both types of movements represent organized responses to social change or cultural stress, seeking to reassert traditional identity and values in.

95. (B) G.S. Ghurye

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130. (B) Modernization implies universal rationality; Westernization is cultural.
Modernization is a process of social change involving rationalist worldviews and technological advancement, while Westernization is a culturally specific process resulting from contact with Western societies. Srinivas distinguished between the two, noting that Westernization is limited to the impact of Western culture, whereas modernization is a broader phenomenon that can take various forms. This distinction is vital for understanding diverse paths.

131. (B) Evolution from colonial description to problem-oriented analysis.
The development of Indian anthropology is characterized by its evolution from descriptive accounts by colonial administrators to more problem-oriented and theoretically-driven analyses. In the post-independence period, scholars began to focus on issues of development, social change, and nation-building. This shift reflects the discipline's growth as a rigorous academic field that engages with the complex challenges facing modern Indian.

132. (C) Nizam of Hyderabad and the local feudal landlords
The Telangana movement was directed against the oppressive feudal rule of the Nizam of Hyderabad and his local landlords, known as jagirdars and deshmukhs. Peasants revolted against forced labor, excessive taxation, and land alienation. This armed struggle was a significant movement for agrarian reform and political change, highlighting the deep-seated grievances of the rural masses against the existing feudal.

133. (A) Extensive monographs on tribes like the Baiga and Muria, and his role in formulating tribal policy.
Verrier Elwin made multifaceted contributions to Indian anthropology, but he is most famous for his intensive ethnographic monographs on Central Indian tribes. His work provided a deep and empathetic understanding of groups like the Baiga and Muria. Furthermore, he played a crucial role in advising the Indian government on tribal policy, advocating for the protection of tribal cultures and land.

134. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Not all nomadic groups in India are classified as Scheduled Tribes; they can belong to various social categories. However, these groups face significant and specific challenges due to their lack of permanent residence. This mobility often hinders their access to state welfare programs, education, and full citizenship rights. Specialized policies are needed to address their unique needs while respecting their.

135. (B) Upward mobility by imitating the lifestyle of upper castes.
Sanskritization is a process of social mobility where lower-status groups attempt to improve their position in the traditional hierarchy by imitating the lifestyle and rituals of higher-status castes. This often involves changes in diet, religious practices, and general behavior. It reflects the dynamic nature of the caste system, where groups strive for social recognition and advancement through cultural imitation and.

136. (B) The traditional political system based on caste and the new system based on the nation-state's laws.
F.G. Bailey's research in Bisipara explored the conflict and interaction between the traditional caste-based political order and the emerging state-based system. He analyzed how new economic opportunities and legal frameworks challenged existing power dynamics. This study provided valuable insights into the integration of rural communities into the larger national political structure and the resulting shifts in authority and social.

137. (C) Sacred Complex and Nature-Man-Spirit Complex
L.P. Vidyarthi is credited with developing both the Sacred Complex and the Nature-Man-Spirit Complex models. The first analyzes religious centers through geography, performances, and specialists, while the second explores the interdependence between a community's environment, society, and worldview. These concepts provided holistic frameworks for the study of Indian culture and tribal life, significantly influencing subsequent generations of anthropological.

138. (A) Facilitate participation in national social and political processes.

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Srinivas with Sanskritization, and Dube with An Indian Village. These distinctions are vital for correctly attributing major contributions.

207. (A) His advocacy for a 'bio-cultural' or integrated approach, combining physical and cultural anthropology.
D.N. Majumdar's most significant contribution was his advocacy for a bio-cultural approach that integrated physical and cultural anthropology. He believed that a complete understanding of human populations required studying both their biological traits and their social practices. This multifaceted perspective allowed for a more holistic analysis of Indian communities, significantly influencing the subsequent development of the discipline in the.

208. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Social stratification refers to a hierarchical social order. PVTGs are communities with pre-agricultural technology. Dalit is a term for groups with a history of untouchability. Peasant movements involve mobilization against landlords. These specific mappings reflect the core concepts and terms used to analyze various aspects of Indian social structure and social movements, providing a framework for sociological and anthropological.

209. (B) Promoting democratic decentralization and local self-governance.
The establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions was a major step toward promoting democratic decentralization and strengthening local self-governance. By devolving specific powers and resources to local bodies, the system empowers rural communities to manage their own development. This institutional framework ensures that decision-making processes are more inclusive and responsive to local needs, fostering grassroots participation and social justice.

210. (A) Local 'little tradition' elements becoming part of the civilizational 'great tradition'.
Universalization is a concept developed by McKim Marriott to describe the process where local little tradition elements are absorbed into the civilizational great tradition. It involves the upward movement and adaptation of folk beliefs and rituals into a more standardized cultural framework. This process highlights the dynamic interaction between different levels of tradition, showing how local cultures contribute to.

211. (C) It was an 'anthropology of, but not for, Indians', largely serving colonial interests.
The initial phase of Indian anthropology was primarily an anthropology of Indians, conducted by colonial administrators and missionaries to serve British interests. These descriptive accounts documented diverse cultures for the purpose of effective governance. While this period provided early data, it lacked an indigenous perspective and was not focused on the needs or aspirations of the local population, highlighting its.

212. (A) It sought to restore traditional Munda culture and purge outside influences.
The Birsa movement is a classic example of a revivalist movement because it sought to restore traditional Munda culture and purge external influences. Led by Birsa Munda, the struggle aimed to restore a perceived golden age and establish an independent tribal raj. It addressed land alienation and economic exploitation while reasserting the group's cultural identity and spiritual beliefs against.

213. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The term OBC is a constitutional category that refers to social groups, other than SCs and STs, that are educationally and socially disadvantaged. This designation is used to implement reservation policies and developmental programs aimed at achieving social equality. The constitutional framework recognizes that various communities face systemic barriers to progress and requires specific state intervention to support their advancement.

214. (B) The process of a tribe transforming into a state and integrating into the regional caste hierarchy.
Surajit Sinha's research on the Bhumij explored the process of a tribal community transforming into a state and integrating into the regional caste hierarchy. He analyzed how this group adopted Hindu practices and political structures to claim a higher social status. This work provided a dynamic and historical perspective on the tribe-caste continuum and the complex social changes occurring among.

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provided foundational insights into how rural economies and social relationships are.

147. (B) Surajit Sinha
Surajit Sinha is renowned for his study of the transformation of the Bhumij tribe into a Hindu caste. He analyzed the process of state formation and the tribe-caste continuum, showing how this tribal community adopted Hindu practices and political structures to integrate into the regional hierarchy. His work provided a dynamic and historical perspective on the complex interactions between different.

148. (D) Gaya
L.P. Vidyarthi first applied the concept of the Sacred Complex to his study of the pilgrimage center of Gaya. He analyzed the religious center through the interplay of its sacred geography, performances, and specialists. This model provided a holistic framework for understanding the social and cultural organization of traditional Hindu sacred sites, becoming a seminal work in the anthropology of.

149. (C) It is a formal, government-run bank.
A Self-Help Group is a small, voluntary association of people, not a formal government-run bank. Its members contribute small, regular savings to a common fund, which is used to provide micro-loans to those in need. These groups are managed by the members themselves to promote financial self-reliance and empowerment. They represent a significant community-based approach to development and social.

150. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
The chronological arrangement reflects the shifting focus of these anthropologists. B.S. Guha was primarily a physical anthropologist, followed by D.N. Majumdar who integrated physical and social aspects. Iravati Karve focused on kinship and social organization, while M.N. Srinivas was most dedicated to social anthropology and theories of change. This progression shows the discipline's evolution from biological traits to complex.

151. (B) The Telengana region
S.C. Dube's study An Indian Village was conducted in the village of Shamirpet, which is located in the Telangana region. This research provided a comprehensive ethnographic account of rural life in this area, examining its social structure, economy, and culture. Dube's work remains a classic example of micro-level sociological analysis, offering deep insights into the dynamics of rural Indian.

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152. (B) He viewed caste not as a rigid hierarchy but as a cooperative system of production that had become hereditary.
N.K. Bose viewed the caste system as a functional and cooperative system of production that had become hereditary over time. He analyzed its role in providing economic security through a specialized division of labor. His perspective emphasized the material and economic bases of social organization rather than just ritual hierarchy. Bose's work integrated anthropological and historical perspectives to explain the structure.

153. (C) Nativistic/Revivalist
A social movement that seeks to eliminate foreign influences and re-establish a perceived pure version of traditional culture is termed nativistic or revivalist. These movements represent an organized response to cultural stress or rapid social change, aiming to reassert identity and restore traditional values. They highlight the importance of cultural heritage and the desire for continuity in a changing social.

154. (A) A shared history of oppression and a struggle for equality and justice.
The term Dalit emphasizes a shared history of systemic oppression and a collective struggle for social equality and justice. It is a political and social identity that rejects derogatory labels and asserts dignity and rights. This identity reflects the shared experiences of marginalized communities historically excluded by the caste system and their ongoing fight for empowerment and recognition in modern.

155. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
G.S. Ghurye and Verrier Elwin held opposing views on tribal policy in the early twentieth century. Ghurye advocated for assimilation, viewing tribes as backward Hindus, while Elwin initially supported isolation to protect tribal cultures. These contrasting perspectives significantly influenced early debates on tribal

evolution reflects the growth of anthropology into a multifaceted and academically.

173. (B) The exploitation by moneylenders, landlords (dikus), and the British colonial administration.
The Birsa Munda movement was a powerful uprising against the exploitation of tribal people by outsiders, known as dikus, and the British colonial administration. The movement sought to address land alienation and economic hardship while restoring traditional Munda culture. It represents a significant struggle for autonomy and justice, combining tribal revivalism with political resistance against the oppressive practices of.

174. (A) The abolition of Untouchability under Article 17.
The abolition of untouchability under Article 17 is a direct constitutional safeguard for Scheduled Castes. This provision makes the practice of untouchability a punishable offense, ensuring social equality and protecting the dignity of these communities. It reflects the constitutional commitment to eradicating discriminatory practices based on birth and hierarchy, providing a legal foundation for the protection of marginalized groups from.

175. (B) The structure and organization of a pilgrimage centre.
The Sacred Complex model involves the study of the social and cultural organization of a pilgrimage center. It analyzes the site through its sacred geography, performances, and specialists. This approach provides a holistic framework for understanding how traditional religious centers are structured and how they function as focal points of cultural and spiritual activity within the larger civilizational.

176. (C) He was a British administrator who wrote about tribes as a hobby.
S.C. Roy was not a British administrator; he was an Indian lawyer who became a pioneering anthropologist. He is often called the father of Indian ethnography for his intensive research on the tribes of Chotanagpur. He produced detailed monographs and founded the journal Man in India. Roy's work brought a scientific and empathetic indigenous perspective to the study of.

177. (A) Mainstreaming groups while respecting cultural distinctiveness.
Inclusion for Scheduled Tribes refers to policies that aim to mainstream these communities while respecting their unique cultural distinctiveness. This involves providing access to resources and opportunities through affirmative action and targeted developmental programs. The goal is to ensure their full participation in national life without forcing them to abandon their traditional identity, achieving a balance between integration and cultural.

178. (D) To compare the differential economic and social change in a 'wet' (irrigated) and a 'dry' (unirrigated) village.
Scarlett Epstein's study compared economic and social change in two villages with different resources. Wangala, with irrigation, and Dalena, without it. She analyzed how these factors led to divergent paths of development, with Wangala reinforcing traditional patterns and Dalena undergoing more radical social change through urban employment. This research highlighted the diverse and localized impacts of modernization on rural.

179. (B) The Coorg (Kodava) community and the village of Rampura.
M.N. Srinivas developed the concept of Sanskritization through his research on the Coorg community and his intensive fieldwork in the village of Rampura. These studies provided the empirical evidence for his theories on social mobility within the caste hierarchy. His work highlighted the dynamic ways in which groups attempt to improve their status through cultural imitation and the adoption of.

180. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
S.R.K. Chopra contributed to paleoanthropology, while Dharani Sen focused on prehistoric archaeology. S.S. Sarkar worked in physical anthropology and human biology, and B.S. Guha is renowned for his racial classification of Indian populations. These mappings reflect the specialized contributions of these pioneering scholars to different sub-fields of anthropology, highlighting the multifaceted nature of the discipline's early development in.

181. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only

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research in rural Indian villages, significantly advancing the sociological and anthropological understanding of rural social structure and change through their micro-level analyses and theoretical.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The term Dalit has become widely used as a term of self-identity among marginalized communities. It represents a rejection of derogatory labels and an assertion of a collective identity based on a history of resistance against caste-based oppression. This self-designation highlights the empowerment and agency of these groups in their ongoing struggle for social justice, dignity, and.

166. (C) Nomadic Group
A community that traditionally moves with its livestock in search of pastures is an example of a nomadic group. These pastoralists follow seasonal migration patterns based on the availability of resources for their animals. Their mobile lifestyle presents unique challenges for modern administration and development, requiring specialized policies that respect their traditions and ensure their access to essential services and.

167. (C) Interdependence between society and worldview.
The Nature-Man-Spirit Complex developed by L.P. Vidyarthi emphasizes the intricate interdependence between a community's environment, its social structure, and its religious beliefs. This model suggests that these three elements are constantly interacting and shaping each other. By analyzing these connections, anthropologists can gain a holistic understanding of how tribal societies adapt to their habitat and formulate their unique.

168. (C) It is a one-way process of Western cultural imposition without local adaptation.
From an anthropological perspective, globalization is not a one-way process of cultural imposition; rather, it involves complex interactions where global influences are adapted and reinterpreted locally. This process often leads to cultural hybridization, creating new and unique forms. While globalization facilitates increased interconnectedness, it also triggers diverse local responses that challenge simple notions of cultural homogenization or the.

169. (B) The establishment of the Anthropology department at Delhi University and his work in physical anthropology.
P.C. Biswas played a significant role in the development of Indian anthropology by establishing the department at Delhi University. His research was primarily in the field of physical anthropology, where he documented the biological characteristics of various populations. His contributions helped foster the growth of the discipline in North India, providing a scientific foundation for the study of human biological.

170. (B) He was a physical anthropologist who worked on racial classification and the bio-anthropology of Indian populations.
S.S. Sarkar was a physical anthropologist known for his research on racial classification and the bio-anthropology of Indian populations. He emphasized the importance of objective scientific measurements and critiqued earlier racial models. His work contributed to a more sophisticated understanding of the biological diversity and history of the subcontinent, integrating perspectives from genetics, anthropometry, and human biology into his.

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171. (C) N.K. Bose
N.K. Bose was closely associated with the Anthropological Survey of India and authored the influential book The Structure of Hindu Society. He viewed the caste system as a functional and cooperative system of production. His research integrated anthropological observations with historical and textual analysis, providing a unique perspective on the organization of Indian society. Bose's work remains a significant contribution.

172. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The development of Indian anthropology progressed through several key stages. Early studies were often descriptive and served colonial needs. Post-independence, the focus shifted to social change, development, and the influential village studies tradition. More recently, the discipline has engaged with contemporary issues like globalization and identity politics. This

rural economy. This distinction is important for accurately characterizing the diverse modes of subsistence and social.

190. (B) Numerical strength, economic power, and political influence.
A Dominant Caste wields power in a local area due to its numerical strength, economic power through land ownership, and political influence. Ritual status alone does not determine dominance in this framework. This concept explains how certain groups exercise authority and control within the rural social structure, often acting as arbiters of disputes and leaders in community affairs, regardless of.

191. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The chronological order of these village studies reflects the development of rural sociology in India. Wiser's research in Karimpur was followed by Srinivas's work in Rampura. Dube's study of Shamirpet was published soon after, and Bailey's work in Bisipara appeared later. This timeline shows the shift from documenting traditional systems like Jajmani to analyzing complex social change and.

192. (C) Integration that respects cultural identity
In his later career, Verrier Elwin advocated for a policy of integration that respected the cultural identity of tribal communities. This approach sought to balance development with the protection of tribal land and traditions, moving away from his earlier isolationist stance. This policy influenced India's early tribal development strategies, emphasizing that tribes should be allowed to progress according to their.

193. (B) The Purums of Manipur
T.C. Das is primarily known for his meticulous ethnographic study of the Purum tribe of Manipur. His research provided a detailed and comprehensive account of their social organization, particularly their complex kinship and marriage rules. This work received international acclaim for its scientific rigor and depth. It remains a classic example of tribal ethnography, significantly contributing to the understanding of.

194. (B) Tribes are gradually and historically being absorbed into the caste system, occupying a low-status position.
The concept of the tribe-caste continuum suggests that tribal communities are gradually being absorbed into the larger caste system, often occupying lower-status positions within the hierarchy. This process involves the adoption of Hindu rituals and social structures by tribal groups. It highlights the dynamic and historical interactions between these different social formations, showing how tribes integrate into the regional social.

195. (C) Article 330
Article 330 of the Indian Constitution provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha. This provision ensures that these communities have representation in the national legislature, allowing them to participate in the legislative and decision-making processes. It is a crucial constitutional safeguard aimed at promoting political empowerment and ensuring the voices.

196. (C) L.P. Vidyarthi
L.P. Vidyarthi developed and utilized the concept of the Sacred Complex to study the social and cultural organization of the Hindu pilgrimage center of Gaya. He analyzed the religious center through the interplay of its sacred geography, performances, and specialists. This model provided a holistic framework for the anthropological study of traditional religious sites, becoming a seminal work in the discipline.

197. (C) Feudal landlordism (Jagirdari)
The peasant movement in Telangana was a struggle against the oppressive system of feudal landlordism, known as jagirdari. Peasants fought against forced labor, excessive taxation, and the tyranny of local landlords and the Nizam's administration. This armed uprising was a significant struggle for agrarian reforms and economic justice, highlighting the deep-seated grievances of the rural masses against the existing.

198. (B) She was a physical anthropologist who also wrote extensively on kinship and interpreted Hindu epics.

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G.S. Ghurye was a foundational figure in sociology and social anthropology, providing a comprehensive view of the caste system. He argued that tribes were backward Hindus and should be integrated into the mainstream. However, he did not conduct his primary fieldwork in Rampura, nor was he a proponent of the isolationist policy. These distinctions are vital for understanding his.

182. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 73rd Amendment provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions to ensure their regular functioning and to decentralize power. This was intended to empower local communities to manage their own development and strengthen grassroots democracy. By mandating regular elections and devolving specific powers, the amendment created a more robust framework for local self-governance across rural India, promoting participation.

183. (B) It was written from memory after his field notes were destroyed in a fire.
The Remembered Village is a unique anthropological text because M.N. Srinivas wrote it entirely from memory after his original field notes were destroyed in a fire. This reflexive and autobiographical account provides a detailed narrative of rural life in Rampura and the process of ethnographic research. It remains a classic work, offering deep insights into the dynamics of social.

184. (B) The dynamics of social stratification and access to resources.
The distinction between inclusion and exclusion is central to analyzing social stratification and how different groups access resources. Inclusion refers to the processes that integrate individuals into mainstream social and economic life, while exclusion involves the systemic barriers that marginalize certain communities. These concepts are vital for evaluating social justice and the effectiveness of policies aimed at reducing inequality.

185. (C) A Nomadic or artisan group
A study of blacksmiths who traditionally moved between villages but are now facing economic hardship concerns the issues faced by nomadic or artisan groups. These communities often possess specialized skills but lack a permanent settlement, making them vulnerable to economic shifts and industrialization. Specialized policies are needed to support their livelihoods and ensure their access to essential services and developmental.

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186. (B) Changes in Indian society resulting from British rule.
M.N. Srinivas defined Westernization as the multi-dimensional changes occurring in Indian society due to its prolonged contact with British rule and institutions. This process involves shifts in technology, core values, and administrative frameworks. It describes the transformation of traditional social structures through the introduction of rationalist worldviews and secular ideologies. This concept helps analyze the historical impact of external cultural.

187. (B) The assertion of a distinct Naga identity and the demand for political independence.
The Naga movement is rooted in the assertion of a distinct ethnic identity and the ongoing demand for political independence. It emerged from a desire for self-governance and the recognition of Naga sovereignty. This struggle has involved various political and armed factions seeking a separate homeland. It highlights the complexities of ethno-nationalism and the challenges of federalism within the.

188. (C) B.S. Guha
B.S. Guha is renowned for his scientific work on the racial classification of the Indian population, where he identified six major racial elements. His research utilized anthropometric measurements and physical characteristics to categorize the diverse population of the subcontinent. This foundational contribution established a rigorous biological framework for understanding human diversity in India, significantly influencing subsequent studies in physical anthropology.

189. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Not all tribal groups in India are nomadic; in fact, the majority are settled agriculturalists who have a fixed place of residence. While some tribal communities continue to practice a mobile lifestyle, most have adopted sedentary farming and are integrated into the regional

development and administrative strategies in India. Elwin later modified his stance toward integration, but the initial disagreement remains.

156. (B) The jajmani system of patron-client relationships.
William and Charlotte Wiser's research in the village of Karimpur is foundational for the study of the Jajmani system. They documented the hereditary relationships between landowning patrons and service-providing castes, highlighting the traditional economic and social interdependencies of rural life. Their work provided a detailed account of how these relationships structured village communities and maintained the local social order.

157. (B) 1, 2 and 4 only
McKim Marriott studied the village of Kishangarhi and proposed the concepts of universalization and parochialization. Universalization involves the upward movement of little tradition elements into the great tradition. Parochialization refers to the localization and transformation of great tradition elements into the little tradition. However, the definition of universalization as downward devolution is incorrect in his framework. This distinction is vital.

158. (B) It led to the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA).
The 73rd Amendment provided the constitutional basis for the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, known as PESA. This act extends the provisions of local self-governance to tribal areas with specific modifications that respect traditional customs and authority. It empowers Gram Sabhas to manage local resources and protect tribal rights. This legislation is crucial for strengthening grassroots democracy in.

159. (C) Parochialization
When a pan-Indian deity is worshipped in a village with local rites and a local name, it is an example of parochialization. This process involves the localization and adaptation of great tradition elements within a little tradition. It highlights the dynamic way in which broader cultural traditions are reshaped and integrated into local contexts, reflecting the interaction between different levels.

160. (C) Self-Help Groups Movement
Self-Help Groups are modern community-based economic institutions and do not represent a revivalist or nativist movement. In contrast, the Birsa, Naga, and Santhal movements involved elements of cultural revivalism and resistance against external influences. SHGs focus on micro-finance, empowerment, and economic development rather than restoring a perceived golden age or purging foreign cultural elements from society. This distinction is.

161. (A) Institutionalized social group ranking.
Social stratification is the institutionalized ranking of groups within a society, creating a hierarchy based on factors like caste, class, or status. This system ensures that resources and opportunities are distributed unevenly, maintaining a stable social structure over time. It is a fundamental concept for analyzing social inequality and the organized ways in which different segments of a population are.

162. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
S.C. Dube is associated with his study of Shamirpet. N.K. Bose authored The Structure of Hindu Society. D.N. Majumdar conducted bio-cultural studies of tribes. Surajit Sinha researched state formation among the Bhumij. These mappings accurately reflect the primary research focuses and major works of these influential anthropologists, highlighting their diverse contributions to the study of Indian society and culture.

163. (C) Peasant movement
Although the Malabar Movement of 1921 had complex religious and anti-colonial dimensions, it is primarily classified as a peasant movement. It emerged from the deep-seated grievances of Mappila Muslim tenants against oppressive landlords and the British administrative system. The uprising focused on agrarian issues such as land revenue and tenancy rights, representing a significant struggle for economic justice by.

164. (C) S.R.K. Chopra
S.R.K. Chopra was primarily a physical anthropologist and paleoanthropologist, and he is not associated with the tradition of intensive village studies. In contrast, M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube, and McKim Marriott all conducted seminal

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Iravati Karve was a versatile scholar whose work spanned physical anthropology, kinship studies, and literary analysis. She mapped the kinship zones of India and authored Kinship Organisation in India. Furthermore, her book Yuganta provided an anthropological interpretation of characters in the Mahabharata. Karve's multi-disciplinary approach significantly enriched the sociological and anthropological understanding of Indian culture and social organization across.

199. (B) Increased social differentiation, growth of rationality, and application of scientific knowledge.
Modernization is a process of social change characterized by increased social differentiation and the growth of rationalist worldviews. It involves the widespread application of scientific knowledge and the development of formal institutions. This process describes the transformation of traditional societies into more complex and urbanized ones, emphasizing a shift in mindset and social organization toward greater efficiency and secular values.

200. (C) Dharani Sen
Dharani Sen was a pioneering figure in prehistoric archaeology in India and was associated with the Yale-Cambridge expedition. He conducted extensive research on early human tools and their geological contexts. His work helped establish a scientific basis for Stone Age studies, integrating perspectives from archaeology and geology to understand the early history of human settlement and technology on the subcontinent.

201. (B) Community listed as per Article 342.
A Scheduled Tribe is officially defined as a community that has been listed as such according to the provisions of Article 342 of the Indian Constitution. This designation is based on factors like traditional characteristics, geographical isolation, and social backwardness. Being listed entitles the community to specific constitutional protections, reservations, and developmental programs aimed at ensuring their protection and progress.

202. (B) 1, 3 and 4 only
S.C. Dube, Scarlett Epstein, and F.G. Bailey are all renowned for their research on social change and conflict within village economies. They conducted intensive fieldwork to understand how external pressures and new opportunities impact rural social structures. In contrast, McKim Marriott focused more on cultural processes, and B.S. Guha was a physical anthropologist. These scholars advanced the sociological understanding.

203. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
S.C. Roy's contributions are foundational because his in-depth ethnographic monographs set a high standard for fieldwork and empathetic understanding of tribal communities. He provided detailed accounts of groups like the Mundas and Oraons, bringing a scientific yet insider's perspective to the discipline. His work significantly influenced the development of Indian anthropology, establishing the importance of rigorous and comprehensive ethnography.

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204. (C) Globalization
A study of the impact of global media on local marriage preferences focuses on a phenomenon related to globalization. This process involves the increased flow of information and cultural influences across national borders, shaping local attitudes and behaviors. It highlights the interconnectedness of global trends and local practices, leading to shifts in traditional social institutions and the emergence of new hybrid.

205. (B) A struggle for ethno-national identity and political self-determination.
Political movements among the Nagas primarily express a struggle for ethno-national identity and the desire for political self-determination. Rooted in a strong sense of distinct history and culture, these movements seek autonomy or independence. This ongoing struggle highlights the challenges of navigating diverse ethnic identities and territorial demands within the modern nation-state framework, involving complex negotiations and various forms of.

206. (C) G.S. Ghurye - Kinship Organisation in India
G.S. Ghurye is not the author of Kinship Organisation in India; that work was authored by Iravati Karve. Ghurye is instead renowned for his foundational work Caste and Race in India. Other pairings are correct, with Vidyarthi associated with the Nature-Man-Spirit Complex,

Inclusion in development policies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes aims to facilitate their full participation in national social, economic, and political processes. This involves providing access to education, employment, and decision-making platforms through affirmative action and targeted programs. The goal is to ensure their integration into the mainstream while respecting their cultural identity and protecting their rights and overall.

139. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Verrier Elwin authored The Baiga, while L.P. Vidyarthi studied the Maler. T.C. Das is famous for his work on the Purums, and Surajit Sinha researched the Bhumij. These monographs are foundational ethnographic works that provide detailed accounts of diverse tribal communities. Each study utilized intensive fieldwork to understand the unique social organization, culture, and history of the respective.

140. (C) Reservation in legislatures and government job positions.
A key feature of constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes is the reservation of seats in legislatures and government job positions. These provisions ensure that tribal communities have representation in decision-making bodies and access to employment opportunities. By facilitating their political and economic participation, these safeguards aim to promote social justice and overall development while protecting their rights and distinct cultural.

141. (C) The Chotanagpur Plateau
S.C. Roy's work is of paramount importance for the anthropology of the Chotanagpur Plateau. He conducted extensive research on the tribes of this region, producing detailed monographs on groups like the Mundas, Oraons, and Birhors. His pioneering ethnographic work provided a scientific and empathetic understanding of these communities, significantly influencing the development of tribal studies in India and.

142. (B) Iravati Karve
Iravati Karve focused on mapping the linguistic and cultural zones of kinship in India. She identified distinct regional patterns based on family structure, inheritance, and marriage rules. Her work integrated anthropological, linguistic, and historical perspectives, providing a comprehensive understanding of the diverse kinship systems that structure Indian societies. This remains a foundational contribution to the study of social organization in.

143. (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
D.N. Majumdar conducted extensive bio-anthropological surveys, while S.S. Sarkar focused on human biology and genetics. P.C. Biswas established the Department of Anthropology at Delhi University, and T.C. Das's work on the Purums received international acclaim. However, Dharani Sen's work was in prehistoric archaeology, not urban sociology. These distinctions are vital for accurately understanding the diverse contributions of.

144. (C) Two parallel, and sometimes interacting, processes of social change in modern India.
Srinivas viewed Sanskritization and Westernization as two parallel and often interacting processes of social change. While Sanskritization involves mobility within the traditional hierarchy, Westernization results from contact with Western culture and institutions. Together, these processes explain the complex transformations occurring in modern Indian society, where groups navigate both traditional values and new opportunities for change and social.

145. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The category of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups was created to provide specialized attention to certain tribal communities. It was recognized that these groups faced a higher degree of vulnerability compared to others, due to factors like a stagnant population and low literacy. By identifying these specific groups, the state can formulate more targeted and effective developmental and welfare.

146. (B) William Wiser and Scarlett Epstein
A case study of changing economic relations in a village most likely draws on the work of anthropologists like William Wiser and Scarlett Epstein. Wiser's research focused on the traditional Jajmani system, while Epstein's comparative study analyzed the impact of new economic opportunities on social structure. Both

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215. (B) Enhancing their financial inclusion and decision-making power.
Self-Help Groups contribute to the empowerment of women by enhancing their financial inclusion and increasing their decision-making power within the family and community. By providing a platform for collective savings and access to credit, these groups foster economic independence. Furthermore, they provide a space for social support and collective action, allowing women to address shared challenges and improve their.

216. (D) Karimpur - L.P. Vidyarthi
The village study of Karimpur was conducted by William and Charlotte Wiser, not L.P. Vidyarthi. Vidyarthi is renowned for his work in Gaya and with the Maler tribe. Other pairings are correct, with Dube studying Shamirpet, Srinivas researching Rampura, and Bailey working in Bisipara. These studies are seminal works in Indian sociology and anthropology, providing detailed accounts of rural life.

217. (A) Development of tribal communities along the lines of their own genius.
The policy of integration advocates for the development of tribal communities along the lines of their own genius, protecting their land and cultural identity. This approach seeks to avoid both total isolation and forced assimilation. It emphasizes that tribal groups should be empowered to progress while maintaining their unique traditions and customs, influenced by the Tribal Panchsheel principles formulated by.

218. (B) D.N. Majumdar
D.N. Majumdar is renowned for his research on the racial and cultural history of India and for establishing the department of anthropology at Lucknow University. He utilized a bio-cultural approach, integrating physical and social anthropology to understand various populations. His work was foundational in establishing the discipline as a rigorous academic field, emphasizing the importance of comprehensive fieldwork and multifaceted.

219. (A) 3 and 4 only
Iravati Karve's primary research was not on the tribes of Northeast India; instead, she focused on mapping the kinship zones of the entire country. Furthermore, B.S. Guha was not a student of S.C. Roy. S.C. Roy was indeed a lawyer who turned to anthropology, and G.S. Ghurye was trained at Cambridge. These corrections are vital for accurately representing the.

220. (B) Rigid hierarchy based on birth and endogamy.
The caste system as a form of social stratification is characterized by a rigid hierarchy based on birth and the practice of endogamy. Status is ascribed and remains fixed for life, with groups ranked according to traditional notions of ritual purity. This structure limits social mobility and maintains distinct social boundaries between different hereditary groups, shaping social interactions and life opportunities.

221. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization has triggered a complex interplay of cultural homogenization and heterogenization in India. While global influences promote certain uniformities, they are often locally adapted and reinterpreted, leading to the creation of hybrid cultural forms. This process highlights how global and local dynamics interact, challenging simple notions of a single global culture and emphasizing the resilience and creativity of local traditions.

222. (A) It had elements of an anti-colonial struggle, an anti-landlord revolt, and a communal conflict.
The Malabar rebellion is a complex historical event that combined elements of an anti-colonial struggle, an anti-landlord revolt, and communal conflict. Mappila Muslim tenants revolted against British rule and oppressive local Hindu landlords. This multifaceted nature has led to diverse historical interpretations, highlighting the intersection of agrarian grievances, religious identity, and political resistance during the colonial period in the Malabar.

223. (C) Local self-governing bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities).
The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution were designed to empower local self-governing bodies, namely Panchayats in rural areas and Municipalities in urban ones. These amendments provided constitutional status to these institutions, mandating regular elections and the devolution of specific powers and resources. By strengthening local governance,

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Early anthropological perspectives on tribal populations often linked them to the wider social structure. One pioneering scholar famously argued that these groups were not entirely separate from the majority religion but were essentially a less developed part of it. This view characterized tribal communities as being integrated into the broader religious fold, though at a different stage of historical and social development.

292. (A) The Chotanagpur plateau.
Foundational ethnographic research in India often focused on specific geographic regions and the communities residing there. One scholar, known for his transition from law to anthropology, produced detailed monographs on groups like the Mundas and the Oraons. His work in the Chotanagpur region is highly regarded for its meticulous documentation and for representing the voices of the tribal populations he studied.

293. (D) She integrated the study of classical texts (Indology) with anthropological fieldwork.
The development of Indian anthropology was enriched by diverse methodological approaches. One influential scholar combined the study of classical Sanskrit texts with modern empirical research. By integrating Indology with intensive fieldwork, she was able to offer a more comprehensive understanding of social systems. This unique perspective allowed for a deeper analysis of how ancient traditions and contemporary lived realities intersect.

294. (B) "Kinship Organisation in India".
Landmark studies in anthropology often provide comprehensive surveys of social structures across large regions. One such foundational work offered a detailed analysis of the various systems of family and relatedness found throughout the subcontinent. This major academic achievement combined textual analysis with field data, remaining a key reference for understanding the diverse ways in which social relationships are organized in India.

295. (C) a combination of sociological, ethnographic, and Indological approaches.
The formative years of the anthropological discipline in India were characterized by a blend of different intellectual traditions. Scholars utilized sociological theories, detailed ethnographic fieldwork, and the study of classical texts to analyze society. This multidisciplinary approach shaped the early development of the field, allowing for a multifaceted understanding of the complex relationship between tribal communities, caste systems, and historical traditions.

296. (D) the pilgrimage center of Gaya.
Conceptual models in Indian anthropology have been used to analyze the holistic nature of religious environments. One specific framework was developed through an intensive study of a major pilgrimage center. By examining the sacred landscape, the rituals performed there, and the individuals who manage these ceremonies, researchers can understand a religious site as a complex and integrated system within society.

297. (A) Sacred economy
The analytical framework used to study traditional religious centers consists of three main interrelated parts. These include the physical geography of sacred sites, the various performances and rituals conducted by pilgrims, and the specialists who facilitate these activities. While these components explain the religious and social functioning of the center, the broader economic system is not explicitly categorized as one of the primary pillars.

298. (B) worldview and life of a forest-dwelling tribe.
Certain conceptual frameworks are specifically designed to explain the way of life of tribal communities. These models focus on the interdependent relationship between the natural environment, the social and economic activities of the people, and their spiritual beliefs. This holistic approach is used to understand how forest-dwelling groups view the world and how their existence is governed by these connected elements.

299. (B) interdependent and inextricably linked.
In the study of forest-dwelling communities, the relationship between the environment, social organization, and the spirit world is seen as a cohesive whole. These three elements do not function in isolation; rather, they are inextricably linked. This interdependence means that changes in one area will inevitably affect the others,

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and a struggle for social justice. It reflects the agency of marginalized communities in rejecting derogatory labels and asserting their dignity and.

233. (C) The Maler of Rajmahal Hills
L.P. Vidyarthi developed the Nature-Man-Spirit Complex model based on his holistic study of the Maler tribe in the Rajmahal Hills. This approach explores the interdependence between the community's natural environment, its social organization, and its religious worldview. By analyzing these intricate connections, Vidyarthi provided a deep understanding of how the Maler adapt to their habitat and formulate their unique cultural.

234. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
S.C. Dube's study of Shamirpet was a landmark holistic village study, but he did not argue that Indian villages were static. Instead, his research examined the multiple and interacting factors of change, providing a dynamic perspective on rural social structure. Dube's work highlighted that village communities were constantly adapting to internal and external influences, moving beyond simplistic descriptions of rural.

235. (B) Facilitate micro-credit and mutual financial support.
The main purpose of establishing Self-Help Groups is to facilitate micro-credit and provide mutual financial support for their members. By pooling small savings, these voluntary associations offer loans for productive or emergency needs, fostering financial self-reliance and empowerment. SHGs represent a significant community-based approach to economic development, particularly for women, by creating a platform for collective action and social.

236. (B) There is a continuous and gradual social and cultural movement from tribal characteristics towards caste characteristics.
The tribe-caste continuum concept suggests that there is a continuous and gradual social and cultural movement from tribal organization towards caste-based characteristics. This process involves the historical and ongoing integration of tribal groups into the regional social hierarchy, often through the adoption of Hindu rituals and structures. It highlights the dynamic and interconnected nature of these two social formations in.

237. (C) Paleoanthropology
S.R.K. Chopra's primary contributions are in the field of paleoanthropology, specifically the study of primate and human evolution. He conducted extensive research in the Shivalik Hills, where he discovered and analyzed important fossils that clarified evolutionary history in the region. His work provided significant scientific evidence regarding prehistoric human development, establishing a rigorous foundation for paleontological and anthropological studies in.

238. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Naga movement for independence is one of the oldest in post-1947 India, rooted in a strong sense of distinct history, culture, and identity. This movement emerged from a desire for political self-determination and the recognition of Naga sovereignty. Its persistence over several decades highlights the complex challenges of navigating ethnic nationalism and territorial demands within the modern nation-state framework.

239. (C) Her work was confined only to the study of physical anthropology.
Iravati Karve's work was not confined to physical anthropology; she made significant contributions to kinship studies and literary analysis. She mapped the kinship zones of India and authored Kinship Organisation in India. Furthermore, her book Yuganta provided an anthropological interpretation of the Mahabharata. Karve's multi-disciplinary approach enriched the understanding of Indian social organization and culture, far beyond the biological.

240. (B) Universalization
When a village deity is identified with a pan-Indian deity from Sanskrit texts, it is an example of universalization. This process involves the absorption and adaptation of local little tradition elements into the larger civilizational great tradition. It highlights the dynamic interaction between different levels of cultural tradition, showing how local folk beliefs are integrated into a more refined and standardized.

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258. (A) the Telangana movement was explicitly led by communists, aiming for land redistribution.
Peasant movements in India often share themes of rural discontent but differ in leadership and specific goals. While some movements integrated religious or anti-colonial dimensions, others were characterized by massive armed struggles led by political ideologies like communism. These struggles specifically demanded the abolition of landlordism and the systematic redistribution of land to the landless and marginalized rural poor.

259. (C) the struggle against oppressive land tenure systems.
Major agrarian revolts in Indian history are frequently linked by a common underlying cause related to rural economics. These movements were primarily driven by the exploitation inherent in feudal systems and unfair land tenure. Whether directed against local landlords or broader political structures, the core motivation remained the struggle for land rights and relief from oppressive socio-economic exploitation.

260. (A) the Nizam of Hyderabad.
A significant peasant armed struggle occurred between 1946 and 1951 against oppressive feudal rule in a specific princely state. This movement targeted the jagirdari and deshmukh systems that facilitated exploitation. The rebellion was directed against the authority of the local ruler, seeking to end landlordism and ensure land was redistributed to those who worked it for their survival.

261. (D) 'Tribe' refers to a social group with shared identity, while 'ST' is a specific administrative and constitutional category.
Anthropological terms often describe social groups based on shared residence, dialects, and identity. In contrast, specific designations are created for legal and developmental purposes. While the general term identifies a group with a common culture, the constitutional label is used by the government to implement safeguards and welfare programs, providing a formal status within the country's legal framework.

262. (B) Geographical isolation and distinct culture.
The process of designating groups for constitutional protection involves several specific criteria. These include demonstrating primitive traits, living in geographical isolation, and maintaining a distinct culture. Additionally, such groups often show a shyness of contact with the wider population and experience significant socio-economic backwardness. These factors together justify the need for targeted government interventions and social safeguards.

263. (C) direct more focused developmental aid to the most disadvantaged tribal communities.
Within the broader category of scheduled groups, certain communities are identified as being exceptionally vulnerable. This sub-categorization is intended to ensure that developmental assistance reaches the most disadvantaged populations. By identifying those with the greatest needs, the government can implement more effective and targeted interventions to prevent their extinction and address the severe vulnerabilities they face in society.

264. (D) Having a stagnant or declining population.
Identifying particularly vulnerable groups requires applying more stringent criteria than those used for general scheduled populations. These specific indicators include the use of pre-agricultural technology and extremely low literacy levels. Most significantly, a stagnant or declining population is a critical factor that differentiates these most endangered communities, necessitating urgent and specialized attention to ensure their continued survival and welfare.

265. (A) providing constitutional safeguards and targeted welfare.
The classification of various tribal communities into specific legal categories is a formal process rooted in governance. Its primary aim is to rectify historical neglect by providing constitutional safeguards. These labels enable the government to promote social equity through targeted welfare programs, ensuring that developmental resources and legal protections are effectively directed toward communities facing isolation or economic backwardness.

266. (B) revivalist and anti-colonial uprising.
Certain historical movements in India are characterized by their dual nature of cultural reform and political resistance. Such uprisings often began with religious motivations, aiming to purge a society of foreign influences and return

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and social movements like the Bhumij-Kshatriya movement. He analyzed how tribal groups adopted Hindu political and ritual structures to integrate into the regional hierarchy. His work provided a dynamic and historical perspective on the tribe-caste continuum and the complex social transformations occurring among various indigenous groups in India.

250. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
S.C. Roy authored The Mundas and Their Country, while Verrier Elwin wrote The Baiga. D.N. Majumdar produced Races and Cultures of India, and S.C. Dube wrote An Indian Village. These foundational texts provide detailed ethnographic and sociological analyses of various communities and social structures in India. Each work utilized intensive research to understand the unique social organization and culture of.

251. (B) Exogamy
The caste system in India is defined as a hierarchical structure based on birth. Its primary traditional characteristics include endogamy, where individuals marry within their group, and occupational specialization. It is also governed by a ritual hierarchy centered on purity and pollution. Conversely, marrying outside the group is not recognized as a fundamental trait of this system.

252. (A) A self-chosen political identity for asserting rights and resistance.
The designation of communities that historically faced extreme social discrimination is provided by constitutional terms. However, individuals within these groups often adopt a specific self-chosen political identity to assert their history of resistance and demand social justice. This label signifies a shift away from pejorative historical connotations toward a more empowered and collective political stance for equality.

253. (C) SCs have faced a more extreme form of historical discrimination.
Distinctions between marginalized groups in India are based on the nature and intensity of historical disadvantages. Scheduled Castes are identified as those who have faced extreme social and economic discrimination, historically categorized as untouchables. While Other Backward Classes include socially and educationally disadvantaged groups, they are classified separately from the more severe historical marginalization experienced by Scheduled Castes.

254. (D) Their marginalization due to mobility and exclusion from settled society.
Social stratification includes groups whose mobility distinguishes them from the settled population. These groups often exist on the fringes of mainstream society, facing unique forms of exclusion and economic precarity. Because they move frequently, their specific challenges and experiences of marginalization are not always effectively captured or addressed by traditional caste-based classifications used for more stationary communities.

255. (C) the dynamic interaction between traditional structures and modern classifications.
Understanding contemporary social hierarchies in India requires looking beyond ancient frameworks like caste and ritual purity. It involves analyzing how traditional systems interact with modern administrative and political categories designed to address inequality. The interplay between these ancestral social organizations and constitutional designations like Scheduled Castes or Backward Classes is fundamental to grasping the complexities of current stratification.

256. (B) They aim to regenerate or purify a community's traditional culture.
Social movements that emerge as reactions to external cultural or political pressures often focus on preservation. These movements seek to regenerate or purify the traditional culture and identity of a specific community. Such actions are driven by the desire to restore perceived original values and protect the collective heritage from being diluted or lost due to outside influences.

257. (D) Moplah tenants and Hindu jenmi landlords.
Agrarian history in India features movements driven by economic exploitation and land rights. A specific example from 1921 began as a struggle by tenants against a prevailing landlord system. This conflict involved religious and anti-colonial dimensions but was fundamentally rooted in the tension between the tenant cultivators and the land-owning class, which was further intensified by colonial-era policies.

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275. (C) They provided micro-level insights that refined generalizations about Indian society.
The collective effort to study rural communities through fieldwork significantly advanced Indian anthropology. By focusing on intensive observation, these studies moved the discipline away from speculative theories and textual reliance. They provided detailed, micro-level data that challenged existing broad assumptions. This empirical evidence allowed for more refined and accurate generalizations regarding the complex social and structural transformations occurring.

276. (A) The principle of compensatory discrimination.
Constitutional protections in India are designed to address the deep-seated impact of historical injustices. These safeguards are based on the idea of providing specific advantages to groups that have faced systematic marginalization. By applying this principle, the state aims to create a level playing field and promote social equity, ensuring that excluded communities can eventually achieve equal status and representation.

277. (D) Reservation of seats in legislatures and government jobs.
To rectify past inequalities, the legal framework includes several specific provisions. These measures provide for the reservation of positions within educational institutions and government employment. Additionally, the system ensures political representation by reserving seats in national and state legislative bodies. These actions are intended to foster inclusion by securing space for marginalized communities within the country's main administrative and political systems.

278. (B) to ensure the social, economic, and political inclusion of marginalized communities.
The fundamental goal of implementing specific social safeguards is to create a more equitable society. These policies aim to integrate communities that have been historically excluded into the mainstream of national life. By providing access to education, employment, and political power, the state seeks to promote the comprehensive social, economic, and political inclusion of those who have faced long-term discrimination.

279. (C) the phenomenon where benefits of reservation are captured by a small elite within the SC/ST communities.
Although social policies aim for broad inclusion, their implementation can lead to unintended consequences. In some cases, a small, educated class within a marginalized community captures most of the benefits provided by the state. This results in the continued deprivation of the majority of the group, creating a situation where some are included in progress while others remain effectively excluded from it.

280. (D) evaluating the effectiveness of the existing safeguard policies.
Discussions regarding who is included or excluded by social policies are vital for governance. These debates help scholars and policymakers assess whether constitutional measures are achieving their intended goals of social equity. By examining how benefits are distributed, society can evaluate the efficacy of existing laws and determine if adjustments are needed to ensure that assistance reaches the most deserving individuals.

281. (A) To facilitate democratic decentralization and local development.
The establishment of a formal three-tier system of local governance through constitutional amendments was a major reform. These institutions were created to move decision-making power closer to the people. Their primary purpose is to facilitate democratic decentralization and empower local representatives to plan and implement various schemes focused on economic growth and social justice within their specific rural or urban areas.

282. (B) They operate based on customary laws and social authority rather than formal state mandates.
Local governance in India involves both modern and ancestral structures. Formal bodies are state-mandated and consist of elected representatives who operate under constitutional law. In contrast, older organizations, such as caste or tribal councils, derive their power from long-standing traditions and social authority. They regulate the affairs of their members based on customary norms rather than official government legislation or procedures.

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to a traditional golden age. Over time, these movements expanded into political struggles against both colonial administrations and local outsiders who exploited the tribal resources.

267. (B) The establishment of 'Munda Raj'.
Tribal uprisings often transitioned from cultural revivalism to explicit political objectives. Initially focused on internal social reform, a major movement in the Chotanagpur region eventually challenged the British administration and local exploiters. The ultimate goal of this struggle was to gain self-rule and independence from outside control, formally expressed through the demand for the establishment of their own sovereign government.

268. (A) The Naga movement's core demand is sovereignty, distinguishing it from the Birsa movement's revivalist goals.
Historical tribal movements vary significantly in their scope and long-term objectives. Some movements focus on religious revivalism and reforming society within a specific region to reclaim a lost golden age. In contrast, other movements are primarily political and eth-nationalist, asserting a distinct national identity and demanding full political self-determination and sovereignty, often through prolonged periods of organized political struggle.

269. (C) Outsiders, including missionaries and landlords.
During tribal uprisings, specific terms were used to identify groups perceived as exploiters or foreign elements. These included various types of outsiders who moved into tribal lands, such as Christian missionaries and landlords. These individuals were often seen as a threat to traditional culture and resources, becoming primary targets of political struggles aimed at restoring tribal autonomy and self-governance.

270. (D) Naga National Council.
The assertion of a distinct national identity by certain groups was formally organized through specific political bodies. These organizations played a crucial role in articulating demands for sovereignty and self-determination. By claiming they were not part of the broader union, these councils maintained a consistent political stance, leading one of the longest-standing ethno-nationalist movements focused on establishing a sovereign nation.

271. (C) From relying on classical texts to conducting intensive empirical fieldwork.
Early understandings of Indian society were largely based on historical documents and sacred scriptures. However, the mid-20th century marked a transition toward more scientific methods. Scholars began to emphasize intensive, empirical fieldwork to understand the lived realities of rural communities. This shift moved the discipline from a purely textual approach to one grounded in direct observation of social dynamics.

272. (B) McKim Marriott.
Anthropological research in rural India introduced specialized concepts to describe cultural interactions. These terms analyze how the 'great tradition' of the wider civilization and the 'little tradition' of local villages influence each other. One scholar specifically developed these analytical tools through his work in Kishangarhi village, helping to explain the complex relationship between local practices and broader cultural influences.

273. (D) Dominant Caste.
Intensive studies of single village communities have been instrumental in creating influential sociological concepts. One landmark study conducted in Rampura village led to the identification of how certain groups exercise significant power within local hierarchies. This research also explored the process of cultural imitation, providing key insights into the social structure and internal power dynamics of rural multi-caste societies in India.

274. (A) A comprehensive account of a multi-caste village's structure and dynamics.
Field-based research in the post-independence era aimed to provide detailed descriptions of rural life. One notable study focused on Shamirpet village, offering a thorough analysis of how a community containing multiple castes was organized. This work examined internal social dynamics and the overall structure of the village, contributing to a more robust, empirical understanding of Indian society at the micro-level.

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241. (A) Revivalism seeks a 'golden past'; reformism improves current practices.
A revivalist movement seeks to restore a perceived golden past and purge corrupting influences, while a reformist movement focuses on improving and modifying existing practices to address current challenges. Both represent organized responses to social change, but they differ in their primary orientation. Revivalism emphasizes cultural restoration, whereas reformism aims for progressive change within the established social and institutional framework.

242. (B) A shift from a closed, caste-based political-economic system to a more open, market-oriented one.
F.G. Bailey's analysis of Bisipara showed that the opening of a road and a new market led to a transition from a closed, caste-based political-economic system to a more open, market-oriented one. This process challenged traditional power dynamics and social interactions, as new opportunities for wealth and influence became available outside the established hierarchy. His research highlighted the significant impact.

243. (B) The Department of Anthropology at the University of Delhi.
P.C. Biswas is closely associated with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Delhi, which he helped establish. His contributions were significant in fostering the growth of the discipline in North India, focusing primarily on physical anthropology and human biological diversity. His work provided a scientific foundation for subsequent research and teaching, highlighting the importance of biological perspectives within.

244. (C) A Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)
A community with a declining population, extremely low literacy, and pre-agricultural technology is most likely to be classified as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group. These specific criteria identify the most marginalized and disadvantaged sections of the tribal population. This designation ensures that these groups receive targeted developmental and welfare assistance from the state to address their unique and severe vulnerabilities.

245. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
Verrier Elwin was a British-born anthropologist who became an Indian citizen, and D.N. Majumdar pioneered large-scale anthropometric surveys. Surajit Sinha served as director of the Anthropological Survey of India, and N.K. Bose's work on peasant life is landmark. However, S.C. Dube's early work was not primarily in Chotanagpur. These details accurately reflect the contributions and backgrounds of these influential.

246. (B) The intensification of worldwide social relations and consciousness of the world as a whole.
Globalization refers to the intensification of social relations on a global scale and an increased awareness of the world as a whole. It involves the increased interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and political systems. This process impacts local societies in complex ways, leading to both homogenization and the emergence of new hybrid forms. It represents a multifaceted and ongoing worldwide phenomenon.

247. (C) Agrarian struggle against feudalism
The primary theme of the Telangana Movement was an agrarian struggle against the oppressive system of feudalism. Peasants and laborers revolted against forced labor, excessive taxation, and land alienation practiced by local landlords and the Nizam's administration. This armed struggle aimed for land reforms and economic justice, representing a significant movement for political and social change led by rural masses.

248. (C) For Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women
Constitutional provisions for Panchayati Raj Institutions mandate the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women. This policy ensures that these historically marginalized groups have representation in local self-governance and decision-making processes. By providing institutional space for their participation, the system aims to strengthen grassroots democracy and promote social justice and empowerment for the weaker sections of.

249. (C) Surajit Sinha
Surajit Sinha focused his anthropological research on state formation among tribal communities

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283. (B) platforms for micro-credit, savings, and women's empowerment.
Modern community organizations often take the form of small groups composed of individuals with similar backgrounds. While these groups primarily function as platforms for financial activities like micro-credit and savings, their impact is much broader. They play a significant role in fostering leadership and enabling members to address various social issues, ultimately contributing to the economic and social empowerment of women.

284. (A) coexist, interact, and sometimes compete with each other.
Grassroots politics in India is shaped by the presence of multiple types of institutions. Formal government bodies, traditional community councils, and newer social organizations all operate within the same local spaces. The relationship between these groups is complex; they do not function in isolation. Instead, they coexist, interact with one another, and occasionally compete for influence and authority over local community affairs.

285. (C) empowering women economically and socially.
Beyond their economic functions, small community-based groups have a profound social impact. By bringing together individuals with shared needs, these organizations create opportunities for personal and collective growth. Their most significant achievement is the role they play in empowering women by providing financial independence and a platform for leadership. This helps members gain influence within both their households and their wider communities.

286. (D) To achieve positional mobility within the existing caste hierarchy.
Cultural change in some social groups involves adopting the customs, rituals, and way of life associated with higher-ranking communities. This process is motivated by a desire to improve the group's standing within the traditional social structure. However, this shift represents positional mobility, meaning the group seeks a higher place in the existing hierarchy rather than attempting to change or destroy the system.

287. (C) the impact of over 150 years of British rule in India.
Social transformation in India has been influenced by long periods of external political and cultural presence. Changes at various levels, including technology, institutions, and values, are attributed to the lasting effects of colonial administration. This process encompasses the adoption of specific western behaviors, manners, and ideologies, reflecting the profound influence that more than a century and a half of British rule exerted.

288. (B) Modernization is a broader concept involving rationality and secularization, not just adoption of western culture.
Theoretical frameworks differentiate between adopting specific cultural traits and broader societal shifts. One concept focuses on the influence of colonial rule and cultural imitation. The other is a more encompassing idea associated with the growth of rational-bureaucratic institutions, secularization, and increased social mobility. It describes a process where societies acquire characteristics of development that go beyond simple cultural or external changes.

289. (D) Sanskritization.
In the analysis of social change, a specific term describes how a lower-status group modifies its rituals and ideology to mirror those of a higher caste. This process involves shifting toward the lifestyle of the twice-born groups to improve social status. It is a distinct cultural phenomenon that illustrates how traditional hierarchies are navigated through imitation rather than through direct structural challenges.

290. (A) It is a form of cultural change rather than structural change in the system.
The imitation of higher-caste rituals by other groups has specific implications for social organization. While this process allows a community to improve its relative position, it does not alter the fundamental nature of the hierarchy itself. It remains a form of cultural adaptation within the existing framework. Therefore, it is viewed as a cultural shift rather than a structural transformation or challenge.

291. (C) "backward Hindus".

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these changes aimed to foster greater public participation in decision-making and.

224. (B) Denial of entry into a public temple or use of a common village well.
The denial of entry into a public temple or use of a common village well is a clear example of social exclusion faced by Scheduled Castes. These practices marginalize communities based on traditional caste hierarchies and discriminatory notions of purity. Such systemic barriers prevent individuals from fully participating in social life and accessing essential resources, highlighting the ongoing challenges in.

225. (B) M.N. Srinivas
M.N. Srinivas was a student of G.S. Ghurye at the University of Bombay and went on to develop his own highly influential theories. He introduced concepts like Sanskritization, Westernization, and the Dominant Caste, which transformed the study of Indian society. His work provided a more dynamic and empirical understanding of the caste system and processes of social change, significantly shaping.

226. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Iravati Karve mapped kinship zones, while Verrier Elwin focused on tribal ethnography and policy. B.S. Guha provided a racial classification of Indian populations, and F.G. Bailey analyzed political change in rural villages. These research focuses reflect the diverse and specialized contributions of these pioneering scholars to various fields of anthropology and sociology in India, highlighting their impact on the discipline.

227. (B) Identify and provide targeted assistance to the most marginalized groups within the Scheduled Tribes.
The category of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups was introduced to identify and provide targeted assistance to the most marginalized communities among the Scheduled Tribes. These groups are characterized by extreme vulnerability due to factors like pre-agricultural technology and low literacy. By recognizing their specific needs, the state can implement more effective developmental and welfare programs to ensure their protection and.

228. (C) A Khap Panchayat
A Khap Panchayat is a classic example of a traditional community political organization, primarily found in North India. These informal councils manage local disputes, enforce social norms, and make decisions based on established customs. While they lack formal legal status under the modern administrative system, they often continue to hold significant moral and social authority within their communities, representing a persistent.

229. (B) 3 and 4 only
M.N. Srinivas's Dominant Caste concept is vital for understanding micro-level power dynamics. He also viewed Sanskritization and Westernization as linked but distinct processes of social change. However, Sanskritization does not always lead to an actual improvement in structural position, and Westernization has impacted various castes, not just the upper ones. These distinctions are crucial for a nuanced application of his.

230. (C) Peasant and communist-led uprisings in India.
The Telangana movement is a significant episode in the history of peasant and communist-led uprisings. It was an armed struggle against the oppressive feudal rule of the Nizam and local landlords. The movement sought agrarian reforms and land redistribution, highlighting the capacity of the rural masses for revolutionary mobilization. It remains a landmark event in the struggle for economic justice.

231. (C) G.S. Ghurye
G.S. Ghurye is widely regarded as the father of Indian sociology and was instrumental in establishing the department at the University of Bombay. His work on caste and social structure provided a foundational framework for the discipline in India. He influenced generations of scholars and helped establish sociology and social anthropology as rigorous academic fields, emphasizing the study of the historical.

232. (B) Dalit
Individuals who fall outside the traditional four-fold varna system and have historically faced severe social disabilities, including untouchability, are often referred to as Dalit. This term is a political and social identity that emphasizes a shared history of oppression

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forming a unified system that defines the tribe's culture and survival.

300. (A) both religious centers and the worldview of tribal communities.

Analytical tools in Indian anthropology have been developed to address a wide range of social phenomena. Some frameworks allow for the systematic study of complex religious pilgrimage sites as holistic systems. Other models explain the deep connections between nature and spiritual life for tribal groups. Together, these concepts provide researchers with the means to analyze both traditional urban centers and rural worldviews.

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(D) Forensic Anthropology

64. Consider the following elements:
1. Active participation of the anthropologist in community affairs.
2. A goal of helping the community achieve its self-defined objectives.
3. The anthropologist acting as a catalyst for change.
4. A strict policy of non-interference and pure observation.
5. The research is problem-oriented and action-directed.

Which of the above are characteristic features of Action Anthropology?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 5
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 4 and 5 only
(D) 2, 3, 4 and 5

65. What is the fundamental difference between Applied Anthropology and Action Anthropology?
(A) Applied Anthropology is strictly practical, while Action Anthropology is purely theoretical.
(B) Action Anthropology emphasizes collaborative activism rather than just an advisory role.
(C) Applied Anthropology is only for urban areas, while Action Anthropology is for tribal areas.
(D) There is no objective difference as the terms are completely synonymous in practice.

66. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Activity)
P. Documenting oral histories on film.
Q. Analyzing the impact of a new factory on a local community.
R. Identifying a skeleton for the police.
S. Providing advice on a genetic condition.
List II: (Relevant Field)
1. Social Impact Assessment
2. Genetic Counseling
3. Visual Anthropology
4. Forensic Anthropology
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

67. An anthropologist studying the social and cultural factors that contribute to the high prevalence of malnutrition in a specific community is working within the subfield of:
(A) Business Anthropology
(B) Public Archaeology
(C) Food and Nutritional Anthropology
(D) Ergonomics

68. The concept of "empowerment" for marginalized groups like women or LGBT people implies:
(A) A process of complete cultural assimilation that erases unique group identity.
(B) A short-term government relief package providing temporary financial assistance.
(C) A descriptive study of the physical measurements and body proportions of the group.
(D) Gaining power and control over strategic life choices and circumstances.

69. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The practice of re-studying communities is valuable for understanding long-term social dynamics.
Reason (R) : Culture and society are static and do not change over time, so re-studies always confirm the original findings.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

70. Which of the following best describes the focus of 'anthropological approaches in community studies'?
(A) Exclusively studying the biological evolution of Homo sapiens.
(B) Applying anthropological theories and methods to understand and address real-world community problems like health, education, and livelihood.
(C) Focusing only on the excavation of ancient archaeological sites.
(D) Limiting research to the study of non-

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8. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Public Archaeology seeks to involve the general public in archaeological discovery and heritage preservation.
Reason (R) : The primary goal of archaeology is to excavate artifacts solely for museum collections, with no public involvement.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. All of the following are central concerns of the Anthropology of Development EXCEPT:
(A) Critically examining the social and cultural impacts of development projects.
(B) Analyzing the underlying assumptions and power dynamics of development discourse.
(C) Studying the physiological adaptations of humans to high altitudes.
(D) Understanding local responses and resistance to development interventions.

10. Consider the following statements regarding Medical Anthropology:
1. It studies the cultural context of health and illness.
2. It analyzes the role of traditional healing practices in different societies.
3. It is exclusively focused on the biological aspects of disease, ignoring social factors.
4. It investigates how social inequality affects health outcomes.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

11. What is the primary purpose of genetic screening in a clinical context?
(A) To determine the complete evolutionary history and migrations of a population.
(B) To create new genetic variations through advanced laboratory engineering.
(C) To study the social structure and kinship of ancient human communities.
(D) To identify persons at risk of having or passing on a specific genetic disorder.

12. The study of how people in different cultures classify, procure, and consume food is the central focus of which subfield?
(A) Business Anthropology
(B) Food and Nutritional Anthropology
(C) Ergonomics
(D) Public Anthropology

13. Arrange the following general steps in a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) process in the correct chronological order.
1. Scoping and identifying potential impacts.
2. Developing a mitigation plan.
3. Monitoring and evaluation of impacts.
4. Project proposal and description.
5. Impact analysis and prediction.

(A) 4, 1, 5, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 5, 3
(C) 4, 5, 1, 2, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3, 5

14. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Visual Anthropology utilizes photography, film, and other visual media as tools for anthropological research and representation.
Statement II : The sole purpose of Visual Anthropology is to create aesthetically pleasing films for commercial distribution.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

15. An anthropologist is hired by a software company to observe the workplace culture, communication patterns, and daily routines of its employees to improve team collaboration. This is a direct application of:
(A) Business Anthropology
(B) Forensic Anthropology
(C) Medical Anthropology
(D) Public Archaeology

16. Which of the following correctly pairs an anthropological approach with its key concern?
(A) Ergonomics – Studying kinship systems

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32. Arrange the following anthropological sub-fields in the most logical chronological sequence based on their typical sequence of application in a medicolegal death investigation.
1. Public Anthropology communicates findings to the media.
2. Forensic Anthropology assists in identifying the victim.
3. Medical Anthropology provides cultural context if the death involves traditional practices.
4. Public Archaeology is called if the remains are ancient.

(A) This sequence is not logically applicable.
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

33. Which of the following is NOT a primary concern of nutritional anthropology?
(A) The relationship between diet and health in different populations.
(B) The application of anthropological methods to product marketing.
(C) The cultural symbolism of food and eating.
(D) The study of food production and distribution systems.

34. The term 'Genomic Studies' in an anthropological context refers to the study of:
(A) The complete set of DNA of an organism to understand human evolution, migration, and diversity.
(B) The cultural rules governing marriage and kinship.
(C) The processes of community development in urban slums.
(D) The measurement of human body proportions.

35. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Problem Area)
P. Land Alienation
Q. Bonded Labour
R. Identity Crisis
S. Aging and the Aged
List II: (Anthropological Focus)
1. Study of socio-cultural challenges faced by elderly populations
2. Investigation of displacement from traditional lands
3. Analysis of forced, debt-based servitude
4. Examination of cultural dislocation and loss of group distinctiveness

(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

36. Which statement regarding 'Experimental Anthropology' is most accurate?
(A) It involves conducting intrusive laboratory experiments on human participants.
(B) It is a synonym for the forensic analysis of skeletal trauma and recovery.
(C) It aims solely to measure the physical endurance of specific human groups.
(D) It is a reflexive style of ethnography emphasizing dialogue and collaboration.

37. A 'Plan/Sub Plan' as a development strategy, such as the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in India, is an example of:
(A) A development initiative led by an international NGO.
(B) A spontaneous, community-led economic movement.
(C) A government-led strategy to channel funds and development efforts towards a specific target population.
(D) A research methodology for Social Impact Assessment.

38. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Genetic counseling provides individuals and families with information about genetic conditions to facilitate informed decision-making.
Reason (R) : Genetic counseling forces individuals to undergo specific medical procedures against their will.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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24. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Anthropologists often collaborate with NGOs to implement development projects.

Reason (R) : Anthropologists' deep understanding of local cultures and social structures can help make NGO interventions more effective and culturally appropriate.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

25. What is the central focus of 'Ergonomics'?
(A) The investigation of diet and nutritional intake in ancient human populations.
(B) The professional laboratory analysis of human hereditary genetic material.
(C) Designing products and systems to fit the physical and cognitive needs of users.
(D) The analysis of political empowerment and representation among minority groups.

26. Which of the following is the best example of a 'reinterpretation' in anthropology?
(A) Analyzing old ethnographic data using a new theoretical framework, leading to different conclusions.
(B) Publishing an exact copy of a previously published ethnography.
(C) Conducting a new field study in a community that has never been studied before.
(D) Discarding old field notes without analyzing them.

27. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.

Statement I : The empowerment of women is a key area of focus in the anthropology of development.

Statement II : Anthropological studies on gender often ignore the roles and statuses of women in community life.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

28. The concept of 'identity crisis' as an area of anthropological inquiry in community studies would most likely investigate:
(A) The nutritional status of children in a village.
(B) The challenges faced by a community in maintaining its cultural distinctiveness in the face of globalization.
(C) The design of agricultural tools for better efficiency.
(D) The legal process of identifying human remains after a fire.

29. Consider the following statements:
1. Public health is a major area where anthropological approaches are applied.
2. Anthropologists study communication patterns to improve information dissemination in development projects.
3. The study of housing and settlement patterns is irrelevant to community studies.
4. Anthropological methods are useful in understanding and addressing issues faced by the aged.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) All are correct

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30. In an anthropological context, the term 'alternative economy' would most likely refer to:
(A) The fluctuations of global stock market indices and international trade.
(B) The internal financial management of large-scale multinational corporations.
(C) The macroeconomic policies enacted by the World Bank and the IMF.
(D) Economic systems like barter and reciprocity operating alongside mainstream markets.

31. An anthropologist working with a community displaced by a large dam project, focusing on their resettlement and adjustment challenges, is primarily engaged in the study of:
(A) Relief, rehabilitation, and relocation.
(B) Ergonomics.
(C) Kinanthropometry.
(D) Business Anthropology.

(B) Kinanthropometry – Measuring the human body for performance analysis
(C) Action Anthropology – Documenting visual culture only
(D) Public Archaeology – Analyzing consumer behavior

17. The process of returning to a previously studied field site to document changes and re-evaluate earlier conclusions is known as:
(A) Intervention
(B) Re-study
(C) Relocation
(D) Impact Assessment

18. Which statement about Forensic Anthropology is correct?
(A) It applies the principles of physical anthropology to medicolegal investigations.
(B) It is primarily concerned with the study of primate behavior.
(C) Its main goal is to critique development policies.
(D) It focuses on understanding consumer preferences for marketing purposes.

19. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Social Impact Assessment (SIA)
Q. Revisit
R. Intervention
S. Engaged Anthropology
List II: (Description)
1. A return trip to a field site after an initial study
2. Active involvement in a community to bring about change
3. A process to predict the social consequences of a planned action
4. An approach with a strong ethical and political commitment to community welfare
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

20. What is the most appropriate description of 'intervention' in the context of community studies?
(A) The formal process of publishing research findings in peer-reviewed journals.
(B) A long-term ethnographic study conducted for purely academic purposes.
(C) The systematic re-analysis of primary data collected by a previous researcher.
(D) Direct involvement in community affairs to alter a situation or solve a problem.

21. Consider the following statements related to anthropological approaches in community studies:
1. Anthropologists often study the impact of land alienation on tribal communities.
2. The study of alternative economies is outside the scope of applied anthropology.
3. Gender issues are a significant focus of anthropological research in community development.
4. Anthropological insights are used in designing culturally sensitive education programs.
5. The problem of bonded labour is not considered an area of anthropological inquiry.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 3, 4 and 5

22. A researcher is studying the body measurements of athletes to determine the ideal physique for a specific sport. This research falls under the domain of:
(A) Ergonomics
(B) Kinanthropometry
(C) Forensic Anthropology
(D) Urban Anthropology

23. The role of an NGO in development can include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Implementing grassroots development projects.
(B) Advocating for policy changes on behalf of marginalized communities.
(C) Providing relief and rehabilitation services after a disaster.
(D) Enacting and enforcing federal laws.

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39. The empowerment of LGBT groups, as a focus for anthropological study, would primarily involve investigating:
(A) The somatometric measurements of the group members.
(B) The history of urban planning in their city of residence.
(C) The impact of new technology on corporate workflow.
(D) The group's struggles for social recognition, rights, and political voice.

40. Consider the following statements about the role of anthropologists in development:
1. They can act as cultural brokers between development agencies and local communities.
2. They often conduct Social Impact Assessments before a project begins.
3. Their work is limited to academic writing and has no practical application.
4. They may help design and implement culturally sensitive training and management programs.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

41. Which of the following is an incorrect pairing of an anthropological field and its area of study?
(A) Business Anthropology – Organizational culture
(B) Visual Anthropology – Ethnographic film
(C) Urban Anthropology – Rural agricultural practices
(D) Medical Anthropology – Ethnomedicine

42. The research process in anthropology typically begins with which of the following steps?
(A) Formulation of a research question or problem.
(B) Data analysis and interpretation.
(C) Publication of findings.
(D) Implementation of an intervention program.

43. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Community Development Projects can be categorized based on their setting, such as rural, urban, or tribal.
Statement II : The challenges and strategies for community development are identical across rural, urban, and tribal contexts.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

44. An anthropologist is called to a crime scene to help determine the age, sex, and stature from a set of skeletal remains. This work is the core of:
(A) Applied Anthropology
(B) Forensic Anthropology
(C) Kinanthropometry
(D) Engaged Anthropology

45. The study of livelihood in community studies is primarily concerned with:
(A) The specific genetic markers of a population.
(B) The historical reinterpretation of past ethnographies.
(C) The ways in which people make a living and secure the necessities of life.
(D) The design of comfortable office chairs.

46. Which of the following is the most significant contribution of anthropology to public health programs?
(A) Performing surgical procedures in remote areas.
(B) Manufacturing and distributing pharmaceuticals.
(C) Analyzing the chemical composition of traditional medicines.
(D) Providing an understanding of cultural beliefs and practices that influence health-seeking behaviors.

47. Consider the following areas of anthropological application:
1. Designing culturally appropriate educational curricula.
2. Investigating the causes and consequences of bonded labour.
3. Analyzing the nutritional impact of changing food habits.
4. Studying issues of land alienation among indigenous groups.
5. Mediating conflicts over housing in newly relocated communities.

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CHAPTER 10
Applied Anthropology

1. Which of the following branches of anthropology is primarily concerned with the application of anthropological theory and methods to identify, assess, and solve contemporary social problems?
(A) Visual Anthropology
(B) Applied Anthropology
(C) Experimental Anthropology
(D) Public Archaeology

2. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Action Anthropology involves the anthropologist acting as a facilitator and catalyst for change, working collaboratively with a community.
Statement II : The primary goal of Action Anthropology is to observe and document social phenomena without any direct involvement.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following best describes Engaged Anthropology?
(A) A research method focusing on the exclusive use of documentary film and photography.
(B) The specialized study of human skeletal remains within a medicolegal framework.
(C) An approach prioritizing ethical and political commitments to work with communities.
(D) The design of ergonomic workspaces to maximize human productivity and safety.

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Urban Anthropology.
(A) It studies social life and cultural processes in cities.
(B) It focuses on issues like migration, poverty, and social networks in urban settings.
(C) It examines how urban spaces shape human identities and interactions.
(D) It is exclusively concerned with the pre-industrial history of cities.

5. Which anthropological approach is primarily focused on making anthropological knowledge accessible and relevant to a non-academic audience to foster public conversation about contemporary issues?
(A) Medical Anthropology
(B) Business Anthropology
(C) Public Anthropology
(D) Forensic Anthropology

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Anthropological Field)
P. Kinanthropometry
Q. Ergonomics
R. Forensic Anthropology
S. Medical Anthropology
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Identification of human remains for legal purposes
2. Study of health, illness, and healing systems
3. Measurement of human body size, shape, and proportion
4. Designing systems for optimal human use and safety
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

7. A researcher is studying the effectiveness of a government health program in a remote tribal village. The researcher actively collaborates with the community to modify the program's delivery mechanism to better suit local cultural beliefs. This approach is best described as:
(A) Public Archaeology
(B) Visual Anthropology
(C) Forensic Anthropology
(D) Action Anthropology

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(A) Anthropologists and NGOs never collaborate as their goals are fundamentally opposed.
(B) NGOs are solely funding agencies for academic anthropological research.
(C) The only role of an anthropologist with an NGO is to conduct forensic analysis.
(D) Anthropologists can provide valuable cultural context that helps NGOs design more effective interventions.

56. Arrange the following steps of a typical anthropological research process in a logical chronological sequence.
1. Data Collection (Fieldwork)
2. Report Writing and Dissemination
3. Formulation of Research Problem
4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

57. The study of how a community's unique communication styles (verbal and non-verbal) affect the success of a public health campaign falls under:
(A) Kinanthropometry.
(B) Public Archaeology.
(C) The anthropological approach to communication in community studies.
(D) Ergonomics.

58. Consider the following statements regarding the empowerment of women as a development goal:
1. It involves increasing women's access to education and economic resources.
2. It aims to enhance women's participation in political decision-making.
3. It seeks to challenge and change patriarchal social structures.
4. It is a topic that is generally ignored by applied anthropologists.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) All are correct

59. Which concept is LEAST related to Forensic Anthropology?
(A) Identification of human remains
(B) Bio-profile estimation (age, sex, stature)
(C) Analysis of trauma on bone
(D) Study of consumer behavior in a marketplace

60. A case study focuses on an anthropologist helping a corporation redesign its office layout to improve employee comfort, reduce fatigue, and enhance communication flow. This is a prime example of applied:
(A) Archaeology
(B) Ergonomics
(C) Medical Anthropology
(D) Nutritional Anthropology

61. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : The "Anthropology of Development" takes a critical stance, often questioning the assumptions and negative consequences of mainstream development models.
Statement II : The "Anthropology of Development" uncritically accepts all government and international development projects as beneficial.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

62. The study of 'land alienation' in tribal contexts specifically examines:
(A) The traditional agricultural techniques used by tribal communities.
(B) The kinship and marriage patterns within a tribe.
(C) The physical measurements of tribal populations.
(D) The process by which tribal communities lose control over their traditional lands and resources.

63. Which anthropological specialty would be most relevant for a project aimed at improving the design of farm equipment to better fit the physical characteristics of the local farming population?
(A) Ergonomics and Kinanthropometry
(B) Public Anthropology
(C) Visual Anthropology

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Which of the above fall under the broad scope of Applied Anthropology in community studies?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 3 and 5 only
(D) 2, 3 and 5 only

48. The practice of "Revisits, Re-studies, Reinterpretations" is crucial in anthropology because it:
(A) Is the only method used in Forensic Anthropology.
(B) Allows for the study of social and cultural change over time.
(C) Focuses exclusively on biological data.
(D) Is a mandatory part of every government development plan.

49. Which of the following is the primary goal of 'Engaged Anthropology'?
(A) To maintain a stance of complete neutrality and detachment from the community being studied.
(B) To work collaboratively with communities to address issues of inequality and social justice.
(C) To focus research exclusively on the analysis of visual media.
(D) To apply anthropological knowledge for commercial marketing and advertising.

50. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Approach)
P. Action Anthropology
Q. Public Anthropology
R. Business Anthropology
S. Anthropology of Development
List II: (Primary Application/Goal)
1. Understanding organizational culture and consumer behavior
2. Critiquing and analyzing the impacts of development projects
3. Communicating anthropological insights to the general public
4. Acting as a catalyst for community-led change
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

51. What is a "Social Impact Assessment (SIA)"?
(A) A biological methodology for measuring the physical dimensions of the human body.
(B) A specific research technique that relies solely on creating ethnographic films.
(C) A process for analyzing and managing the social consequences of planned actions.
(D) A state government strategy for the allocation of development funds to tribal areas.

52. The term "bonded labour" in the context of anthropological community studies refers to a:
(A) System of voluntary community work for a common goal.
(B) Form of temporary employment for migrant workers.
(C) Type of corporate team-building exercise.
(D) System of forced servitude where a person is pledged against a loan.

53. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Nutritional anthropology studies the interrelationship between diet, culture, and health.
Reason (R) : Food choices and dietary habits are often shaped by cultural beliefs, social status, and economic factors, not just biological needs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

54. The role of an anthropologist in a 'training and management' context within a community project would likely involve:
(A) Identifying skeletal remains.
(B) Designing training modules that are culturally appropriate and effective for the target community.
(C) Only observing the project from a distance without any participation.
(D) Conducting genetic screening of the participants.

55. Identify the correct statement about the relationship between Anthropology and NGOs.

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human primates.

71. An anthropologist is hired by an international retailer to research shopping habits and cultural values in a new market to inform product design and marketing strategies. This is a clear application of:
(A) Forensic Anthropology
(B) Public Archaeology
(C) Kinanthropometry
(D) Business Anthropology

72. Consider the following statements about Urban Anthropology:
1. Urban anthropology exclusively studies the architecture of skyscrapers.
2. It examines social phenomena like poverty, ethnicity, and class in cities.
3. It analyzes the formation of new social networks and identities in urban environments.
4. The study of rural-urban migration and its consequences is a key topic.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1 and 4 only

73. The primary objective of Genetic Counseling is to:
(A) Legally enforce mandatory genetic testing for all citizens within a specific region.
(B) Conduct academic research on the evolutionary history of the human mitochondrial genome.
(C) Help people adapt to the medical and psychological implications of genetic disease.
(D) Create a public documentary film regarding the historical discovery of various genes.

74. 'Relief, rehabilitation and relocation' are anthropological concerns often studied in the context of:
(A) The aftermath of natural disasters or large-scale development projects that cause displacement.
(B) The daily functioning of a multinational corporation.
(C) The measurement of athletes' performance.
(D) A routine community festival.

75. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Ergonomics aims to improve the interaction between humans and a system by designing objects and environments to fit user needs.
Statement II : Kinanthropometry is the study of human body measurements, which can provide essential data for ergonomic design.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

76. The study of the challenges faced by elderly members of a community, including their social roles, health issues, and economic security, is the focus of the anthropological approach to:
(A) Identity crisis
(B) Aging and the aged
(C) Livelihood
(D) Bonded labour

77. Which of the following is NOT a typical role for an NGO in the development sector?
(A) Advocacy and lobbying for policy change.
(B) Grassroots project implementation.
(C) Passing and enforcing national legislation.
(D) Capacity building for local communities.

78. Arrange the following research activities in the most logical chronological sequence, from beginning to end.
1. Publishing a monograph and journal articles.
2. Obtaining research permissions and funding.
3. Conducting ethnographic fieldwork.
4. Analyzing field notes and collected data.
5. Identifying a research topic and formulating a hypothesis.

(A) 5, 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 2, 5, 3, 1, 4
(C) 5, 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 3, 5, 2, 1, 4

79. 'Public Anthropology' and 'Public Archaeology' share a common goal of:
(A) Engaging with a non-academic audience

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1. Emphasis on reflexivity and collaborative ethnography
2. Ethical commitment to social justice issues
3. Involving the public in heritage management
4. Anthropologist as a catalyst for change

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

130. A key concern of anthropologists studying 'bonded labour' is to:
(A) Understand its socio-economic causes and consequences for individuals and families.
(B) Measure the physical strength of the labourers.
(C) Design better housing for the employers.
(D) Document the system on film for entertainment purposes.

131. Consider the following statements:
1. Applied anthropology uses anthropological knowledge to solve practical problems.
2. Action anthropology involves a higher degree of participation and activism from the researcher.
3. Engaged anthropology stresses the ethical and political dimensions of anthropological work.
4. Experimental anthropology focuses on reflexive and dialogical research methods.
5. All these approaches maintain strict detachment from the communities they study.

Which of the above statements is incorrect?
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 4
(D) 5

132. The primary distinction between Food Anthropology and Nutritional Anthropology is that:
(A) Food Anthropology only studies ancient diets, while Nutritional Anthropology only studies modern diets.
(B) There is no functional distinction as the terms are completely identical in meaning and application.
(C) Food Anthropology is a strictly applied field, while Nutritional Anthropology is purely theoretical.
(D) Food Anthropology focuses on culture, while Nutritional Anthropology focuses on health outcomes.

133. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : NGOs often hire anthropologists or consult with them for development projects.
Reason (R) : The primary skill NGOs seek from anthropologists is their expertise in identifying skeletal remains.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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134. An anthropologist documenting the emergence of new forms of social identity among young people in a large metropolitan area is conducting research primarily within the domain of:
(A) Rural Anthropology
(B) Urban Anthropology
(C) Forensic Anthropology
(D) Kinanthropometry

135. What does the term 'intervention' imply in the context of action research?
(A) The final publication of research findings.
(B) A neutral observation of events without involvement.
(C) A re-analysis of previously collected data.
(D) A deliberate action taken to bring about change in a social situation.

136. Which of the following correctly describes the focus of an anthropological study on 'housing'?
(A) The relationship between housing, social organization, and quality of life.
(B) The professional chemical composition analysis of various building materials.
(C) The architectural aesthetics and design principles of modern elite homes.
(D) The financial and stock market performance of global real estate companies.

137. Consider the following:
1. Identifying the cause of death from skeletal

(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

87. Which of the following anthropological approaches is most directly concerned with the design of tools, equipment, and workspaces for human use?
(A) Medical Anthropology
(B) Visual Anthropology
(C) Public Anthropology
(D) Ergonomics

88. The study of how a community recovers and rebuilds after a major flood, including the role of aid agencies and government support, is an example of studying:
(A) Relief and Rehabilitation
(B) Business Anthropology
(C) Kinanthropometry
(D) Experimental Anthropology

89. Consider the following statements regarding the application of anthropology in education:
1. Understanding the cultural background of students can help create more inclusive classrooms.
2. Anthropological methods can be used to study classroom dynamics and learning styles.
3. The field is only concerned with the history of educational institutions.
4. It can help in developing curricula that are culturally relevant and sensitive.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

90. A government's 'Tribal Sub Plan' is a strategic instrument for:
(A) Channeling financial resources for the development of tribal communities.
(B) Promoting business anthropology in corporations.
(C) Funding archaeological excavations.
(D) Conducting forensic investigations.

91. Which question would a practitioner of 'Action Anthropology' be most likely to ask?
(A) "How can I observe this community without influencing it in any way?"
(B) "What is the precise cranial capacity of this ancient skull?"
(C) "How can I best market this new soft drink to this cultural group?"
(D) "What are the most pressing problems identified by this community, and how can I assist them in finding solutions?"

92. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is a process that is typically conducted after a project has been fully implemented and completed.
Statement II : The purpose of SIA is to predict and evaluate the potential social effects of a proposed action before a decision is made.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

93. The concept of 'livelihood' in anthropology extends beyond just employment to include:
(A) A person's unique and individual genetic makeup.
(B) The architectural style of a person's house.
(C) The assets and activities used to secure a living.
(D) The specific brand of clothing a person wears.

94. An anthropologist who produces a documentary film about the struggles of a community facing displacement, with the goal of raising public awareness, is practicing a combination of:
(A) Forensic Anthropology and Ergonomics
(B) Kinanthropometry and Business Anthropology
(C) Medical Anthropology and Archaeology
(D) Visual Anthropology and Public Anthropology

95. Consider the following activities:
1. Analysis of human skeletal remains.
2. Collaboration with law enforcement agencies.
3. Testimony in a court of law.
4. Determination of time since death.
5. Study of corporate marketing strategies.

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to share knowledge and promote public interest.
(B) Focusing exclusively on forensic cases.
(C) Critiquing corporate culture for business clients.
(D) Measuring human physical performance.

80. A development project plans to introduce a new high-yield crop to a community. A Social Impact Assessment (SIA) would be most concerned with:
(A) The genetic makeup of the new crop.
(B) The potential effects on local farming practices, social structure, and economic inequality.
(C) The aesthetic quality of the ethnographic film about the project.
(D) The historical migration patterns of the community.

81. Consider the following statements about Visual Anthropology:
1. It uses visual media like photography and film as a method of inquiry.
2. It critically analyzes the role of images in culture and society.
3. It can be a tool for collaborative research where community members participate in creating their own representations.
4. Its only product is feature-length Hollywood movies.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) All are correct

82. The role of an anthropologist in addressing 'gender issues' in a development context could involve all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Analyzing how a project might affect men and women differently.
(B) Advocating for women's inclusion in community decision-making.
(C) Studying traditional gender roles and their impact on access to resources.
(D) Determining the biological sex of skeletal remains.

83. Identify the incorrectly matched pair from the provided options.
(A) Engaged Anthropology – Ethical and political commitment
(B) Forensic Anthropology – Medicolegal context
(C) Kinanthropometry – Study of traditional healing systems
(D) Urban Anthropology – Study of city life

84. In the context of "Revisits, Re-studies, Reinterpretations," what does a "reinterpretation" primarily involve?
(A) Returning to a field site to collect entirely new data regarding a different topic.
(B) Translating an old ethnography into a different language without analysis.
(C) Correcting minor typographical errors in a previously published research work.
(D) Applying new theoretical perspectives to existing data for fresh insights.

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85. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The empowerment of women is considered a crucial component of sustainable community development.
Reason (R) : Empowering women often leads to improved child health, better resource management, and overall family well-being, which strengthens the entire community.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Term)
P. Ergonomics
Q. SIA
R. NGO
S. LGBT
List II: (Full Form / Associated Concept)
1. Social Impact Assessment
2. Non-Governmental Organization
3. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
4. Human-machine interaction design
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

104. Which of the following is the most significant contribution of anthropology to understanding 'gender issues'?
(A) The application of anthropometric techniques to understand human movement, growth, and performance.
(B) The study of kinship systems and social organization.
(C) The use of film to document cultural practices.
(D) The critical analysis of development policies.

105. "The use of anthropological data, perspectives, theory, and methods to identify, assess, and solve contemporary problems" is the definition of:
(A) Experimental Anthropology
(B) Visual Anthropology
(C) Applied Anthropology
(D) Public Archaeology

106. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Engaged Anthropology advocates for a politically and ethically neutral stance in research.
Statement II : Action Anthropology involves the researcher as an active agent of change within the community.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

107. Consider the following statements about community development projects:
1. They can be focused on rural, urban, or tribal populations.
2. They often involve interventions aimed at improving quality of life.
3. Anthropologists may be involved in their planning, implementation, or evaluation.
4. Their success is measured solely by economic growth, ignoring social factors.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 2, 3, and 4

108. The study of the cultural meanings of different foods, food taboos, and feasting rituals falls under:
(A) Forensic Anthropology
(B) Food and Nutritional Anthropology
(C) Ergonomics
(D) Business Anthropology

109. Which of the following issues is a primary concern for an anthropologist studying 'land alienation'?
(A) The design of office furniture.
(B) The rate of genetic mutation in a population.
(C) The impact of displacement on cultural identity and livelihood.
(D) The marketing strategy for a new smartphone.

110. Which anthropological approach is most directly concerned with addressing the practical problems of a specific group of people in collaboration with them?
(A) Public Archaeology
(B) Experimental Anthropology
(C) Visual Anthropology
(D) Action Anthropology

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111. What is the role of an anthropologist when NGOs are involved in development?
(A) To act as a cultural interpreter, ensuring the NGO's actions are locally appropriate.
(B) To provide forensic services to the NGO.
(C) To exclusively document the NGO's activities on film.
(D) To measure the body composition of the NGO staff.

112. The study of how the built environment of a city influences social interactions, class segregation, and the formation of subcultures is a key theme in:
(A) Medical Anthropology
(B) Urban Anthropology
(C) Nutritional Anthropology
(D) Public Archaeology

113. Consider the following:

1. Conducting ethnography within a corporation.
2. Analyzing consumer behavior and product-user interaction.
3. Advising on cross-cultural marketing.
4. Improving internal organizational communication.
5. Identifying ancient human remains.

Which of the above are applications of Business Anthropology?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 5
(C) 3, 4, and 5
(D) All of the above

114. The term 'rehabilitation' in the context of community studies refers to:
(A) The process of helping a community or individuals restore their livelihood and social functioning after a disruption.
(B) The re-analysis of old ethnographic data.
(C) The measurement of an athlete's recovery time.
(D) The practice of making anthropological knowledge available to the public.

115. Which of the following is an example of 'intervention' in applied anthropology?
(A) Publishing an article in a scholarly journal.
(B) Observing a community festival from a distance.
(C) Designing and helping to implement a culturally sensitive AIDS awareness program in a village.
(D) Analyzing a 100-year-old skeleton.

116. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Anthropological Study)
P. A study on the human factors in designing a car's dashboard.
Q. A study of the body composition of elite rowers.
R. A study on the diet and health of the Inuit.
S. A study of the social organization of a Mumbai slum.
List II: (Subfield)
1. Kinanthropometry
2. Urban Anthropology
3. Ergonomics
4. Nutritional Anthropology

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

117. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Public anthropology aims to engage with pressing social issues and contribute to public debate.
Statement II : Public anthropology is restricted to communicating only with other academic anthropologists.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

118. The critical examination of development paradigms and their effects on local populations is the central task of:
(A) Forensic Anthropology
(B) The Anthropology of Development
(C) Kinanthropometry
(D) Ergonomics

119. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Visual anthropology is more than just making films; it is a method of inquiry and a mode of representation.
Reason (R) : The process of filming and the final visual product can reveal cultural nuances and perspectives that may not be easily captured in written text.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

120. Which of the following would NOT be a primary topic in a study on 'aging and the aged'?
(A) The role of elders in transmitting cultural knowledge.
(B) Access to healthcare for the elderly.
(C) The economic vulnerability of older populations.
(D) The causes of land alienation.

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121. The empowerment of LGBT groups, from an anthropological perspective, focuses on:
(A) The descriptive measurement of unique physical and biological group characteristics.
(B) The cross-cultural study of dietary patterns for specific nutritional analysis.
(C) Analyzing struggles for rights, recognition, and distinct cultural identities.
(D) The universal application of ergonomic principles to their professional workplaces.

122. Which of the following is the most appropriate example of a 're-study' in anthropology?
(A) Margaret Mead's return to Manus Island decades after her initial fieldwork.
(B) The initial discovery of a new archaeological site.
(C) The application of forensic techniques to a single criminal case.
(D) A market research study for a new product launch.

123. Consider the following statements about Social Impact Assessment (SIA):
1. It is a proactive tool to predict consequences before a project starts.
2. It can help in developing mitigation measures to minimize negative impacts.
3. It only considers the economic costs and benefits of a project.
4. It is often a legally mandated part of the approval process for large projects.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) All are correct

124. 'Community Development Projects' are:
(A) Always initiated and run by the government.
(B) Focused efforts to improve the social, economic, or environmental well-being of a community.
(C) Exclusively urban phenomena.
(D) Another term for archaeological excavations.

125. The study of how different cultures perceive, manage, and explain sickness and wellness is the core of:
(A) Medical Anthropology
(B) Business Anthropology
(C) Public Anthropology
(D) Visual Anthropology

126. Arrange the following events in a logical chronological sequence for an applied anthropology project.
1. Implementation of the recommended intervention.
2. Evaluation of the intervention's impact.
3. Initial research to identify a community's problem.
4. Recommendation of a culturally appropriate solution.

(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

127. Which statement best defines 'Genomic Studies' in an anthropological context?
(A) The descriptive analysis of ancient pottery styles across prehistoric regions.
(B) The process of providing professional ethical guidance on clinical genetic testing.
(C) The cinematic creation of educational films regarding various genetic research.
(D) Studying entire genomes to explore human origins, migrations, and diversity.

128. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : The empowerment of women is solely about giving them financial aid.
Statement II : Empowerment is a multi-dimensional process that includes social, economic, political, and psychological aspects, enabling individuals to gain control over their lives.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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129. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Approach)
P. Action Anthropology
Q. Public Anthropology
R. Experimental Anthropology
S. Engaged Anthropology
List II: (Key Feature)

Which of the above are activities typically associated with Forensic Anthropology?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 5
(C) 3, 4, and 5
(D) All of the above

96. The study of how rapid urbanization leads to feelings of anomie and cultural dislocation among migrant populations would be a topic of interest for:
(A) Public Archaeology
(B) Urban Anthropology, focusing on identity crisis
(C) Nutritional Anthropology
(D) Kinanthropometry

97. The key difference between a re-study and an initial study is that a re-study:
(A) Is always done by the same anthropologist.
(B) Explicitly aims to document and analyze change over a period of time.
(C) Uses only quantitative methods.
(D) Focuses on a completely different community.

98. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the application of Medical Anthropology?
(A) A researcher investigates why a community prefers traditional healers over government doctors for a specific illness.
(B) A researcher measures the limb proportions of swimmers.
(C) A researcher helps a company design a more user-friendly website.
(D) A researcher excavates an ancient burial site.

99. Arrange the following forms of anthropological engagement in order from generally least to most interventionist.
1. Classic Ethnographic Observation
2. Applied Anthropology (Advisory Role)
3. Action Anthropology
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2

100. The term 'alternative economy' in an anthropological context would NOT include:
(A) A local currency system designed to keep wealth within a community.
(B) A system of generalized reciprocity among kin groups.
(C) A food-swapping cooperative among neighbors.
(D) The New York Stock Exchange.

101. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Anthropological Concern)
P. Housing
Q. Nutrition
S. Education
R. Livelihood
List II: (Specific Study Focus)
1. Analysis of settlement patterns and dwelling adequacy
2. Examination of local dietary practices and food security
3. Evaluation of culturally appropriate pedagogy
4. Study of income generation strategies and subsistence
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

102. An anthropologist studying how a group of factory workers uses and modifies their tools to make their work easier, despite official company policy. This is a grassroots example of:
(A) Forensic analysis
(B) Ergonomics
(C) Public archaeology
(D) Genetic screening

103. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Anthropologists can play a vital role in disaster management, particularly in the relief and rehabilitation phases.
Reason (R) : Their understanding of social structures, kinship networks, and cultural norms can help aid agencies distribute resources effectively and equitably, and plan for culturally sensitive rehabilitation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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trauma.
2. Estimating the age and sex of a decedent from bones.
3. Helping in the identification of victims in a mass disaster.
4. Recommending changes to a company's human resources policy.

Which of these activities fall within the scope of Forensic Anthropology?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 4 only
(D) All of the above

138. The process of analyzing the potential social consequences of a new mining operation on a nearby indigenous community before it is approved is called:
(A) A Social Impact Assessment (SIA)
(B) A re-study
(C) An intervention
(D) A kinanthropometric survey

139. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Business anthropology applies anthropological methods to understand consumers, workplaces, and organizations.
Statement II : The findings of business anthropology can be used to improve product design, marketing, and corporate culture.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

140. Which branch of applied anthropology is concerned with the measurement of the human body and its application to movement, exercise, and nutrition?
(A) Urban Anthropology
(B) Kinanthropometry
(C) Visual Anthropology
(D) Public Archaeology

141. A researcher advocating for policy change to protect the land rights of a tribal community based on their ethnographic research is practicing:
(A) Forensic Anthropology
(B) Ergonomics
(C) Engaged Anthropology
(D) Experimental Anthropology

142. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Topic)
P. Bonded Labour
Q. Identity Crisis
R. Relocation
S. Alternative Economy
List II: (Example/Focus)
1. Community-based currency or barter systems
2. Resettlement of communities due to dam construction
3. A system of debt peonage
4. Cultural confusion due to rapid social change
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

143. Which of the following is NOT a goal of community development projects?
(A) Maintaining social problems to provide a basis for future research.
(B) Improving public health and education.
(C) Enhancing local livelihoods.
(D) Promoting social equity and empowerment.

144. The study of the cultural dimensions of aging, including the social status of the elderly and cross-cultural differences in care for the aged, is an example of:
(A) A Social Impact Assessment.
(B) An anthropological approach to aging and the aged
(B) Business Anthropology.
(D) A re-study of a community's kinship structure.

145. Consider the following statements about 'Revisits and Re-studies':
1. They provide longitudinal data on communities.
2. They help in understanding the processes of cultural change.
3. They allow for the re-evaluation of earlier theories and findings.
4. They are only conducted in urban settings.

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5. They were pioneered by anthropologists like Margaret Mead and Raymond Firth.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 5
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) All are correct

146. A cause-and-effect relationship in nutritional anthropology might be stated as: The introduction of processed foods into a community's diet (cause) leads to an increase in rates of type 2 diabetes (effect). This falls under the study of:
(A) Nutrition transition and public health.
(B) Forensic identification.
(C) Ergonomic design.
(D) Visual representation.

147. What is the main difference between 'relief' and 'rehabilitation'?
(A) 'Relief' is provided by NGOs, while 'rehabilitation' is provided by governments.
(B) 'Rehabilitation' is immediate, while 'relief' is long-term.
(C) 'Relief' is immediate short-term aid, while 'rehabilitation' is long-term restoration.
(D) There is no objective difference between the two terms in an anthropological context.

148. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : An NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) is a part of the formal government structure.
Statement II : NGOs often work at the grassroots level to implement development programs and advocate for marginalized groups.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

149. An anthropologist creating an ethnographic film that involves the community members in the production process is blending which two approaches?
(A) Visual Anthropology and Experimental Anthropology
(B) Forensic Anthropology and Medical Anthropology
(C) Urban Anthropology and Business Anthropology
(D) Kinanthropometry and Ergonomics

150. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is a crucial tool in the planning of large-scale development projects.
Reason (R) : SIA helps to identify potential negative social consequences, allowing for the development of mitigation strategies to minimize harm to affected communities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. Which of the following is the best example of a study in the 'Anthropology of Development'?
(A) Measuring the skulls of a prehistoric population.
(B) Identifying the victim of a homicide.
(C) Filming a traditional pottery-making technique.
(D) Analyzing the unintended social consequences of a World Bank-funded irrigation project on village life.

152. Arrange the typical stages of anthropological fieldwork in the correct chronological order.
1. Gaining rapport with the community.
2. Arriving at the field site.
3. Conducting interviews and participant observation.
4. Leaving the field.

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

153. A study that examines the disproportionate loss of land by tribal communities to non-tribal entities would be best described as a study of:
(A) Urban renewal
(B) Ergonomics
(C) Land alienation
(D) Genetic counseling

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154. Consider the following statements about Ergonomics:
1. Ergonomics is also known as Human Factors.
2. It aims to optimize the interaction between people and technology.
3. Its goal is to enhance performance and reduce the risk of injury.
4. It is exclusively concerned with the study of ancient tools.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) All are correct

155. The concept of 'empowerment' for women would NOT include:
(A) Increasing their ability to make independent life choices.
(B) Enhancing their control over economic resources.
(C) Promoting their participation in local governance.
(D) Reinforcing traditional structures of subordination.

156. In a community study, an anthropologist focusing on the informal and non-market ways people exchange goods and services (e.g., barter, gifting) is studying the:
(A) Formal sector
(B) Alternative economy
(C) Forensic evidence
(D) Genetic history

157. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Kinanthropometry involves the application of measurement to appraise human size, shape, proportion, and composition.
Statement II : The data from kinanthropometry is irrelevant for assessing nutritional status or physical growth.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

158. The main purpose of a 'revisit' or 're-study' is to:
(A) Verify the spelling of names from the original study.
(B) Conduct a completely unrelated research project.
(C) Fulfill a requirement for tourism.
(D) Analyze the impact of time and change on a community.

159. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Anthropological Approach)
P. Public Anthropology
Q. Medical Anthropology
R. Business Anthropology
S. Urban Anthropology
List II: (Core Subject)
1. Corporate culture
2. Ethnomedicine
3. City life
4. Public engagement
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

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160. An anthropologist studying the health-seeking behaviors of a community to help a local clinic improve its outreach is an example of:
(A) Public Archaeology
(B) Applied Medical Anthropology
(C) Experimental Anthropology
(D) Business Anthropology

161. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the role of NGOs?
(A) They can act as advocates for human rights.
(B) They are official, tax-collecting bodies of the state.
(C) They are often more flexible and faster in responding to local needs than government agencies.
(D) They play a crucial role in delivering services in areas like health, education, and disaster relief.

162. Consider the following aspects of a community study:
1. Access to healthcare for the elderly.
2. Social inclusion/exclusion of the aged.
3. Economic security in old age.
4. Traditional roles of elders.
5. Measurement of bone density for

(D) Public Archaeology

232. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The study of aging and the aged is an important area in community studies.
Reason (R) : With increasing life expectancies globally, the social, economic, and health-related challenges of aging populations are becoming more significant.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

233. A 'reinterpretation' of classic ethnographic work like Malinowski's study of the Kula ring might involve:
(A) Simply reprinting the original text.
(B) Traveling to the Trobriand Islands for a vacation.
(C) Analyzing his data from a feminist or Marxist perspective.
(D) Conducting a forensic analysis of Malinowski's remains.

234. Consider the following:
1. Understanding local concepts of diet and wellness.
2. Analyzing the impact of cash-cropping on household food security.
3. Studying the cultural significance of feast foods.
4. Recommending culturally appropriate interventions to combat child malnutrition.
5. Measuring the dimensions of ancient pottery.

Which of the above are within the scope of Food and Nutritional Anthropology?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 5 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) All of the above

235. The primary distinction of Action Anthropology is its:
(A) Exclusive use of quantitative methods.
(B) Complete detachment from the subjects of study.
(C) Focus on publishing for a purely academic audience.
(D) Goal of collaborative problem-solving with the community.

236. A study on the difficulties faced by a recently relocated community in establishing new social networks and accessing public services is a study of:
(A) Ergonomics
(B) Relocation and rehabilitation
(C) Forensic Science
(D) Public Archaeology

237. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : An NGO is a for-profit corporation.
Statement II : NGOs are typically non-profit and work independently from government.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

238. An anthropologist using their knowledge to help design a culturally sensitive mental health program for refugees is an example of:
(A) Business Anthropology
(B) Visual Anthropology
(C) Public Archaeology
(D) Applied Medical Anthropology

239. The term 'livelihood' is broader than 'job' because it includes:
(A) All the assets and activities required for a means of living, including subsistence farming, barter, and wage labor.
(B) Only income from a formal salary.
(C) Only illegal economic activities.
(D) Only the activities performed by the elderly.

240. Which of the following is NOT a typical concern of Urban Anthropology?
(A) Rural-to-urban migration.
(B) The formation of ethnic enclaves in cities.
(C) The social life of urban youth gangs.
(D) The foraging strategies of Paleolithic hunter-gatherers.

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171. Which anthropological concept refers to the use of film, photography, and other media to conduct research and represent cultural realities?
(A) Medical Anthropology
(B) Public Anthropology
(C) Forensic Anthropology
(D) Visual Anthropology

172. The process of providing information to a couple about the likelihood of their child inheriting a genetic disease is known as:
(A) Genetic Screening
(B) Genetic Counseling
(C) Genomic Study
(D) Kinanthropometry

173. Match the anthropological field in List I with its most likely research question in List II.
List I: (Field)
P. Business Anthropology
Q. Forensic Anthropology
R. Anthropology of Development
S. Public Anthropology
List II: (Research Question)
1. "How can we make this archaeological find meaningful to the local community?"
2. "Do the skeletal remains show evidence of foul play?"
3. "How does the culture of this office affect productivity?"
4. "What are the social costs of this new dam project?"
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

174. A 'development strategy' such as a 'Sub Plan' represents a:
(A) Spontaneous social movement.
(B) Research design for an ethnographic study.
(C) Standard operating procedure for an NGO.
(D) Top-down, government-led approach to targeted development.

175. The study of how different social groups within a city (e.g., based on class, ethnicity, or religion) use and perceive urban space is a central theme in:
(A) Urban Anthropology
(B) Medical Anthropology
(C) Forensic Anthropology
(D) Nutritional Anthropology

176. Which of the following is NOT a form of applied anthropology?
(A) Medical Anthropology
(B) Philosophical Anthropology
(C) Business Anthropology
(D) Development Anthropology

177. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Social Impact Assessment is a one-time study with no follow-up.
Statement II : A comprehensive SIA process includes monitoring the actual impacts after the project is implemented and suggesting corrective measures.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

178. What is the primary focus of 'Public Archaeology'?
(A) To engage the public in the process of archaeology through outreach, education, and collaborative projects.
(B) To keep archaeological findings secret from the public.
(C) To sell artifacts on the open market.
(D) To use archaeological methods to solve modern crimes.

179. Consider the following statements about the empowerment of LGBT groups:
1. It involves advocacy for legal rights and protections.
2. It includes challenging social stigma and discrimination.
3. It focuses on creating safe spaces and supportive communities.
4. Anthropological studies in this area are purely descriptive and have no political implications.
5. The study of their unique cultural expressions is part of this focus.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 5
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4

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(D) All are correct

180. An anthropologist who focuses their research on the ethical dilemmas and political responsibilities of their research, often aligning with the community's struggle for justice, is best described as practicing:
(A) Forensic Anthropology
(B) Kinanthropometry
(C) Ergonomics
(D) Engaged Anthropology

181. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Urban anthropology is a growing field of study.
Reason (R) : An increasing proportion of the world's population lives in cities, creating complex social and cultural phenomena that require anthropological investigation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

182. A case study involves an anthropologist working with engineers to design a more comfortable and efficient cockpit for pilots. This is an application of:
(A) Medical Anthropology
(B) Ergonomics
(C) Public Archaeology
(D) Visual Anthropology

183. Which of the following is the least likely activity for a medical anthropologist?
(A) Studying the cultural understanding of mental illness.
(B) Analyzing the impact of poverty on health.
(C) Examining the role of shamans in a healing ritual.
(D) Estimating the stature from a femur for a police investigation.

184. The phrase 'revisits, re-studies, reinterpretations' refers to a methodological and theoretical approach in anthropology that emphasizes:
(A) The importance of long-term research and the changing nature of culture.
(B) The need to use only quantitative data.
(C) The finality and unchangeable truth of the first ethnography.
(D) The exclusive use of visual media.

185. Consider the following statements about anthropologists' work with NGOs:
1. Anthropologists can help NGOs avoid cultural misunderstandings.
2. Anthropologists may conduct needs assessments for NGO projects.
3. Anthropologists might evaluate the social impact of NGO interventions.
4. The collaboration is always conflict-free and straightforward.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) All are correct

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186. The anthropological study of how different groups gain or are denied access to education, and how educational content reflects cultural values, is an example of an anthropological approach to:
(A) Education
(B) Housing
(C) Bonded labour
(D) Livelihood

187. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Action anthropology requires the researcher to be a neutral, detached observer.
Statement II : Engaged anthropology encourages researchers to use their work to advocate for social justice.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

188. 'Genomic studies' contribute to anthropology by:
(A) Helping design more efficient workplaces.
(B) Analyzing the narrative structure of myths.
(C) Evaluating the effectiveness of community development projects.
(D) Providing insights into human migration

patterns and evolutionary relationships.

189. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Re-study
Q. Intervention
R. SIA
S. Reinterpretation
List II: (Example)
1. A new theoretical analysis of Malinowski's Trobriand data.
2. A process to foresee the effects of a proposed new highway.
3. A project to introduce new farming techniques in a village.
4. A follow-up study of a village 20 years after the first one.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

190. The main objective of applying ergonomic principles is to:
(A) Document endangered cultural practices.
(B) Identify victims of crime.
(C) Understand human evolutionary history.
(D) Increase human efficiency, safety, and comfort.

191. A study that explores how a tribal community's worldview and traditions are threatened by media and market forces is concerned with the issue of:
(A) Identity crisis
(B) Kinanthropometry
(C) Ergonomics
(D) Forensic analysis

192. Which of the following is an example of an 'alternative economy'?
(A) The regulatory frameworks established by the World Trade Organization (WTO).
(B) A large multinational corporation's integrated global product supply chain.
(C) The monetary policy decisions made by a national central banking authority.
(D) Local trading systems where members exchange services using local credit.

193. The anthropological approach to 'communication' in community studies would be interested in:
(A) The biological basis of language.
(B) The effectiveness of different media (e.g., radio, posters, community meetings) in disseminating health information.
(C) The history of the printing press.
(D) The technical specifications of satellite communication.

194. Consider the following statements:
1. Forensic anthropology is a subfield of applied physical anthropology.
2. It deals with the analysis of human remains for medicolegal purposes.
3. A key task is the development of a biological profile (age, sex, ancestry, stature).
4. Its primary goal is to study the social behavior of primates.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) All are correct

195. 'Empowerment' as a goal in development anthropology refers to:
(A) Providing temporary food aid packages.
(B) A research method for documentation.
(C) People gaining control over strategic life choices.
(D) The measurement of physical strength.

196. An anthropologist studying the diet of a pre-agricultural society by analyzing food residues on ancient pottery is contributing to:
(A) Business Anthropology
(B) Ergonomics
(C) Action Anthropology
(D) Food and Nutritional Anthropology

197. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : The role of NGOs in development is universally seen as positive and without any problems.
Statement II : Anthropological critiques of NGOs sometimes point to issues of dependency, imposition of external values, and lack of accountability to local communities.

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process of _____, while counseling is the process of _____.
(A) explaining the results; testing for a marker
(B) testing for a genetic marker; explaining the results and implications
(C) studying genomes; providing therapy
(D) providing therapy; studying genomes

215. Consider the following statements:
1. Re-studies allow anthropologists to analyze social change.
2. A re-study is when an anthropologist returns to a previously studied community.
3. A reinterpretation involves looking at old data through a new theoretical lens.
4. The debate between Derek Freeman and Margaret Mead over Samoa is an example of a re-study and reinterpretation.
5. Re-studies always prove the original ethnographer was wrong.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 5 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) All of the above

216. The systematic dispossession of indigenous peoples from their ancestral lands and resources by more powerful outsiders is known as:
(A) Land alienation
(B) Social mobility
(C) Urbanization
(D) Rehabilitation

217. A study examining the effectiveness of different communication strategies (e.g., visual aids, storytelling, public announcements) for promoting vaccination in a rural community falls under which anthropological approach?
(A) Bonded labour
(B) Identity crisis
(C) Communication
(D) Housing

218. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Ergonomics is the scientific discipline concerned with the understanding of interactions among humans and other elements of a system.
Statement II : The primary goal of Forensic Anthropology is to apply this understanding to optimize human well-being and overall system performance.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

219. The empowerment of women in a community context often involves all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Increasing access to education.
(B) Forming self-help groups for economic independence.
(C) Enhancing participation in village councils.
(D) Strengthening patriarchal authority.

220. An anthropologist who writes a popular book and gives public lectures about the cultural roots of the current environmental crisis is practicing:
(A) Public Anthropology
(B) Forensic Anthropology
(C) Action Anthropology
(D) Kinanthropometry

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221. Arrange the following steps in a logical sequence of a development intervention.
1. Needs assessment in the community.
2. Design of a project based on the needs.
3. Implementation of the project.
4. Monitoring and evaluation of the project's impact.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

222. An anthropological approach to 'training and management' in a cross-cultural workplace would focus on:
(A) Measuring the physical fitness of the employees.
(B) Analyzing the company's financial statements.
(C) Identifying the ancestry of the employees through genetic testing.
(D) Designing training programs that account for different cultural learning styles and communication norms.

its own right.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

207. A researcher investigating the impact of a new educational policy on enrolment and dropout rates among girls in a rural district is conducting an anthropological study of:
(A) Education and gender issues
(B) Bonded labour
(C) Relief and rehabilitation
(D) Ergonomics

208. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Anthropological Term)
P. Action Anthropology
Q. Social Impact Assessment
R. Kinanthropometry
S. Public Anthropology
List II: (Brief Description)
1. Measurement of the human body for performance analysis
2. Communicating anthropology to a wider audience
3. Collaborative, problem-solving research
4. A predictive study of the social effects of an action
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

209. The primary goal of a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is:
(A) To ensure a project is as profitable as possible.
(B) To predict and manage the social consequences of a project, both positive and negative.
(C) To document the entire life history of every person in a community.
(D) To excavate any archaeological resources in the project area.

210. Consider the following activities:
1. Facilitating a community meeting to decide on a development priority.
2. Co-authoring a report with community leaders.
3. Actively assisting the community in a land rights claim.
4. Maintaining strict observational distance to avoid influencing events.
Which of the above activities are characteristic of Action Anthropology?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 4 only
(C) 1 and 4
(D) 2 and 3 only

211. Which of the following is a key concern in the anthropological study of livelihood?
(A) The precise genetic sequence of an individual.
(B) The optimal design for a computer keyboard.
(C) The diversity of strategies people use to secure food, shelter, and cash.
(D) The analysis of skeletal trauma.

212. The study of how globalization is affecting the cultural identity of indigenous youth in a city would be a classic example of:
(A) Forensic Anthropology.
(B) A community development project.
(C) Kinanthropometry.
(D) Urban Anthropology focusing on identity crisis.

213. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Anthropological insights are valuable for NGOs working in cross-cultural contexts.
Reason (R) : Understanding local customs, social organization, and belief systems helps NGOs to avoid imposing culturally inappropriate solutions and to work more effectively with communities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

214. 'Genetic screening' differs from 'genetic counseling' in that screening is the technical

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osteoporosis.

Which of the above are anthropological approaches to the study of 'aging and the aged'?

(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 5 only
(C) 1, 2 and 5
(D) All of the above

163. A key feature of 'Action Anthropology' as pioneered by Sol Tax is:

(A) The anthropologist's role as a detached, objective scientist.
(B) The exclusive use of quantitative statistical methods.
(C) A focus on practical problem-solving defined by the community itself.
(D) A primary goal of publishing in high-impact academic journals.

164. The feeling of disorientation and loss of cultural bearings experienced by a community due to rapid modernization or forced migration is termed:

(A) Economic boom
(B) Social stratification
(C) Political stability
(D) Identity crisis

165. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Kinanthropometry is useful in sports science.

Reason (R) : It provides data on the body composition and structure of athletes, which can be correlated with performance and used for talent identification and training program design.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. A study focusing on the challenges and strategies of homeless people in a large city would be a topic within:

(A) Forensic Anthropology
(B) Public Archaeology
(C) Ergonomics
(D) Urban Anthropology

167. A company redesigns its assembly line after an anthropologist observed that the original setup caused physical strain and was inefficient for the workers. This is a direct application of:

(A) Visual Anthropology
(B) Forensic Anthropology
(C) Engaged Anthropology
(D) Ergonomics

168. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.

Statement I : 'Relocation' refers to the planned or forced movement of a community from one place to another.

Statement II : Anthropological studies of relocation often focus on the social disruption, loss of livelihood, and psychological stress experienced by the displaced population.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

169. What is the most significant contribution of anthropology to understanding 'gender issues'?

(A) Proving the biological superiority of one gender over another.
(B) Demonstrating that gender roles and identities are culturally constructed and vary across societies.
(C) Focusing solely on the study of men's roles in society.
(D) Providing genetic screening for gender identification.

170. Consider the following:

1. Analysis of food systems.
2. Study of cultural beliefs about food.
3. Assessment of nutritional status.
4. Impact of globalization on diet.

Which of the above are the core concerns of Food and Nutritional Anthropology?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1 and 4 only

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223. What is the central concern of the "Anthropology of Development"?
(A) To analyze development discourse and its impacts on human populations.
(B) To promote a single, universal model of development across all regions.
(C) To uncritically assist any and all international development agencies.
(D) To focus exclusively on the historical economic growth rates of nations.

224. Which of these is an example of an issue studied in Medical Anthropology?
(A) How to design a more comfortable driver's seat for a truck.
(B) How cultural beliefs about the "evil eye" affect health-seeking behavior for infants.
(C) How a corporation's culture impacts its success in a new country.
(D) How to determine the sex of a skeleton.

225. Consider the following statements:
1. Community development projects are always successful.
2. They can be initiated by governments, NGOs, or communities themselves.
3. Anthropologists can contribute by providing local knowledge.
4. The focus can be on areas like health, education, or livelihood.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1 and 4
(D) All are correct

226. The term that describes a state of servitude entered into as a security for a debt is:
(A) Bonded labour
(B) Livelihood
(C) Alternative economy
(D) Empowerment

227. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : The empowerment of LGBT groups involves advocating for their human rights and social acceptance.
Statement II : Anthropological studies of LGBT groups are only concerned with their biological characteristics.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

228. Which of the following is the best description of "Experimental Anthropology"?
(A) A focus on laboratory-based experiments.
(B) A method for identifying human remains.
(C) A strategy for marketing consumer goods.
(D) A reflective and often collaborative approach to ethnography that foregrounds the process of research itself.

229. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Area)
P. Relief & Rehabilitation
Q. Training & Management
S. Gender Issues
R. Communication
List II: (Specific Anthropological Study)
1. A study of how a new project's benefits are disproportionately captured by men.
2. A study on how to best convey information about a new water pump to non-literate users.
3. A study of the resettlement of a village after an earthquake.
4. Designing a cross-cultural orientation for expatriate employees.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

230. An anthropologist hired by a car manufacturer to study how families use their minivans in daily life to inform the design of the next model is practicing:
(A) Public Archaeology
(B) Business Anthropology
(C) Forensic Anthropology
(D) Action Anthropology

231. The practice of involving citizens in archaeological digs and heritage preservation efforts is central to:
(A) Action Anthropology
(B) Medical Anthropology
(C) Ergonomics

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(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

198. The specific anthropological field that links human body measurement to physical performance, health, and growth is:
(A) Visual Anthropology
(B) Kinanthropometry
(C) Public Archaeology
(D) Engaged Anthropology

199. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Medical anthropology is a bio-cultural field.
Reason (R) : It examines both the biological aspects of disease and the cultural context of illness, including beliefs, behaviors, and healing systems.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

200. A community development project focused on 'housing' would most likely be concerned with:
(A) Improving the living conditions, safety, and cultural appropriateness of dwellings for residents.
(B) The aesthetic preferences of architects.
(C) The history of royal palaces.
(D) The stock value of construction companies.

201. Which term best describes a development strategy, often at the state level, that allocates specific funds and programs for the development of a particular demographic group, such as the Tribal Sub-Plan in India?
(A) NGO Initiative
(B) Social Impact Assessment
(C) Plan/Sub Plan
(D) Community-based project

202. Which of the following is the LEAST likely task for an anthropologist working in 'business anthropology'?
(A) Determining the age at death from a set of skeletal remains found in a mass grave.
(B) Observing how consumers use a new kitchen appliance in their homes.
(C) Analyzing communication breakdown between different departments in a company.
(D) Advising on how to make a product advertisement more culturally sensitive for a foreign market.

203. Consider the following statements regarding 'Engaged Anthropology':
1. It emphasizes a commitment to social justice.
2. It often involves advocacy and public scholarship.
3. It rejects the idea of a value-neutral, detached researcher.
4. It is another term for forensic anthropology.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) All are correct

204. The analysis of cultural concepts of "health" and "illness" and the study of traditional healing systems are central to:
(A) Forensic Anthropology
(B) Medical Anthropology
(C) Ergonomics
(D) Public Archaeology

205. The study of how displacement due to a new dam affects a community's social structure, livelihood, and sense of place falls under the anthropological study of:
(A) Kinanthropometry
(B) Ergonomic design
(C) Rehabilitation and relocation
(D) Genetic screening

NODIA

206. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : Visual anthropology is limited to taking photographs as illustrations for written ethnographies.
Statement II : Visual anthropology encompasses a critical use of visual media as a form of research, analysis, and representation in

241. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Applied Field)
P. Ergonomics
Q. Forensic Anthropology
R. Nutritional Anthropology
S. Business Anthropology
List II: (Application)
1. Analyzing the nutritional impact of a school lunch program.
2. Identifying victims from a plane crash.
3. Improving the design of a factory control panel.
4. Studying consumer behavior in a supermarket.
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

242. "Research Process and Social Impact Assessment (SIA)" are linked because:
(A) SIA is a specific type of research process designed to predict and manage the social effects of an intervention.
(B) SIA is the final step in every anthropological research process.
(C) The research process is a part of SIA, but SIA is not research.
(D) They are unrelated concepts from different disciplines.

243. The "empowerment of women" as a development objective involves:
(A) The study of female skeletal morphology.
(B) Reinforcing traditional gender hierarchies.
(C) A focus on increasing women's agency and control over their lives.
(D) A program to measure women's physical fitness.

244. Consider the following applied fields:
1. Medical Anthropology
2. Forensic Anthropology
3. Business Anthropology
4. Anthropology of Development
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding their general classification?
(A) Public Archaeology
(B) Visual Anthropology
(C) Experimental Anthropology
(D) Applied Anthropology

245. An anthropologist studying the socio-cultural problems of the elderly in an urban old-age home is conducting a study on:
(A) Bonded labour
(B) Land alienation
(C) Urban anthropology and the aged
(D) Livelihood strategies

246. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below.
Statement I : A 'revisit' to a field site allows an anthropologist to document cultural continuity and change.
Statement II : A 'reinterpretation' involves analyzing existing data with a new theoretical perspective.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

247. A study that measures the body size and proportions of children to assess their growth and nutritional status is an application of:
(A) Public Anthropology
(B) Forensic Anthropology
(C) Engaged Anthropology
(D) Kinanthropometry

248. The role of an NGO in development is distinct from that of the government in that it is often:
(A) More flexible and focused on grassroots mobilization.
(B) More bureaucratic and slower to act.
(C) Able to pass and enforce laws.
(D) Primarily concerned with profit-making.

NODIA

249. An anthropologist who focuses their research on a community's struggle against a corporation that is polluting their water, and who actively helps them organize protests and file legal complaints, is practicing:
(A) Ergonomics
(B) Kinanthropometry
(C) Engaged Anthropology
(D) Experimental Anthropology

250. The core purpose of 'genetic counseling' is to:
(A) Provide information and support to help

(B) The creation of dependency and imposition of external agendas
(C) The refusal to accept any government funding
(D) The over-empowerment of local communities

284. According to the text, why is the study of NGOs important for understanding contemporary development?
(A) Because the proliferation of NGOs has altered the landscape of aid and governance
(B) Because NGOs have become irrelevant in the modern world
(C) Because NGOs are the only actors involved in development work
(D) Because NGOs primarily focus on preserving traditional, static cultures

285. When anthropologists study NGOs as "social and cultural entities in themselves," what are they likely analyzing?
(A) The geological location of the NGO headquarters
(B) The annual rainfall in the project area
(C) The NGO's organizational culture and power structures
(D) The stock market performance of the NGO's donors

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A crucial focus of applied and engaged anthropology is the empowerment of marginalized communities, with specific attention given to women and LGBT groups. Empowerment, in this context, is understood not merely as providing aid but as a process through which people gain greater control over their lives, resources, and the decisions that affect them. For women, anthropological approaches often examine and seek to address issues of gender-based violence, unequal access to education and resources, and lack of political representation. Interventions may focus on supporting women's cooperatives, promoting female leadership, or challenging cultural norms that perpetuate inequality. Similarly, the anthropological study of LGBT groups moves beyond simplistic labels to understand the diverse lived experiences of sexual and gender minorities within specific cultural contexts. Anthropologists can play a key role in documenting the human rights abuses these groups face and in challenging discrimination. This often involves tackling the "identity crisis" that can emerge when globalized identity categories (like 'gay' or 'transgender') interact with local understandings of gender and sexuality. The ultimate goal is to work with these groups to challenge marginalization, advocate for rights, and create more inclusive and equitable social structures.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. How is "empowerment" defined in the context of the paragraph?
(A) As a one-time charitable donation
(B) As complete assimilation into the dominant culture
(C) As the provision of temporary relief supplies
(D) As a process of gaining control over one's life and resources

287. According to the text, what is a common focus of anthropological interventions aimed at empowering women?
(A) Encouraging women to abandon their cultural traditions
(B) Isolating women from the rest of their community
(C) Supporting women's cooperatives and promoting female leadership
(D) Focusing exclusively on the biological differences between sexes

288. The anthropological study of LGBT groups, as described, emphasizes what?
(A) Imposing Western identity categories on all cultures
(B) Understanding the diverse lived experiences within specific cultural contexts
(C) Arguing that sexual and gender minorities do not exist in some cultures
(D) Focusing only on the legal definitions of LGBT status

289. What does the "identity crisis" mentioned in relation to LGBT groups refer to?
(A) A crisis in the personal identity of the anthropologist
(B) The economic crisis faced by these groups
(C) A complete rejection of any form of identity

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applies the theories and methods of anthropology to understand health, illness, and healthcare systems across different cultures. It moves beyond a purely biomedical model by examining how social, cultural, and environmental factors influence health outcomes and individual experiences of sickness. This holistic approach is integral to addressing complex public health challenges. A significant area within this field is Food and Nutritional Anthropology, which investigates the socio-cultural dimensions of food production, consumption, and nutritional status, recognizing that diet is not merely a biological necessity but is deeply embedded in cultural practices and social meanings. In recent times, the scope of Medical Anthropology has expanded to incorporate advancements in biotechnology. For example, the study of Genomic Studies from an anthropological perspective explores the social and ethical implications of genetic research on diverse populations. Furthermore, the practical application of this knowledge is evident in areas like Genetic Screening and Counseling, where anthropologists can contribute by understanding cultural attitudes towards genetic disorders, inheritance, and reproductive technologies, thereby making counseling more culturally sensitive and effective. This integration of biological and cultural perspectives makes Medical Anthropology a vital component of modern healthcare and policy.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the fundamental contribution of Medical Anthropology to the understanding of health and illness?
(A) It exclusively promotes the biomedical model of disease.
(B) It examines how socio-cultural factors influence health and illness.
(C) It focuses solely on the biological aspects of sickness.
(D) It is only concerned with traditional healing practices.

257. According to the text, how does Food and Nutritional Anthropology view diet?
(A) As a purely biological necessity for human survival
(B) As an area independent of cultural influence
(C) As a primary cause for all genetic disorders
(D) As something deeply embedded in cultural practices and social meanings

258. The paragraph suggests that an anthropological perspective on Genomic Studies would primarily focus on what?
(A) The social and ethical implications of genetic research
(B) The technical procedures of gene sequencing
(C) The development of new genetic medicines
(D) The universal biological traits of human populations

259. In the context of Genetic Screening and Counseling, what is the key role an anthropologist can play?
(A) Performing the genetic screening tests in a laboratory
(B) Providing financial aid for expensive genetic treatments
(C) Making the counseling process more culturally sensitive
(D) Prescribing medication based on screening results

260. Which statement best summarizes the overall approach of Medical Anthropology as described in the source?
(A) It integrates biological and cultural perspectives to address health issues.
(B) It prioritizes technological solutions over cultural understanding.
(C) It rejects modern medicine in favor of traditional systems.
(D) It limits its study to food and nutritional habits.

NODIA

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Anthropology of Development critically examines the discourse, practices, and consequences of international development. Rather than taking development as an inherently positive goal, anthropologists investigate its underlying assumptions and impacts on local communities, particularly in rural, urban, and tribal contexts. This field scrutinizes large-scale Development Strategies, such as national Plans and Sub-Plans, to understand how they are formulated and implemented, and who benefits

or is marginalized by them. A key methodological tool in this domain is the Social Impact Assessment (SIA), a process used to predict and evaluate the social consequences of planned interventions, such as the construction of a dam or the establishment of a new industry. SIAs allow anthropologists to provide data-driven insights into potential effects on community structure, livelihood, and culture. The study of Community Development Projects is central to this sub-discipline. Anthropologists engage in deep, ethnographic analysis of these projects to assess their effectiveness, sustainability, and alignment with the actual needs and aspirations of the target populations. This critical-evaluative role helps in refining development policy and promoting more equitable and culturally appropriate forms of change, moving beyond top-down models to more participatory approaches.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary stance of the Anthropology of Development towards development initiatives?
(A) Unconditional acceptance and promotion
(B) A focus only on the economic benefits of projects
(C) Complete rejection of all forms of planned change
(D) A critical examination of their assumptions and impacts

262. According to the paragraph, what is a Social Impact Assessment (SIA)?
(A) A government census of tribal populations
(B) A method to predict and evaluate the social effects of interventions
(C) A financial audit of a development project
(D) A plan to increase the economic output of a region

263. The text implies that anthropologists studying Community Development Projects are most interested in what?
(A) The architectural design of project buildings
(B) The public relations strategy of the development agency
(C) The project's alignment with the needs and culture of the local people
(D) The total budget allocated for the project

264. How does the Anthropology of Development approach large-scale strategies like Plans and Sub-Plans?
(A) By accepting them as flawless and universally applicable
(B) By focusing only on their successful implementation
(C) By ignoring them in favor of small-scale community studies
(D) By scrutinizing who benefits and who is marginalized by them

265. The overall goal of the anthropological engagement with development, as suggested by the text, is to promote what?
(A) More equitable and culturally appropriate forms of change
(B) A halt to all international development aid
(C) The universal application of a single development model
(D) The replacement of local leaders with external experts

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A defining feature of modern anthropological inquiry is the practice of critical re-evaluation, which manifests in revisits, re-studies, and reinterpretations of classic ethnographic works and sites. This process is not merely about repetition but is a dynamic intellectual exercise aimed at understanding social and cultural change over time. When anthropologists conduct a "revisit" or "re-study" of a community previously documented by another scholar, they can track transformations in social structure, economy, and cultural values. This longitudinal perspective is crucial for assessing the long-term effects of interventions such as Community Development Projects. Furthermore, "reinterpretations" challenge the theoretical assumptions and potential biases of the original studies. Earlier ethnographies might be re-examined through contemporary theoretical lenses, such as feminist or post-colonial perspectives, revealing new insights or exposing old prejudices. This self-reflexive turn also involves a critical look at the research process itself, acknowledging the subjectivity of the ethnographer and the power dynamics inherent in the relationship between the researcher and the researched. By revisiting,

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re-studying, and reinterpreting, anthropology demonstrates its capacity for self-correction and its commitment to producing more nuanced and historically-situated knowledge, thus avoiding a static, timeless portrayal of communities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. According to the paragraph, what is the primary purpose of conducting a "re-study" of a community?
(A) To prove the original ethnography was entirely wrong
(B) To track social and cultural transformations over time
(C) To repeat the original study using the exact same methods for validation
(D) To focus solely on the biography of the original anthropologist

267. The concept of "reinterpretations" in anthropology, as described, primarily involves which activity?
(A) Translating the original ethnography into different languages
(B) Applying contemporary theoretical lenses to re-examine older works
(C) Creating a fictional account based on the original study
(D) Discrediting all earlier anthropological research as invalid

268. The text suggests that revisiting classic ethnographic sites is crucial for what?
(A) Assessing the long-term impacts of development interventions
(B) Confirming that communities remain unchanged over decades
(C) Establishing a permanent research base in the community
(D) Promoting tourism based on anthropological history

269. The "self-reflexive turn" mentioned in the paragraph encourages anthropologists to do what?
(A) Ignore the potential biases in their research
(B) Use only quantitative data to avoid subjectivity
(C) Acknowledge their own subjectivity and the power dynamics of research
(D) Avoid long-term engagement with the community being studied

270. What is a key outcome of the practice of revisits, re-studies, and reinterpretations?
(A) It proves that culture is static and unchanging.
(B) It concludes that all original ethnographies were biased and useless.
(C) It simplifies complex social realities into a single narrative.
(D) It results in more nuanced and historically-situated knowledge.

NODIA

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Anthropological approaches are instrumental in understanding and addressing a range of pressing community issues, particularly those faced by marginalized populations. The discipline's ethnographic methods provide deep insights into problems like land alienation, where indigenous or rural communities lose control over their ancestral lands due to state policies, corporate interests, or market forces. Similarly, anthropologists study the persistence of bonded labour, uncovering the complex socio-economic relationships that perpetuate this form of modern slavery despite legal prohibitions. In the realm of community development, anthropological expertise is applied to housing projects to ensure they are culturally appropriate and meet the actual living needs of the people, rather than being a one-size-fits-all solution. A critical area of focus is the study of alternative economy and livelihood strategies that communities develop in response to economic marginalization. These might include informal sector activities, cooperative enterprises, or the revival of traditional subsistence practices. Anthropologists analyze these strategies not just as coping mechanisms but as forms of resilience and resistance. Furthermore, the discipline brings a unique perspective to gender issues, examining how development, displacement, or social change impacts men, women, and other genders differently, and how gender roles and relations are negotiated within the community.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

people make their own informed decisions regarding genetic health.
(B) Force people to make certain reproductive choices.
(C) Map the entire human genome for research purposes.
(D) Identify the ancestry of ancient populations.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Applied Anthropology represents a significant shift from purely academic pursuits towards the practical application of anthropological knowledge, methods, and theories to identify and solve contemporary human problems. Within this broad domain, several specialized approaches have emerged. Action Anthropology, for instance, emphasizes active collaboration with communities to help them achieve their self-defined goals, positioning the anthropologist as a facilitator rather than an external expert. In contrast, Engaged Anthropology involves a more politically committed stance, where researchers use their work to advocate for social justice and human rights. Experimental Anthropology explores novel ways of conducting and representing ethnographic research, often challenging traditional methodologies. As societies become increasingly urbanized, Urban Anthropology applies ethnographic methods to understand the complexities of city life, including social stratification, migration, and the formation of subcultures. Similarly, Public Anthropology and Public Archaeology focus on making anthropological and archaeological findings accessible and relevant to the general public, fostering a wider dialogue about cultural heritage, human diversity, and the past. These various branches collectively demonstrate the discipline's commitment to moving beyond description to active intervention, public engagement, and practical problem-solving in a variety of social contexts.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which approach within Applied Anthropology is characterized by the anthropologist acting as a facilitator to help communities achieve their own objectives?
(A) Engaged Anthropology
(B) Action Anthropology
(C) Experimental Anthropology
(D) Public Anthropology

252. What is the primary focus of Public Anthropology as described in the paragraph?
(A) Making anthropological knowledge accessible to a non-academic audience
(B) Challenging traditional research methodologies
(C) Advocating for specific social justice causes
(D) Studying the complexities of social life in cities

253. According to the source, how does Engaged Anthropology differ from other applied approaches?
(A) It focuses exclusively on urban environments.
(B) It avoids collaboration with community members.
(C) It involves a politically committed stance for social justice advocacy.
(D) It prioritizes making findings accessible to the general public.

254. The paragraph suggests that the emergence of various specialized branches within Applied Anthropology indicates a disciplinary shift towards what?
(A) A greater emphasis on theoretical abstraction
(B) A focus on historical and archaeological data exclusively
(C) The rejection of traditional ethnographic methods
(D) Active intervention and practical problem-solving

255. Based on the description, Urban Anthropology would most likely be concerned with which of the following?
(A) The study of ancient settlement patterns
(B) The genetic history of a specific population
(C) The formation of subcultures and social groups in a city
(D) The design of tools for industrial use

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Medical Anthropology is a critical subfield that

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(A) Increase the speed of production regardless of human cost
(B) Study the evolutionary history of human work
(C) Standardize all products without considering user variability
(D) Fit the people who use workplaces and products

278. Which field is specifically described as the scientific study of human size, shape, and proportion to understand performance and growth?
(A) Forensic Anthropology
(B) Kinanthropometry
(C) Business Anthropology
(D) Ergonomics

279. An anthropologist contributing to Business Anthropology would most likely be engaged in which of the following activities?
(A) Excavating ancient market sites
(B) Analyzing the skeletal remains of past business leaders
(C) Studying consumer behavior and corporate culture using ethnography
(D) Creating financial models for multinational corporations

280. Based on the source, what common thread connects Forensic Anthropology, Ergonomics, and Kinanthropometry?
(A) They all rely exclusively on socio-cultural ethnographic methods.
(B) They are all primarily concerned with legal and criminal matters.
(C) They are all sub-fields of Business Anthropology.
(D) They all focus on the application of biological and physical anthropology.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in development has become a significant area of study for anthropology. NGOs often act as intermediaries between local communities and larger funding bodies or state institutions, implementing a wide array of development projects in sectors like health, education, and livelihood. The relationship between Anthropology and NGOs is multifaceted. On one hand, many anthropologists work directly for or in collaboration with NGOs, applying their skills in community research, program evaluation, and cultural brokerage to enhance the effectiveness of development interventions. They can help ensure that projects are sensitive to local needs and cultural contexts. On the other hand, anthropology also maintains a critical perspective on NGOs. Anthropologists study NGOs as social and cultural entities in themselves, analyzing their organizational cultures, power structures, and the potential for creating dependency or imposing external agendas. This critical stance examines whether NGOs genuinely empower communities or merely reproduce existing inequalities. The study of this dynamic is crucial for understanding contemporary development processes, as the proliferation of NGOs has fundamentally altered the landscape of aid and governance. The discipline's engagement with NGOs thus spans from practical collaboration to critical analysis, reflecting the broader concerns of Applied Anthropology and the Anthropology of Development.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is one of the practical roles anthropologists play when working with NGOs, as mentioned in the text?
(A) Acting as cultural brokers to enhance project effectiveness
(B) Securing large-scale corporate funding
(C) Managing the financial accounts of the NGO
(D) Developing universal, top-down development models

282. The paragraph describes the relationship between Anthropology and NGOs as what?
(A) Exclusively collaborative and supportive
(B) Multifaceted, involving both collaboration and critical analysis
(C) Purely critical and antagonistic
(D) Entirely non-existent

283. From a critical anthropological perspective, what is a potential negative outcome of NGO activities?
(A) The complete eradication of poverty

NODIA

271. According to the text, how does anthropology contribute to addressing the issue of land alienation?
(A) By directly purchasing land for communities
(B) By exclusively focusing on legal and legislative solutions
(C) By providing deep ethnographic insights into its causes and effects
(D) By encouraging communities to migrate to urban areas

272. What is the anthropological approach to housing projects mentioned in the paragraph?
(A) Focusing only on the financial aspects of construction
(B) Ensuring projects are culturally appropriate and meet living needs
(C) Promoting a standardized, universal design for all houses
(D) Advocating for the elimination of all government housing projects

273. The study of "alternative economy and livelihood" by anthropologists focuses on what?
(A) Only the formal, taxable sectors of the economy
(B) The economic history of pre-industrial societies
(C) The promotion of large multinational corporations in rural areas
(D) Strategies developed by communities to cope with economic marginalization

274. When studying bonded labour, what aspect would an anthropologist likely uncover?
(A) The complex socio-economic relationships that sustain the practice
(B) Only the official statistics provided by government agencies
(C) The simple fact that it is illegal
(D) A universally applicable economic model to solve it instantly

275. How does anthropology approach gender issues within community studies?
(A) By assuming gender roles are the same in every culture
(B) By focusing exclusively on the experiences of men
(C) By examining the differential impacts of social change on various genders
(D) By concluding that gender is not a relevant factor in development

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond its socio-cultural applications, anthropology encompasses specialized fields that apply biological and physical principles to practical problems. Forensic Anthropology is a prominent example, operating at the intersection of physical anthropology and the legal system. It primarily involves the analysis of human skeletal remains to assist in legal investigations. Forensic anthropologists help identify deceased individuals by determining age, sex, ancestry, and stature from bones, and they can also analyze skeletal trauma to provide insights into the cause of death. Another specialized field is Ergonomics, which is concerned with designing and arranging workplaces, products, and systems so that they fit the people who use them. Anthropologists contribute to ergonomics by providing detailed data on human body measurements (anthropometry), biomechanics, and variability, helping to create safer, more comfortable, and more efficient environments. Closely related is Kinanthropometry, which is the scientific study of human size, shape, proportion, composition, and maturation to understand growth, exercise, performance, and nutrition. It has significant applications in sports science, medicine, and wellness. Finally, the principles of understanding human behavior, organization, and material culture find a unique application in Business Anthropology, which uses ethnographic methods to study consumer behavior, corporate culture, and product design, providing valuable insights for marketing and management.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the principal function of a Forensic Anthropologist in a legal investigation?
(A) To analyze human skeletal remains for identification
(B) To conduct interrogations of suspects
(C) To represent the deceased in a court of law
(D) To perform DNA sequencing on soft tissues

277. Ergonomics, as described in the paragraph, aims to achieve what?

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(D) The tension between global identity categories and local understandings

290. What is the ultimate goal of anthropological work with marginalized groups like women and LGBT people, according to the text?
(A) To challenge marginalization and advocate for more inclusive social structures
(B) To document their practices for academic purposes only
(C) To prove the superiority of one culture over another
(D) To encourage these groups to move to more tolerant countries

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The application of anthropology in addressing community crises and management is diverse and practical. In situations requiring relief, rehabilitation, and relocation, anthropological insights are invaluable. For instance, following a natural disaster or in cases of forced displacement, anthropologists can help ensure that relief efforts are culturally sensitive and that rehabilitation programs support existing social networks rather than disrupting them. When relocation of a community is unavoidable, anthropological studies can mitigate negative impacts by understanding the community's relationship to their land and social organization, informing a more humane and sustainable resettlement process. Communication is another critical area where anthropology contributes. By understanding cultural nuances in communication styles, anthropologists can help bridge gaps between aid agencies and local populations, or between different ethnic groups in a conflict zone, preventing misunderstandings and fostering cooperation. Furthermore, this expertise extends to training and management. Anthropologists can design and deliver training programs for development workers, government officials, or corporate managers on cross-cultural communication and diversity management. This ensures that management practices are not based on a single cultural model but are adapted to be effective in a multicultural environment, ultimately reducing conflict and improving organizational outcomes.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. In a post-disaster scenario, how can an anthropologist contribute to relief and rehabilitation efforts?
(A) By personally distributing all the aid supplies
(B) By focusing only on the infrastructural damage
(C) By ensuring that programs are culturally sensitive and support social networks
(D) By ignoring local leaders and implementing an external plan

292. According to the text, what is the key anthropological concern when a community relocation is unavoidable?
(A) To understand the community's relationship to land and social organization
(B) To minimize the financial cost of the move
(C) To document the process for a historical archive
(D) To move the community as quickly as possible, regardless of the method

293. What is the main role of an anthropologist in the context of communication as described in the paragraph?
(A) To act as a translator for simple word-for-word exchanges
(B) To create a new, universal language for all communities
(C) To design marketing and advertising campaigns
(D) To bridge gaps by understanding cultural nuances in communication styles

294. How can anthropology contribute to "training and management"?
(A) By arguing that all management styles should be identical globally
(B) By designing training on cross-cultural communication for managers
(C) By focusing only on the training of new anthropologists
(D) By managing the finances of large corporations

295. A central theme of the paragraph is that anthropological intervention in community crises aims to do what?

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(A) Impose a Western model of crisis management
(B) Observe the crisis from a distance without any involvement
(C) Adapt interventions to be effective and humane within a specific cultural context
(D) Prioritize economic recovery over social and cultural well-being

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Anthropology offers a critical lens for examining community issues that often fall outside the purview of purely economic or political analyses. The study of aging and the aged, for instance, is a growing specialization where anthropologists explore how different cultures perceive and treat their elderly members. This goes beyond demographics to understand the social roles, sources of authority, and quality of life for the aged, challenging one-dimensional views of old age as a period of decline. Intervention in this area may involve designing community programs that foster intergenerational connection and value the wisdom of elders. Another significant area is the investigation of what the syllabus terms 'identity crisis'. For communities undergoing rapid change, such as globalization or forced assimilation, there can be a profound sense of cultural loss and disorientation. Anthropologists study how groups navigate this crisis, sometimes by reviving traditions, creating new hybrid identities, or engaging in political movements for cultural recognition. This research is a form of intervention itself, as it gives voice to community concerns and validates their struggles. The anthropological research process, involving long-term ethnographic fieldwork, is uniquely suited to uncovering the nuanced, lived realities behind these complex social issues.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. How does the anthropological study of aging and the aged challenge common views?
(A) By proving that old age is universally seen as a period of decline
(B) By focusing only on the demographic statistics of the elderly population
(C) By advocating for the institutionalization of all elderly people
(D) By exploring the varied social roles and sources of authority of the elderly

297. According to the text, an 'identity crisis' in a community is often linked to what?
(A) Rapid change such as globalization or forced assimilation
(B) A sudden increase in economic prosperity
(C) A period of prolonged cultural stability and isolation
(D) The natural process of generational succession

298. The paragraph suggests that a community experiencing an identity crisis might respond by:
(A) Completely abandoning their cultural heritage.
(B) Reviving traditions or creating new hybrid identities.
(C) Refusing to communicate with outsiders.
(D) Focusing solely on economic development.

299. What kind of intervention is mentioned in the context of aging and the aged?
(A) Providing state-of-the-art medical technology
(B) Designing community programs that foster intergenerational connection
(C) Building exclusive, isolated retirement communities
(D) Encouraging migration of the elderly to other countries

300. The text argues that the anthropological research process is uniquely suited to studying these issues because it:
(A) Involves long-term fieldwork to uncover nuanced, lived realities
(B) Relies on quick, large-scale surveys.
(C) Uses only quantitative data and statistical models.
(D) Is conducted entirely through online research.

NODIA

ANSWERS

1. (B) Applied Anthropology
Applied anthropology utilizes the theories, methods, and data of anthropology to address contemporary human problems. It involves a practical orientation where researchers work in diverse settings such as healthcare, business, or community development. By bridging academic knowledge and real-world application, this branch seeks to create effective solutions that are culturally sensitive and socially relevant for various populations.

2. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Action anthropology positions the researcher as a facilitator who actively assists communities in identifying and solving their own problems. This approach combines research with social action, ensuring that findings directly benefit the group being studied. Documentation remains secondary to the primary goal of enabling community-led change through a collaborative and reflexive process that respects the values of the community.

3. (C) An approach prioritizing ethical and political commitments to work with communities.
Engaged anthropology is characterized by a strong commitment to the welfare of the communities being studied. It moves beyond traditional academic observation to include advocacy and collaboration on issues of social justice and inequality. This approach involves researchers working alongside community members to address their specific concerns and promote positive change while maintaining high ethical standards throughout the process.

4. (D) It is exclusively concerned with the pre-industrial history of cities.
Urban anthropology investigates the complex social and cultural processes occurring within contemporary city environments. While it may consider history, its primary focus is on modern issues such as migration, poverty, and the formation of social networks in dense populations. This subfield analyzes how urban spaces influence human identity and interactions, rather than limiting its scope to pre-industrial urban history.

5. (C) Public Anthropology
Public anthropology aims to bring anthropological insights to the general public to foster awareness and conversation about significant contemporary issues. It utilizes accessible language and diverse media to move knowledge beyond academic circles. By engaging with a broader audience, this approach seeks to influence public policy and social discourse, ensuring that the discipline remains relevant to modern societal challenges.

6. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Kinanthropometry involves measuring the human body to evaluate physical performance and proportions. Ergonomics focuses on designing systems for optimal human safety and efficiency. Forensic anthropology identifies human remains for legal investigations, while medical anthropology examines health and healing systems across cultures. These subfields apply anthropological methods to solve specific practical problems related to human biology, behavior, and system design.

7. (D) Action Anthropology
Action anthropology involves a collaborative relationship where the researcher serves as a catalyst for change within a community. By working directly with local members to modify programs according to cultural beliefs, the anthropologist helps address immediate problems. This approach emphasizes that the community and the researcher jointly define goals and implement solutions, merging the roles of scientist and social activist.

8. (C) A is true but R is false.
Public archaeology seeks to involve the general community in the process of archaeological discovery and the preservation of heritage sites. This approach promotes public awareness and participation rather than restricting findings to academic or museum settings. The goal is to make archaeology relevant to contemporary

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the physical and cognitive capabilities of users. The primary goals are to enhance safety, comfort, and efficiency while reducing the risk of injury or fatigue in both domestic and professional settings.

26. (A) Analyzing old ethnographic data using a new theoretical framework, leading to different conclusions.
Reinterpretation in anthropology involves revisiting existing research and data to analyze them through contemporary theoretical lenses. This process often leads to new insights and different conclusions than the original study. It allows the discipline to evolve by questioning earlier assumptions and applying modern understandings of social dynamics to historic ethnographic materials, thereby enriching the academic discourse on human cultures.

27. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The empowerment of women is a significant focus within the anthropology of development, emphasizing their roles and statuses in community life. Anthropological studies on gender actively investigate how social structures affect women's access to resources and decision-making. These studies do not ignore women; instead, they highlight the importance of including gender perspectives to achieve equitable and sustainable development outcomes.

28. (B) The challenges faced by a community in maintaining its cultural distinctiveness in the face of globalization.
In community studies, an identity crisis refers to the struggle individuals or groups face when their traditional cultural values are threatened by external forces like globalization. Anthropological inquiry investigates how communities navigate these changes to maintain their unique sense of belonging and distinctiveness. This research explores the psychological and social tensions that arise when local traditions conflict with modern global influences.

29. (A) 1, 2, and 4
Anthropological approaches are widely applied in public health to understand cultural health beliefs and in development to improve communication patterns. Researchers also address issues related to aging by studying the social roles and needs of the elderly. These applications demonstrate how anthropological methods solve practical problems, whereas the study of housing and settlement patterns remains highly relevant to community studies.

30. (D) Economic systems like barter and reciprocity operating alongside mainstream markets.
An alternative economy refers to economic practices that exist outside of formal, mainstream market systems. These include barter, gift-giving, and reciprocity, which are often based on social relationships rather than just monetary profit. In anthropological contexts, studying these systems reveals how communities sustain themselves and manage resources through informal networks that operate alongside or in opposition to global capitalist structures.

31. (A) Relief, rehabilitation, and relocation.
Anthropologists working with communities displaced by infrastructure projects like dams focus on the complex processes of relocation and rehabilitation. This involves studying the social, economic, and psychological challenges people face when moved from their traditional lands. The research aims to ensure that resettlement programs are culturally sensitive and help individuals restore their livelihoods and social networks in their new environments.

32. (B) 2, 4, 3, 1
In a medicolegal death investigation, forensic anthropology first identifies the victim using skeletal remains. If the remains are ancient, public archaeology is involved to manage the heritage context. Medical anthropology may then provide cultural insights if the death relates to traditional practices. Finally, public anthropology communicates the relevant findings to the media and the general public to foster awareness and understanding.

33. (B) The application of anthropological methods to product marketing.
Nutritional anthropology primarily focuses on the relationship between diet, culture, and health outcomes in human populations. It examines food symbolism, production systems, and distribution networks. While business anthropology might use anthropological methods for product marketing, nutritional anthropology is concerned with the

NODIA

changes that have occurred over time. This longitudinal approach allows for the evaluation of earlier findings and the documentation of social and cultural transformations. By comparing new data with original observations, researchers can gain deeper insights into the dynamics of human societies and the long-term impacts of various interventions.

18. (A) It applies the principles of physical anthropology to medicolegal investigations.
Forensic anthropology utilizes the methods of biological anthropology to assist in the identification of human remains within a legal framework. Practitioners estimate age, sex, stature, and ancestry from skeletal material to help solve criminal cases or identify victims of mass disasters. This subfield focuses on providing scientific evidence for law enforcement and medical examiners rather than studying primate behavior or marketing.

19. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Social impact assessment predicts the consequences of planned actions, while a revisit involves returning to a previously studied field site. Intervention refers to active involvement in a community to facilitate change. Engaged anthropology is characterized by a strong ethical commitment to community welfare. These concepts represent various ways anthropologists interact with society, ranging from predictive analysis to collaborative advocacy and longitudinal research.

20. (D) Direct involvement in community affairs to alter a situation or solve a problem.
Intervention in community studies refers to the deliberate action taken by researchers or practitioners to influence social conditions or solve specific problems. This process moves beyond passive observation to active participation in community affairs. The goal of an intervention is to bring about positive change or mitigate negative impacts, often through the application of anthropological theories and practical methods.

21. (B) 1, 3 and 4
Anthropological community studies frequently examine the impact of land alienation on tribal groups and the significance of gender in development. Researchers also use anthropological insights to design culturally sensitive education programs. These areas are central to applied anthropology, which focuses on addressing contemporary social problems, including structural inequalities and the preservation of cultural identities within various community settings and development projects.

22. (B) Kinanthropometry
Kinanthropometry is the study of human body measurements, proportions, and composition in relation to physical movement and performance. By analyzing the physique of athletes, researchers can determine the ideal body types for specific sports and track growth or nutritional status. this scientific approach provides essential data for optimizing athletic training and understanding the biological factors that influence human physical capabilities.

23. (D) Enacting and enforcing federal laws.
Non-governmental organizations play a vital role in development by implementing grassroots projects and advocating for marginalized communities. They also provide essential relief and rehabilitation services following disasters. However, NGOs are not government entities and do not have the legal authority to enact or enforce federal laws. Their power lies in advocacy, service delivery, and mobilizing communities to address social and economic issues.

24. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Anthropologists frequently collaborate with non-governmental organizations to enhance the effectiveness of development interventions. Their deep understanding of local social structures and cultural norms allows them to provide context that ensures projects are culturally appropriate. This partnership helps NGOs design programs that better meet the specific needs of communities, leading to more sustainable and successful outcomes in various social development initiatives.

25. (C) Designing products and systems to fit the physical and cognitive needs of users.
Ergonomics is the scientific discipline concerned with the interaction between humans and the elements of a system. It focuses on designing tools, equipment, and environments that accommodate

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society, acknowledging that the preservation of cultural remains is a collective responsibility and public interest.

9. (C) Studying the physiological adaptations of humans to high altitudes.
The anthropology of development focuses on the social and cultural consequences of planned economic and social change. It critically analyzes development projects, power dynamics, and local responses to interventions. While studying high-altitude physiological adaptation is a topic in biological anthropology, it does not fall under the anthropology of development, which prioritizes the socio-cultural impacts of modern developmental initiatives.

10. (A) 1, 2 and 4
Medical anthropology investigates health and illness within cultural contexts, analyzing how traditional healing practices function in different societies. It also explores how social inequality and structural factors influence health outcomes for various groups. This field integrates biological and social perspectives rather than focusing exclusively on biological aspects, recognizing that culture and society play critical roles in understanding human health.

11. (D) To identify persons at risk of having or passing on a specific genetic disorder.
Genetic screening is used in clinical settings to detect individuals who may have a genetic predisposition to certain diseases or who may carry genes for inherited disorders. This process allows for early intervention, informed reproductive choices, and better medical management. It focuses on identifying specific health risks within populations or families rather than investigating ancient migrations or evolutionary histories.

12. (B) Food and Nutritional Anthropology
Food and nutritional anthropology examines the complex relationship between diet, culture, and human health. It focuses on how different societies classify, obtain, and consume food, as well as the cultural symbolism associated with eating. By studying dietary patterns and nutritional status, researchers in this subfield address health issues and understand the social factors that shape human food habits.

13. (A) 4, 1, 5, 2, 3
The social impact assessment process begins with a project proposal and description to define the scope. Researchers then identify potential impacts and analyze or predict their consequences for the affected community. Following this, a mitigation plan is developed to address negative effects. The final stages involve monitoring and evaluating the actual impacts to ensure the intervention achieves its intended social goals.

14. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Visual anthropology utilizes photography and film as vital tools for documenting and representing cultural realities during research. While these media can be aesthetically pleasing, their primary purpose is to provide a visual dimension to anthropological inquiry and communication. The field is not concerned with commercial distribution or entertainment, but rather with the ethical and accurate portrayal of diverse human experiences.

15. (A) Business Anthropology
Business anthropology applies ethnographic methods to understand organizational culture, consumer behavior, and workplace interactions. By observing daily routines and communication patterns, anthropologists help companies improve collaboration and efficiency. This application of anthropological knowledge provides insights into the social dynamics of corporate environments, allowing for the design of more effective management strategies and products that better meet the needs of the users.

16. (B) Kinanthropometry – Measuring the human body for performance analysis
Kinanthropometry is the specialized study of human body size, shape, and composition, particularly as they relate to physical performance and health. It provides quantitative data essential for sports science, growth studies, and nutritional assessments. This field contrasts with other subfields like ergonomics, which focuses on system design, or action anthropology, which focuses on community-led change through collaborative research and intervention.

17. (B) Re-study
A re-study involves an anthropologist returning to a previously researched community to observe

biological and social aspects of human nutrition and how cultural practices influence dietary habits and overall community health.

34. (A) The complete set of DNA of an organism to understand human evolution, migration, and diversity.
Genomic studies in anthropology involve analyzing the entire DNA sequence of individuals or populations to gain insights into human origins and migrations. This research helps map the genetic diversity of humans and understand how different groups are related evolutionarily. By combining genetic data with archaeological and linguistic evidence, anthropologists reconstruct the complex history of human movements and adaptations over time.

35. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Land alienation involves investigating displacement from traditional lands, while bonded labour focuses on forced, debt-based servitude. Identity crisis examines cultural dislocation and the loss of group distinctiveness. Aging and the aged focuses on the socio-cultural challenges faced by elderly populations. These themes represent significant areas of anthropological inquiry where researchers address structural inequalities and the changing social dynamics of communities.

36. (D) It is a reflexive style of ethnography emphasizing dialogue and collaboration.
Experimental anthropology refers to a reflexive approach to ethnographic writing and research that emphasizes the dialogue between the researcher and the community. This style often experiments with different narrative forms to accurately represent the multiple voices and perspectives encountered in the field. It prioritizes the collaborative nature of anthropological knowledge production rather than intrusive laboratory experiments or physical measurements.

37. (C) A government-led strategy to channel funds and development efforts towards a specific target population.
A plan or sub-plan, like the Tribal Sub-Plan in India, is a strategic instrument used by the government to ensure that resources and development initiatives reach specific marginalized groups. These plans aim to reduce socio-economic disparities by dedicating a portion of the budget to targeted programs. They represent a top-down approach to development designed to address the unique needs of disadvantaged populations.

38. (C) A is true but R is false.
Genetic counseling provides individuals and families with essential information about inherited conditions, enabling them to make informed healthcare and reproductive decisions. This process is voluntary and non-directive, focusing on support and education. It does not force individuals to undergo medical procedures against their will; instead, it respects personal autonomy while helping people manage the complexities of genetic health risks.

39. (D) The group's struggles for social recognition, rights, and political voice.
Anthropological study concerning the empowerment of LGBT groups focuses on their efforts to achieve social recognition and legal rights. This research investigates how these groups navigate identity, discrimination, and political representation within various cultural contexts. By documenting their struggles and achievements, anthropologists highlight the importance of social justice and the inclusion of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities in contemporary society.

40. (C) 1, 2 and 4
Anthropologists in development act as cultural brokers between agencies and local communities, facilitating better communication. They conduct social impact assessments to predict project consequences and help design culturally sensitive training programs. Their work is highly practical and applied, moving beyond academic writing to influence the planning and implementation of projects that respect the social and cultural realities of the people involved.

41. (C) Urban Anthropology – Rural agricultural practices
Urban anthropology specifically investigates social life and cultural processes within city environments, focusing on topics like migration, urbanization, and urban social networks. Studying rural agricultural practices falls under

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Researchers analyze local discourse patterns to ensure that information is transmitted in a way that is culturally understood and accepted. This focus is essential for overcoming barriers to information dissemination and achieving the goals of development interventions.

58. (C) 1, 2, and 3
The empowerment of women involves increasing their access to education and economic resources, as well as enhancing their participation in political decision-making. It also seeks to challenge patriarchal social structures that limit their opportunities. This is a key focus in applied anthropology, which aims to address social inequalities and promote equitable development by improving the status and agency of women.

59. (D) Study of consumer behavior in a marketplace
Forensic anthropology focuses on the identification of human remains, the estimation of biological profiles from bones, and the analysis of skeletal trauma within legal contexts. Studying consumer behavior is a concern of business anthropology, not forensic anthropology. The primary goal of a forensic practitioner is to provide scientific data for medicolegal investigations rather than analyzing market trends or shopping habits.

60. (B) Ergonomics
Ergonomics is the applied field that studies the interaction between humans and their environments to improve comfort, safety, and efficiency. By redesigning office layouts based on these principles, practitioners can reduce worker fatigue and enhance communication. This application of anthropological and physical data ensures that systems and workspaces are tailored to the specific physical and cognitive needs of the individuals using them.

61. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The anthropology of development critically examines the assumptions and impacts of mainstream development models, often highlighting their unintended negative consequences for local communities. This field does not uncritically accept all projects as beneficial; instead, it provides a reflexive analysis of power dynamics and social change. By questioning established paradigms, anthropologists seek to promote more equitable and culturally sensitive approaches to development.

62. (D) The process by which tribal communities lose control over their traditional lands and resources.
Land alienation in tribal contexts refers to the systematic process through which indigenous groups are dispossessed of their ancestral lands by external entities. Anthropologists study the socio-economic and cultural impacts of this loss, which often leads to displacement and economic vulnerability. This research highlights the struggle of tribal communities to maintain their traditional livelihoods and cultural identity in the face of external pressures.

63. (A) Ergonomics and Kinanthropometry
Ergonomics and kinanthropometry are the most relevant fields for designing equipment that fits the physical characteristics of a specific population. Ergonomics focuses on optimizing the human-machine interface, while kinanthropometry provides the necessary body measurement data. Together, these subfields ensure that tools are safe, comfortable, and efficient for the users, thereby improving productivity and reducing the risk of physical strain.

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64. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 5
Action anthropology is characterized by the active participation of the researcher in community affairs to help achieve self-defined objectives. The anthropologist acts as a catalyst for change, and the research is both problem-oriented and action-directed. Unlike traditional ethnography, this approach rejects strict non-interference, prioritizing collaborative work that directly addresses the needs and aspirations of the community being studied.

65. (B) Action Anthropology emphasizes collaborative activism rather than just an advisory role.
While both fields are practical, action anthropology involves a higher level of collaborative activism where the researcher works as a partner with the community. Applied anthropology often places the researcher in an advisory role for external agencies. Action anthropology focuses on community-led initiatives and social change,

participation in social change, ensuring that anthropological research contributes directly to the welfare of marginalized groups.

50. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Action anthropology serves as a catalyst for community-led change, while public anthropology focuses on communicating insights to the general public. Business anthropology investigates organizational culture and consumer behavior. The anthropology of development critiqued and analyzed the impact of development projects on societies. Each of these fields applies anthropological knowledge in distinct ways to address practical challenges and societal issues.

51. (C) A process for analyzing and managing the social consequences of planned actions.
A social impact assessment is a systematic process used to predict and manage the social consequences of proposed projects or policies before they are implemented. It involves identifying potential impacts on communities, such as changes in social structure, livelihood, or cultural identity. The goal is to maximize positive outcomes and develop mitigation strategies for negative effects, ensuring that development is socially sustainable.

52. (D) System of forced servitude where a person is pledged against a loan.
Bonded labour is a form of forced servitude where individuals are compelled to work to repay a debt, often under exploitative conditions. In anthropological community studies, researchers investigate the socio-economic factors that perpetuate this system and its impact on individuals and families. This inquiry highlights issues of structural inequality, human rights violations, and the challenges of achieving social and economic freedom.

53. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Nutritional anthropology examines the interrelationship between diet, culture, and health, recognizing that food choices are shaped by more than just biological needs. Cultural beliefs, social status, and economic factors significantly influence what people eat. Understanding these social drivers is essential for addressing nutritional problems and designing health programs that are culturally appropriate and effective in improving community health outcomes.

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54. (B) Designing training modules that are culturally appropriate and effective for the target community.
In community projects, an anthropologist's role in training and management involves creating educational materials that respect the local culture and language. By understanding the community's learning styles and social norms, they ensure that training programs are relevant and accessible. This approach increases the likelihood of project success by building local capacity in a way that aligns with the community's values.

55. (D) Anthropologists can provide valuable cultural context that helps NGOs design more effective interventions.
Anthropologists and non-governmental organizations often collaborate because anthropological research provides the deep cultural context necessary for effective social interventions. By understanding local social structures and belief systems, anthropologists help NGOs avoid culturally inappropriate solutions and ensure that programs are sustainable. This partnership leverages specialized knowledge to address complex social problems and improve the lives of marginalized communities through better-informed development strategies.

56. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The anthropological research process logically begins with formulating a research problem, which guides the entire study. This is followed by data collection through fieldwork, where the researcher interacts with the community. Once gathered, the data is analyzed and interpreted to draw meaningful conclusions. Finally, the findings are documented in a report and disseminated to the academic community or the public.

57. (C) The anthropological approach to communication in community studies.
The anthropological approach to communication examines how unique verbal and non-verbal styles within a community influence the outcome of social programs, such as public health campaigns.

being rather than on legal enforcement or purely academic genomic research.

74. (A) The aftermath of natural disasters or large-scale development projects that cause displacement.
Relief, rehabilitation, and relocation are major anthropological concerns studied in the context of displacement caused by disasters or development projects. Researchers investigate how these events disrupt social networks and livelihoods and work to ensure that resettlement is culturally sensitive. The goal is to help affected communities restore their social functioning and economic stability after experiencing significant loss and environmental change.

75. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Ergonomics focuses on designing systems and environments to meet user needs, while kinanthropometry provides the essential body measurement data required for such designs. Both statements are true, as kinanthropometry's quantitative analysis of human size and proportion is a fundamental input for ergonomic engineering. Together, these fields work to optimize the interaction between humans and the objects or systems they use daily.

76. (B) Aging and the aged
The anthropological study of aging and the aged examines the social roles, health challenges, and economic security of elderly community members. Researchers investigate how different cultures perceive aging and the specific needs of older populations. This approach highlights the importance of social inclusion and cultural continuity for the elderly, ensuring that they receive appropriate care and maintain a meaningful status within their communities.

77. (C) Passing and enforcing national legislation.
Non-governmental organizations are involved in advocacy, project implementation, and capacity building to support community development. They work independently from the state and do not have the legal authority to pass or enforce national legislation. While they can lobby for policy changes, the power to create and enforce laws rests solely with government bodies at the national, regional, or local levels.

78. (A) 5, 2, 3, 4, 1
The anthropological research process begins with identifying a topic and formulating a hypothesis, followed by obtaining necessary permissions and funding. Once prepared, the researcher conducts ethnographic fieldwork to collect data. This data is then analyzed and interpreted to draw conclusions. The final step is the publication and dissemination of the findings through monographs and articles to contribute to the academic field.

79. (A) Engaging with a non-academic audience to share knowledge and promote public interest.
Public anthropology and public archaeology both aim to make specialized knowledge accessible and relevant to a wider audience. They focus on community outreach, education, and fostering public conversation about social issues and cultural heritage. By moving beyond academic circles, these approaches ensure that anthropological and archaeological insights contribute to public awareness and participate in significant contemporary debates and heritage management.

80. (B) The potential effects on local farming practices, social structure, and economic inequality.
A social impact assessment for a new crop would prioritize understanding how the intervention affects the community's social and economic life. It examines potential changes in farming traditions, power dynamics, and wealth distribution. By predicting these consequences, researchers can develop strategies to ensure the project benefits all community members and does not inadvertently increase inequality or disrupt essential social structures.

81. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Visual anthropology uses photography and film as research methods and critically analyzes the role of images in society. It also fosters collaborative research by involving community members in creating their own visual representations. These elements demonstrate how visual media serve as tools for both inquiry and empowerment, moving beyond simple entertainment to provide deep insights into cultural realities and social dynamics.

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emphasizing that the researcher is an active agent of intervention rather than just a consultant.

66. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Visual anthropology involves documenting histories on film, while social impact assessment analyzes the effects of industrial projects on communities. Forensic anthropology focuses on identifying remains for legal purposes, and genetic counseling provides guidance on hereditary conditions. Each pairing connects a specific anthropological activity with its relevant subfield, showing how diverse methods are applied to solve legal, medical, and social problems.

67. (C) Food and Nutritional Anthropology
Food and nutritional anthropology investigates the social and cultural factors that influence dietary habits and nutritional status in communities. By studying how cultural beliefs and economic constraints contribute to malnutrition, researchers can develop more effective health interventions. This subfield combines biological data with ethnographic insights to understand the complex relationship between what people eat and their overall health within their cultural environment.

68. (D) Gaining power and control over strategic life choices and circumstances.
Empowerment for marginalized groups refers to the process by which they gain the agency to make strategic life choices and control their own circumstances. It involves overcoming structural barriers and systemic inequalities to achieve social, economic, and political autonomy. In an anthropological context, studying empowerment focuses on how these groups mobilize to secure their rights, recognition, and the power to influence their futures.

69. (C) A is true but R is false.
Re-studying communities is highly valuable for understanding how social and cultural dynamics change over time. Culture and society are never static; they constantly evolve due to internal and external influences. Therefore, re-studies often reveal significant transformations rather than just confirming original findings. This longitudinal perspective is essential for analyzing the processes of change and the long-term effectiveness of various social interventions.

70. (B) Applying anthropological theories and methods to understand and address real-world community problems like health, education, and livelihood.
Anthropological approaches in community studies focus on using the discipline's specialized knowledge to address practical challenges in areas like health, education, and economic security. Researchers work to understand the cultural and social factors that influence these issues and develop solutions that are appropriate for the community. This applied focus ensures that anthropological research contributes directly to improving the quality of life.

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71. (D) Business Anthropology
Business anthropology applies ethnographic methods to study consumer behavior and cultural values, helping companies understand new markets. By researching how people use products and what they value, anthropologists inform design and marketing strategies. This practical application of anthropological insights helps businesses create products that are culturally relevant and more likely to be successful in diverse global and local market environments.

72. (B) 2, 3, and 4
Urban anthropology examines social issues like poverty, ethnicity, and class within city environments. It also analyzes how new social networks and identities are formed in dense urban settings and investigates the consequences of rural-to-urban migration. This field goes beyond physical architecture to explore the complex social and cultural dynamics that define city life and shape the experiences of urban residents.

73. (C) Help people adapt to the medical and psychological implications of genetic disease.
The primary objective of genetic counseling is to support individuals and families in understanding and adapting to the implications of genetic disorders. It provides education about inheritance patterns and risk factors, facilitating informed medical and reproductive decision-making. This process is voluntary and client-centered, focusing on personal autonomy and psychological well-

rural or economic anthropology rather than urban anthropology. The other pairings correctly link business anthropology with organizational culture, visual anthropology with ethnographic film, and medical anthropology with the study of ethnomedicine.

42. (A) Formulation of a research question or problem.
The anthropological research process begins with the identification of a specific problem or the formulation of a research question. This initial step guides the entire study, determining the choice of field site, methodology, and data collection techniques. Once the question is established, the researcher proceeds to gather data through fieldwork, followed by analysis, interpretation, and the final dissemination of findings.

43. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Community development projects are categorized based on their specific settings, such as rural, urban, or tribal, because each context presents unique social and economic challenges. While Statement I is true, the strategies required for successful development are not identical across these settings. Approaches must be tailored to the specific cultural and structural realities of each community to be effective and sustainable.

44. (B) Forensic Anthropology
Forensic anthropology involves the application of biological anthropology techniques to identify human remains in a medicolegal context. By analyzing skeletal material, practitioners can estimate the age, sex, stature, and ancestry of an individual. This work is essential for law enforcement and medical examiners to identify victims of crimes or disasters and to provide scientific evidence for legal proceedings.

45. (C) The ways in which people make a living and secure the necessities of life.
In community studies, the study of livelihood focuses on the diverse strategies and activities people use to obtain food, shelter, and income. This includes formal employment, subsistence farming, barter systems, and other informal economic activities. Understanding livelihood is crucial for assessing a community's economic well-being and resilience, as well as for designing effective development programs that support sustainable living.

46. (D) Providing an understanding of cultural beliefs and practices that influence health-seeking behaviors.
Anthropologists contribute significantly to public health by explaining how cultural beliefs and social norms shape health-seeking behaviors. This understanding helps health professionals design programs that are culturally sensitive and more likely to be accepted by the community. By identifying barriers to treatment and local perceptions of illness, anthropologists ensure that health interventions are effective and respect the community's traditions.

47. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Applied anthropology in community studies encompasses a wide range of issues, including educational curriculum design, investigating bonded labour, and analyzing nutritional changes. It also addresses land alienation and mediating housing conflicts in relocated communities. These diverse areas demonstrate how anthropological knowledge is applied to solve practical social problems and improve the quality of life for various groups within their specific cultural contexts.

48. (B) Allows for the study of social and cultural change over time.
Revisiting, re-studying, and reinterpreting communities are essential methods for documenting long-term social and cultural transformations. These practices allow anthropologists to compare current observations with historical data to understand how societies evolve. By evaluating changes in social structures, values, and practices over time, researchers gain a deeper understanding of the processes of cultural continuity and change in human populations.

49. (B) To work collaboratively with communities to address issues of inequality and social justice.
Engaged anthropology prioritizes an ethical and political commitment to the communities under study. Its primary goal is to work collaboratively with community members to identify and address systemic issues of inequality and social injustice. Unlike traditional detached observation, this approach involves active advocacy and

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82. (D) Determining the biological sex of skeletal remains.
Addressing gender issues in development involves analyzing how projects affect men and women differently and advocating for inclusive decision-making. Anthropologists also study traditional gender roles and their impact on resource access. While determining biological sex from bones is a task in forensic anthropology, it is not a primary concern when addressing gender as a social and cultural construct within development projects.

83. (C) Kinanthropometry – Study of traditional healing systems
Kinanthropometry is the study of human body size, shape, and composition, particularly for performance and growth analysis. The study of traditional healing systems is actually the focus of medical anthropology or ethnomedicine. The other pairings correctly link engaged anthropology with ethical commitment, forensic anthropology with medicolegal contexts, and urban anthropology with the study of social and cultural life in city environments.

84. (D) Applying new theoretical perspectives to existing data for fresh insights.
In the context of revisits and re-studies, a reinterpretation involves re-examining previously collected anthropological data through the lens of modern theories. This process allows researchers to gain fresh insights and potentially reach different conclusions than the original study. It demonstrates how anthropological knowledge evolves as new analytical frameworks are developed, ensuring that historical ethnographic work remains relevant to contemporary academic discourse.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Empowering women is fundamental to sustainable community development because it leads to broader social benefits, such as improved family well-being and better resource management. When women gain agency and economic resources, they often invest in the health and education of their children, which strengthens the entire community. This link between gender equity and overall development success is a key finding in applied anthropology.

86. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Ergonomics focuses on human-machine interaction design, while SIA stands for Social Impact Assessment. NGO represents Non-Governmental Organizations, and LGBT refers to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender identities. These terms and concepts are essential in applied anthropology, representing different methodologies, organizational structures, and demographic focuses that researchers engage with to address contemporary social, technical, and political challenges in communities.

87. (D) Ergonomics
Ergonomics is the anthropological approach most directly concerned with the design of tools, equipment, and workspaces. It applies knowledge of human biology and psychology to optimize how people interact with physical systems. The goal is to enhance efficiency, safety, and comfort, ensuring that the physical environment is tailored to the specific capabilities and needs of the human users in various settings.

88. (A) Relief and Rehabilitation
Studying how a community recovers from a major flood involves investigating relief and rehabilitation efforts. Anthropologists analyze the role of aid agencies and government support in restoring social networks and livelihoods. This research focuses on the long-term process of rebuilding and the socio-cultural factors that influence a community's resilience and its ability to recover effectively after experiencing a natural disaster.

89. (A) 1, 2 and 4
Applied anthropology in education focuses on understanding the cultural backgrounds of students to create inclusive classrooms and studying classroom dynamics to improve learning styles. It also helps develop curricula that are culturally sensitive and relevant. This field applies anthropological methods to enhance educational outcomes and address the social factors that influence learning, rather than focusing solely on the history of educational institutions.

90. (A) Channeling financial resources for the development of tribal communities.
A Tribal Sub Plan is a strategic government instrument used in India to ensure that a dedicated

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138. (A) A Social Impact Assessment (SIA)
A social impact assessment is the systematic analysis of the potential social consequences of a proposed project, such as a new mining operation, on nearby communities. It involves predicting changes in livelihood, culture, and social structure before the project is approved. The goal of an SIA is to inform decision-makers and develop strategies to minimize negative impacts while enhancing the social benefits for the affected people.

139. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Business anthropology utilizes ethnographic methods to understand organizational dynamics and consumer behavior, providing insights that improve product design and corporate culture. Both statements are true, as this applied field bridges anthropological research and business practice. By analyzing how people interact within companies and with products, anthropologists help businesses create more effective management strategies and marketing approaches that are culturally sensitive and user-centered.

140. (B) Kinanthropometry
Kinanthropometry is the branch of applied anthropology that uses body measurements to evaluate human size, shape, and composition in relation to physical movement and performance. It is widely used in sports science and growth studies to assess health and nutritional status. By quantifying biological characteristics, researchers can understand the factors that influence exercise efficiency and physical development, providing essential data for optimizing human physical capabilities.

141. (C) Engaged Anthropology
Engaged anthropology involves using ethnographic research to advocate for the rights and interests of the communities being studied, such as protecting tribal land rights. This approach is characterized by a strong ethical commitment to social justice and active participation in political discourse. Unlike detached academic study, engaged anthropology prioritizes the welfare of the community and uses scientific findings to support their struggles for equality and recognition.

142. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Bonded labour relates to debt peonage, while identity crisis involves cultural confusion from social change. Relocation focuses on resettling communities due to large projects like dams, and alternative economies include systems like barter or local currency. These concepts represent significant social issues and economic practices that anthropologists investigate within communities to understand the impacts of structural inequality and modern transformations on human lives.

143. (A) Maintaining social problems to provide a basis for future research.
The goal of community development projects is to improve health, education, and livelihood while promoting social equity. Maintaining social problems is contrary to the purpose of these initiatives, which aim to solve contemporary issues and empower communities. Anthropologists and development practitioners work to eliminate obstacles to well-being through targeted interventions that foster sustainable positive change and enhance the overall quality of life for the residents.

144. (B) An anthropological approach to aging and the aged
The anthropological approach to aging and the aged examines the social status of elderly individuals and cross-cultural differences in care systems. Researchers investigate how different societies perceive the aging process and the cultural roles assigned to elders. This field provides essential insights into the social, health, and economic challenges faced by older populations, ensuring that development and health programs are tailored to their specific cultural needs.

145. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 5
Revisits and re-studies provide essential longitudinal data on communities, allowing anthropologists to analyze social change and re-evaluate earlier findings. These methods were pioneered by researchers like Margaret Mead to understand cultural dynamics over time. While they are often associated with rural communities, they are not exclusively urban. These longitudinal perspectives are crucial for understanding the

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reasons people choose specific healing systems. By investigating why a community prefers traditional healers, researchers uncover the cultural beliefs and social factors that influence health-seeking behaviors. This understanding is crucial for public health professionals who aim to bridge the gap between biomedical services and local traditions to improve health outcomes.

99. (A) 1, 2, 3
Anthropological engagement typically moves from the least interventionist classic ethnographic observation to the advisory role of applied anthropology. Action anthropology represents the most interventionist approach, as the researcher acts as a catalyst for change and works collaboratively with the community to solve self-defined problems. This sequence reflects the increasing involvement of the anthropologist in directly influencing social conditions and community outcomes.

100. (D) The New York Stock Exchange.
Alternative economies consist of systems like local currencies, reciprocity, and cooperatives that operate outside of formal, mainstream markets. These practices are often based on social relationships and community self-reliance. The New York Stock Exchange is a central part of the formal global capitalist market and does not qualify as an alternative economy. Studying these informal systems reveals how communities sustain themselves through non-market exchanges.

101. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
Housing studies analyze settlement patterns and dwelling adequacy, while nutrition examines dietary practices and food security. Livelihood focuses on income strategies and subsistence, and education evaluates culturally appropriate pedagogy. These specific study focuses demonstrate how anthropological research is applied across various domains of community life to address basic needs and improve social well-being through an understanding of local cultural contexts.

102. (B) Ergonomics
Ergonomics is the study of how people interact with tools and their environment to improve efficiency and reduce strain. When workers modify their tools to make tasks easier, they are applying ergonomic principles at a grassroots level. Anthropologists study these adaptations to understand how equipment can be better designed to fit the physical needs and practical realities of the people using them in their daily work.

103. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Anthropologists play a vital role in disaster management because their understanding of social structures and cultural norms ensures that aid is distributed effectively and equitably. During relief and rehabilitation phases, they help plan interventions that are culturally sensitive and responsive to local needs. This expertise is crucial for restoring social functioning and ensuring that rehabilitation efforts respect the traditions and existing networks of affected communities.

104. (A) The application of anthropometric techniques to understand human movement, growth, and performance.
While anthropology contributes to understanding gender through kinship and social studies, the application of anthropometric techniques provides essential data on biological differences and similarities in movement and growth. This information is used to understand how physical performance and health outcomes vary, contributing to a holistic perspective on gender that integrates both biological and social data to address health and performance issues in different populations.

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105. (C) Applied Anthropology
Applied anthropology is the use of anthropological data, theory, and methods to identify and solve contemporary human problems. It bridges the gap between academic research and practical application in fields like health, education, and development. By focusing on real-world issues, applied anthropologists work to improve the quality of life for diverse populations through interventions that are grounded in a deep understanding of human culture and society.

106. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Engaged anthropology rejects a neutral stance, instead advocating for political and ethical commitment to the communities being studied.

portion of development funds is channeled specifically to tribal populations. It aims to accelerate the socio-economic development of these marginalized groups and protect them from exploitation. This approach represents a targeted development strategy designed to address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of tribal communities.

91. (D) "What are the most pressing problems identified by this community, and how can I assist them in finding solutions?"
A practitioner of action anthropology prioritizes the community's self-defined problems and works collaboratively to find solutions. This approach moves beyond passive observation to active assistance and advocacy. The researcher acts as a catalyst for change, ensuring that the research process directly benefits the community and empowers its members to address their own challenges through collective action and anthropological insight.

92. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
A social impact assessment is a proactive process conducted before a project is implemented to predict and evaluate its potential social consequences. Its purpose is to inform decision-making and develop mitigation strategies for negative effects. While monitoring occurs afterward, the core of SIA is its predictive and preventative role, ensuring that social considerations are integrated into the early planning stages of any intervention.

93. (C) The assets and activities used to secure a living.
In anthropology, the concept of livelihood encompasses more than just formal employment; it includes all the assets, social networks, and activities people use to sustain themselves. This includes subsistence farming, barter, and informal labor, as well as the cultural and environmental resources available to a community. Understanding livelihood provides a holistic view of how individuals and groups manage their daily survival and long-term security.

94. (D) Visual Anthropology and Public Anthropology
Creating a documentary film to raise public awareness about community struggles combines the methods of visual anthropology with the goals of public anthropology. Visual anthropology provides the tools for ethnographic representation through film, while public anthropology focuses on engaging a non-academic audience to foster discussion on social issues. Together, they use media to advocate for marginalized groups and influence public perception.

95. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Forensic anthropology involves analyzing human skeletal remains to assist law enforcement in legal investigations. Practitioners estimate biological profiles, identify trauma, and determine the time since death to provide expert testimony in court. While it utilizes the principles of biological anthropology, its primary application is within a medicolegal framework, focusing on identifying individual victims and assisting in criminal cases or mass disaster responses.

96. (B) Urban Anthropology, focusing on identity crisis
Urban anthropology investigates the social and psychological impacts of rapid urbanization on migrant populations, including feelings of anomie and identity crisis. As people move to cities, they often face cultural dislocation and the challenge of forming new social networks. Research in this area explores how these transformations affect a community's sense of belonging and its ability to maintain cultural distinctiveness in a complex environment.

97. (B) Explicitly aims to document and analyze change over a period of time.
The primary distinction of a re-study is its explicit focus on documenting and analyzing social and cultural changes over a specific period. By returning to a previously studied community, anthropologists can evaluate the impact of time, policy, and external influences. This longitudinal approach provides essential data on the processes of cultural transformation and the long-term effects of social interventions, offering insights that single-visit studies cannot.

98. (A) A researcher investigates why a community prefers traditional healers over government doctors for a specific illness.
Medical anthropology explores the cultural context of health and illness, including the

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and economic functioning after a disaster or displacement. It involves helping communities rebuild their livelihoods, social networks, and cultural practices. Anthropologists work to ensure that these efforts are culturally appropriate and address the specific needs of the affected population, facilitating a sustainable recovery that respects the community's traditions and social organization.

115. (C) Designing and helping to implement a culturally sensitive AIDS awareness program in a village.
An intervention in applied anthropology is a deliberate action taken to influence social outcomes, such as designing an awareness program to address a health crisis. Unlike passive observation or academic publication, an intervention involves active participation in solving a community problem. By using anthropological knowledge to create culturally sensitive programs, researchers can improve the effectiveness of social initiatives and contribute directly to community well-being.

116. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Ergonomics is used in car design to improve human-machine interaction, while kinanthropometry analyzes the body composition of athletes. Nutritional anthropology studies the diet and health of populations like the Inuit, and urban anthropology examines social organization in slums. Each subfield applies specialized anthropological knowledge to understand and solve practical problems related to technology, physical performance, health, and urban social life.

117. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Public anthropology aims to engage with significant social issues and contribute to public conversation, moving beyond communication within academic circles. It seeks to make anthropological knowledge accessible and relevant to a wider audience to influence policy and social awareness. By participating in public debate, this approach ensures that the discipline remains a vital contributor to understanding and addressing the challenges of contemporary global society.

118. (B) The Anthropology of Development
The anthropology of development is dedicated to the critical examination of development paradigms and their socio-cultural impacts on local populations. It questions the underlying assumptions of economic and social change models, focusing on how these interventions affect power dynamics and community identities. This field provides a reflexive analysis that highlights both the intended and unintended consequences of planned development projects on human societies.

119. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Visual anthropology is a comprehensive method of inquiry that uses images to reveal cultural nuances often missed in written text. The process of filming and the final product serve as powerful tools for research and representation. This approach allows anthropologists to capture the visual and sensory aspects of culture, providing a deeper understanding of human experiences and fostering more engaging and accurate ethnographic communication.

120. (D) The causes of land alienation.
The study of aging and the aged focuses on the social roles of elders, their access to healthcare, and their economic vulnerability. While land alienation is a significant topic in tribal and rural studies, it is not a primary focus within the specific subfield investigating the challenges of elderly populations. Instead, aging research highlights issues of cultural continuity, care systems, and the status of older individuals in society.

121. (C) Analyzing struggles for rights, recognition, and distinct cultural identities.
The anthropological empowerment of LGBT groups focuses on investigating their struggles for legal rights and social recognition. Research in this area explores how these groups navigate identity and discrimination within different cultural contexts. By documenting their efforts to achieve visibility and equality, anthropologists highlight the political and social dimensions of sexual orientation and gender identity and their impact on community life and justice.

122. (A) Margaret Mead's return to Manus Island decades after her initial fieldwork.

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heritage. Research in this area investigates the legal, political, and social factors that contribute to land loss and supports efforts to protect the rights of indigenous populations.

154. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Ergonomics, also known as human factors, aims to optimize the interaction between people and technology to enhance performance and reduce injury risks. It is a contemporary field concerned with modern systems and tools, rather than ancient ones. By applying knowledge of human capabilities, ergonomists design equipment and environments that are safe and efficient for users, ensuring that technology serves human needs effectively in various domestic and professional settings.

155. (D) Reinforcing traditional structures of subordination.
The empowerment of women involves increasing their agency, control over resources, and participation in governance to overcome structural inequalities. Reinforcing traditional subordination is contrary to the goals of empowerment, which seeks to challenge patriarchal systems that limit women's choices. Anthropological studies in this area focus on documenting and supporting the strategies women use to achieve social, economic, and political autonomy within their specific cultural contexts.

156. (B) Alternative economy
An alternative economy refers to the informal and non-market ways people exchange goods and services, such as through barter and gifting. In community studies, anthropologists investigate these systems to understand how local social relationships sustain economic life outside of formal capitalist markets. Studying these alternative systems reveals the diverse strategies communities use to manage resources and maintain social solidarity through reciprocity and other non-monetary forms of exchange.

157. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Kinanthropometry utilizes human body measurements to evaluate size, shape, and composition, providing quantitative data that is essential for assessing growth and nutritional status. While Statement I is true, the claim that this data is irrelevant for nutrition is false. In fact, kinanthropometric analysis is a primary method for tracking physical development and identifying health risks related to nutrition in various populations, particularly children and athletes.

158. (D) Analyze the impact of time and change on a community.
The core purpose of a revisit or re-study is to provide a longitudinal analysis of social and cultural changes within a community over time. By returning to a field site, anthropologists can observe how external policies and internal developments have transformed social structures and values. This method allows researchers to compare current data with historical records, providing deep insights into the processes of cultural evolution and continuity.

159. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Public anthropology focuses on public engagement, while medical anthropology studies ethnomedicine. Business anthropology investigates corporate culture, and urban anthropology examines city life. Each pairing reflects the core subject of the subfield, showing how anthropological methods are applied to different areas of contemporary society. These specialized branches use ethnographic and biological data to address legal, social, technical, and medical challenges in various human environments and organizations.

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160. (B) Applied Medical Anthropology
Applied medical anthropology uses anthropological knowledge to solve practical health-related problems, such as improving clinic outreach by understanding community health-seeking behaviors. Researchers investigate the cultural factors that influence how people perceive and treat illness. By applying these insights, they help healthcare providers design programs that are culturally sensitive and more effective at reaching target populations, ultimately leading to better health outcomes and improved community well-being.

161. (B) They are official, tax-collecting bodies of the state.
Non-governmental organizations are independent, non-profit entities that advocate

130. (A) Understand its socio-economic causes and consequences for individuals and families.
Anthropologists studying bonded labour focus on uncovering the underlying socio-economic factors that perpetuate this system and analyzing its devastating effects on individuals and families. By investigating the cycles of debt and exploitation, researchers can advocate for legal and social changes to end forced servitude. This inquiry highlights the need for human rights protections and interventions that address the structural inequalities contributing to such practices.

131. (D) 5
Applied, action, engaged, and experimental anthropology all involve varying degrees of involvement with communities rather than maintaining strict detachment. These approaches prioritize practical application, social justice, or collaborative research. The idea that all these fields remain detached is incorrect, as their core philosophy emphasizes using anthropological knowledge to directly engage with societal problems and work alongside the people being studied to foster positive change.

132. (D) Food Anthropology focuses on culture, while Nutritional Anthropology focuses on health outcomes.
Food anthropology primarily investigates the cultural and social significance of food, including its symbolism and rituals. In contrast, nutritional anthropology focuses on the health outcomes of dietary habits and the biological status of populations. While the two fields are closely related and often overlap, their primary lenses differ—one prioritizing the cultural context of consumption and the other prioritizing its biological and physiological impacts.

133. (C) A is true but R is false.
Non-governmental organizations frequently collaborate with anthropologists for development projects, but the primary skill they seek is cultural expertise rather than forensic identification. Anthropologists provide essential insights into local social structures and belief systems, which help NGOs design culturally appropriate and effective interventions. While forensic skills are valuable in legal contexts, they are not the main focus of typical developmental partnerships between NGOs and anthropologists.

134. (B) Urban Anthropology
Documenting new social identities among youth in a metropolitan area is a core topic in urban anthropology. This subfield investigates how the unique environment of large cities influences the formation of social networks, ethnic identities, and diverse subcultures. Researchers analyze how urban residents navigate the complex social landscape of the city, focusing on the dynamic processes of cultural change and identity construction in dense populations.

135. (D) A deliberate action taken to bring about change in a social situation.
In action research, an intervention refers to a purposeful action designed to influence social conditions or solve a specific problem. This process moves beyond observation to active involvement in community affairs. The goal is to bring about positive change or mitigate negative impacts through the practical application of research findings, ensuring that the study contributes directly to improving the situation of the group involved.

136. (A) The relationship between housing, social organization, and quality of life.
Anthropological housing studies examine how dwelling spaces reflect and influence social organization and the quality of life for residents. Researchers investigate the cultural appropriateness of housing designs and how living environments affect community interactions and individual well-being. This focus emphasizes the social and symbolic meanings of homes rather than just their architectural aesthetics or the financial performance of the real estate market.

137. (B) 1, 2, and 3
Forensic anthropology encompasses identifying causes of death from skeletal trauma, estimating biological profiles, and assisting in the identification of victims in mass disasters. These activities are central to the medicolegal application of biological anthropology. Recommending changes to corporate policy is a task for business anthropologists, not forensic practitioners, whose work is dedicated to providing scientific evidence for law enforcement and medical investigations.

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Action anthropology goes further by involving the researcher as an active agent of change within the community, working collaboratively to address social issues. These approaches emphasize that anthropological knowledge should be used for advocacy and social justice rather than remaining detached from real-world problems.

107. (C) 1, 2, and 3
Community development projects are implemented across rural, urban, and tribal populations to improve the quality of life through various interventions. Anthropologists contribute to these projects by assisting in their planning, implementation, and evaluation. Success is measured by social factors and community well-being, not just economic growth, ensuring that development is holistic and respects the cultural context and specific needs of the local people.

108. (B) Food and Nutritional Anthropology
Food and nutritional anthropology focuses on the cultural meanings of different foods, including taboos and rituals. It investigates how these beliefs influence dietary patterns and health outcomes within a society. By studying the symbolism and social functions of feasting and daily consumption, researchers gain insights into the complex relationship between culture and nutrition, helping to address health issues in a culturally appropriate manner.

109. (C) The impact of displacement on cultural identity and livelihood.
Land alienation investigates how the loss of traditional lands affects the cultural identity and economic survival of indigenous groups. Anthropologists study the consequences of displacement, which often leads to the disruption of social structures and the loss of traditional knowledge. This research is essential for understanding the challenges faced by communities as they struggle to maintain their heritage and secure new means of livelihood.

110. (D) Action Anthropology
Action anthropology is most directly concerned with addressing practical problems through collaborative work with a specific group. The researcher acts as a catalyst for community-led change, ensuring that the goals of the project are defined by the people themselves. This approach emphasizes active intervention and social action, using anthropological insights to empower communities to solve their own challenges and achieve sustainable improvements in their well-being.

111. (A) To act as a cultural interpreter, ensuring the NGO's actions are locally appropriate.
When working with non-governmental organizations, anthropologists act as cultural interpreters who ensure that development interventions are locally appropriate and effective. They provide insights into the community's social structure and belief systems, helping the NGO avoid culturally insensitive practices. This role is crucial for building trust between the organization and the community, leading to more sustainable and successful development outcomes that respect local traditions.

112. (B) Urban Anthropology
Urban anthropology investigates how the built environment and social structures of a city influence social interactions and the formation of subcultures. It explores issues like class segregation, ethnic identities, and the development of new social networks within dense urban spaces. This subfield provides a critical understanding of how the unique conditions of city life shape human behavior and social organization in modern diverse urban environments.

113. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Business anthropology involves conducting ethnography within corporations, analyzing consumer behavior, and advising on cross-cultural marketing. It also focuses on improving internal organizational communication to enhance efficiency and collaboration. These applications demonstrate how anthropological methods are used to understand the social dynamics of modern business environments, helping companies adapt to diverse cultural contexts and improve their internal functioning and external market strategies.

114. (A) The process of helping a community or individuals restore their livelihood and social functioning after a disruption.
In community studies, rehabilitation refers to the long-term process of restoring social

processes of cultural transformation and the long-term impacts of social policies.

146. (A) Nutrition transition and public health.
In nutritional anthropology, the link between the introduction of processed foods and increased diabetes rates is a study of nutrition transition. This research examines how changes in global food systems influence local dietary habits and subsequent health outcomes. By analyzing these cause-and-effect relationships, anthropologists can develop public health strategies that address the dietary challenges posed by modernization and promote healthier food choices within specific cultural contexts.

147. (C) 'Relief' is immediate short-term aid, while 'rehabilitation' is long-term restoration.
Relief refers to the immediate, short-term assistance provided after a disaster, such as food and medical care. In contrast, rehabilitation is a long-term process aimed at restoring a community's social functioning, livelihood, and economic stability. Anthropologists study both phases to ensure that aid is distributed equitably and that long-term recovery efforts are culturally sensitive and help individuals successfully rebuild their lives and social networks.

148. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Non-governmental organizations are non-profit entities that operate independently from the government, often focusing on grassroots development and advocacy for marginalized groups. While they are not part of the state structure, they play a vital role in implementing social programs and influencing policy. Anthropologists frequently collaborate with NGOs to provide cultural context that ensures their interventions are effective and respect the traditions of the communities they serve.

149. (A) Visual Anthropology and Experimental Anthropology
Creating an ethnographic film with active community participation combines the media tools of visual anthropology with the reflexive and collaborative methods of experimental anthropology. This approach ensures that the community has a voice in how they are represented and that the research process itself is a shared endeavor. By blending these styles, anthropologists create more nuanced and ethically grounded portrayals of cultural realities that foreground multiple perspectives.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A social impact assessment is a critical planning tool because it predicts potential negative social consequences of large projects, allowing for the development of effective mitigation strategies. By identifying these issues before implementation, planners can minimize harm to communities and ensure that development is socially sustainable. This proactive approach integrates social considerations into the planning process, promoting more equitable and culturally sensitive developmental outcomes.

151. (D) Analyzing the unintended social consequences of a World Bank-funded irrigation project on village life.
The anthropology of development critically analyzes the impacts of planned development projects on local communities, such as an irrigation project's unintended consequences on village life. It focuses on how external interventions change social structures, power dynamics, and cultural identities. This field provides a reflexive perspective that helps development agencies understand the complex socio-cultural effects of their policies and improve the design of future social interventions.

152. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
Anthropological fieldwork logically begins with the researcher's arrival at the site, followed by the essential step of gaining rapport with the community. Once a relationship is established, the researcher conducts interviews and participant observation to gather data. The process concludes with the researcher leaving the field to analyze and report the findings. This sequence ensures a systematic approach to understanding the social and cultural dynamics of a group.

153. (C) Land alienation
Land alienation describes the systematic process where tribal communities lose control of their ancestral lands to external, often non-tribal, entities. Anthropologists study the socio-economic impact of this dispossession, which often leads to poverty and the loss of cultural

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A re-study is best illustrated by a researcher returning to a previously studied field site to document changes over time, as seen in Margaret Mead's return to Manus Island. This longitudinal approach allows for the evaluation of earlier findings and the analysis of social transformations. By comparing new observations with original data, anthropologists gain a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of cultural continuity and change in human societies.

123. (A) 1, 2 and 4
A social impact assessment is a proactive tool used to predict project consequences and develop mitigation measures to minimize negative effects. It is often a legally mandated part of the planning process for large-scale developments. While it considers economic factors, its primary focus is on the social and cultural impacts on communities, ensuring that development projects are sustainable and respect the well-being of the affected people.

124. (B) Focused efforts to improve the social, economic, or environmental well-being of a community.
Community development projects are organized initiatives designed to improve the quality of life for a group of people by addressing social, economic, or environmental needs. These projects can be led by governments, non-governmental organizations, or the communities themselves. They aim to foster sustainable change and empower local members to solve their own problems through collective action and targeted interventions in various social sectors.

125. (A) Medical Anthropology
Medical anthropology investigates how different cultures perceive and manage health and illness, focusing on ethnomedicine and traditional healing systems. It examines the social and cultural factors that influence health behaviors and the effectiveness of diverse care systems. By understanding local explanations for sickness, medical anthropologists help bridge the gap between biomedical practices and cultural traditions, improving the overall delivery of healthcare in diverse settings.

126. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
An applied anthropology project typically begins with research to identify a community's problem, followed by the recommendation of a culturally appropriate solution. Once a plan is established, the intervention is implemented within the community. The final stage involves evaluating the impact of the intervention to determine its effectiveness and inform future projects, ensuring that anthropological applications lead to sustainable and positive social change.

127. (D) Studying entire genomes to explore human origins, migrations, and diversity.
Genomic studies in anthropology involve the analysis of the entire set of DNA in human populations to understand our evolutionary history and migration patterns. This research provides insights into how humans are related and how they have adapted to different environments over time. By combining genetic data with archaeological findings, genomic studies reconstruct the complex movements and demographic changes that have shaped human diversity.

128. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Empowerment is a multi-dimensional process that enables individuals to gain control over their lives through social, economic, political, and psychological changes. It goes far beyond simply providing financial aid. Anthropological perspectives emphasize that true empowerment involves challenging structural inequalities and enhancing the agency of marginalized groups, such as women, to make strategic life choices and influence their social environments effectively and sustainably.

129. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Action anthropology involves the researcher as a catalyst for change, while public anthropology engages the public in heritage management. Experimental anthropology emphasizes reflexivity in ethnography, and engaged anthropology is characterized by an ethical commitment to social justice. These approaches illustrate the diverse ways anthropologists move beyond traditional research to interact with communities, promote advocacy, and experiment with new methods of representation.

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for human rights and deliver essential services in areas like health and education. They are often more flexible than government agencies in responding to local needs. However, they are not official state bodies and do not have the authority to collect taxes. Their influence comes from grassroots mobilization, advocacy, and service delivery, rather than from formal governmental power.

162. (D) All of the above
Anthropological approaches to aging and the aged encompass social inclusion, economic security, and traditional roles of elders. It also includes health-related aspects like measuring bone density to understand the physical challenges of older populations. This holistic perspective integrates social, cultural, and biological data to provide a comprehensive understanding of the experiences and needs of the elderly within their specific cultural and social contexts.

163. (C) A focus on practical problem-solving defined by the community itself.
Action anthropology prioritizes collaborative work where the community defines its own problems and the anthropologist assists in finding solutions. This approach rejects the role of the researcher as a detached observer, emphasizing social action and community-led initiatives. By acting as a catalyst for change, the researcher ensures that the project results in tangible benefits and empowers the community members to address their own social challenges.

164. (D) Identity crisis
An identity crisis describes the disorientation and loss of cultural bearings a community faces during rapid social change or forced migration. External pressures like globalization can threaten traditional values and social networks, leading to a sense of confusion and dislocation. Anthropologists study how communities navigate these tensions to maintain their cultural distinctiveness and a meaningful sense of belonging in a rapidly transforming world.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kinanthropometry is highly useful in sports science because it provides essential data on the body composition and proportions of athletes. This quantitative analysis helps identify physical traits that correlate with high performance in specific sports. By using this information to design training programs and identify talent, researchers and coaches can optimize athletic development and improve health outcomes for individuals engaged in competitive physical activities.

166. (D) Urban Anthropology
Urban anthropology investigates social life in cities, including the challenges and survival strategies of homeless populations. This subfield examines how individuals navigate the complex social and economic structures of dense urban environments. Research in this area explores issues of poverty, social exclusion, and the formation of informal support networks, providing a critical understanding of the experiences of marginalized groups within the diverse and dynamic city setting.

167. (D) Ergonomics
Redesigning an assembly line to reduce physical strain based on ethnographic observation is a direct application of ergonomics. This field focuses on optimizing the interaction between humans and their physical work environments. By adjusting the layout to fit the workers' capabilities, practitioners enhance safety, comfort, and productivity. This process ensures that industrial systems are designed with a deep understanding of human physical needs and operational realities.

168. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Relocation refers to the planned or forced movement of communities, often leading to social disruption and loss of livelihood. Anthropological studies of these processes highlight the psychological stress and economic challenges experienced by displaced populations. By documenting these impacts, researchers advocate for more culturally sensitive resettlement programs that help communities rebuild their social networks and restore their means of living in a new and often unfamiliar environment.

169. (B) Demonstrating that gender roles and identities are culturally constructed and vary across societies.

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focuses on education, support, and the psychological adaptation of individuals to their genetic information.

215. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Re-studies involve returning to a field site to analyze social change, while reinterpretation looks at old data through new theoretical lenses. The debate between Freeman and Mead is a famous example of these practices. These methods allow anthropologists to evaluate earlier theories and findings over time. While they provide critical analysis, they do not always prove the original researcher wrong; rather, they document the dynamic nature of culture and the evolution of academic perspectives.

216. (A) Land alienation
Land alienation refers to the systematic dispossession of indigenous peoples from their ancestral lands and resources by more powerful external entities. Anthropologists study the socio-economic and cultural impacts of this loss, which often results in poverty and the disruption of community life. Research in this area investigates the legal and political factors contributing to displacement and supports the efforts of communities to reclaim their rights and maintain their traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage.

217. (C) Communication
Studying the effectiveness of different communication strategies for promoting health programs like vaccination falls under the anthropological approach to communication. Researchers analyze how local styles, social networks, and media preferences influence the reception of information within a community. By understanding these dynamics, anthropologists help design information campaigns that are culturally appropriate and more likely to achieve their goals, ensuring that public health messages are clearly understood and accepted by the target population.

218. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Ergonomics is indeed the scientific discipline concerned with human-system interaction, making Statement I true. However, Statement II is false because optimizing human well-being and system performance is the goal of ergonomics, not forensic anthropology. Forensic anthropology is specifically focused on the identification of human remains for legal purposes. The two fields have distinct objectives, with ergonomics prioritizing system design and forensics prioritizing biological identification within a medicolegal framework.

219. (D) Strengthening patriarchal authority.
The empowerment of women involves increasing their access to education, forming self-help groups, and enhancing their political participation. These actions aim to challenge structural inequalities and provide women with greater agency over their lives. Strengthening patriarchal authority is the opposite of empowerment, as it reinforces systems that limit women's choices and autonomy. Anthropological work in this area focuses on supporting strategies that lead to social, economic, and political equality for women within their communities.

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220. (A) Public Anthropology
Public anthropology aims to bring anthropological knowledge to the general public through books, lectures, and media to foster discussion on significant contemporary issues like the environmental crisis. This approach prioritizes making academic insights accessible and relevant to non-academic audiences. By engaging with public concerns, anthropologists can influence policy and social awareness, ensuring that the discipline contributes to a broader understanding of human culture and its impact on the modern world and its environment.

221. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
A development intervention logically begins with a community needs assessment, which informs the project design. Once a plan is created, the project is implemented to address the identified problems. The final stage involves monitoring and evaluating the intervention's impact to determine its effectiveness and sustainability. This systematic process ensures that development efforts are evidence-based and responsive to the actual needs of the community, leading to more successful and long-term social improvements.

222. (D) Designing training programs that account for different cultural learning styles and communication norms.

A social impact assessment is not a one-time study; a comprehensive process includes monitoring the actual impacts after a project's implementation. This allows for the evaluation of mitigation strategies and the suggestion of corrective measures if unexpected negative consequences occur. SIA is a dynamic process that ensures social considerations remain a priority throughout the lifecycle of a project, promoting sustainable and responsible development that benefits communities.

178. (A) To engage the public in the process of archaeology through outreach, education, and collaborative projects.
Public archaeology focuses on involving the general community in the practice of archaeology and the preservation of cultural heritage. It uses outreach and educational programs to foster public awareness and interest in historical remains. By working collaboratively with citizens, this subfield makes archaeology relevant to modern society and ensures that heritage management is a collective and transparent process that reflects the interests of diverse groups.

179. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 5
The empowerment of LGBT groups involves advocating for legal rights, challenging social stigma, and creating safe supportive spaces. Anthropological studies in this area are deeply political as they analyze cultural expressions and struggles for recognition. While they provide descriptive data, their work often supports social justice and equality, moving beyond academic neutrality to address systemic discrimination and promote the inclusion of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.

180. (D) Engaged Anthropology
Engaged anthropology is characterized by a researcher's ethical and political commitment to the community being studied, often aligning with their struggle for social justice. This approach moves beyond traditional observation to include advocacy and the sharing of research findings to influence public policy and social awareness. By prioritizing the community's interests, engaged anthropologists ensure that their work contributes directly to addressing inequality and promoting community welfare.

181. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Urban anthropology is an expanding field because a significant and growing portion of the world's population lives in cities. These dense environments create complex social and cultural phenomena, such as urbanization and diverse social networks, that require detailed anthropological investigation. Research in this area provides essential insights into the modern human experience and the social challenges associated with life in contemporary metropolitan areas globally.

182. (B) Ergonomics
Designing a cockpit to improve pilot comfort and efficiency is a classic application of ergonomics. This field focuses on the interaction between humans and technology, applying knowledge of body mechanics and cognitive processes to system design. By tailoring the cockpit to the pilot's physical and psychological capabilities, practitioners enhance safety and performance, ensuring that high-stakes technical environments are optimized for effective and comfortable human use.

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183. (D) Estimating the stature from a femur for a police investigation.
Medical anthropology investigates cultural understandings of illness, the impact of poverty on health, and the roles of traditional healers. Estimating biological profiles like stature from bones is a task for forensic anthropology, not medical anthropology. While both fields relate to human health and biology, forensic anthropology is focused on individual identification in legal contexts, whereas medical anthropology examines broader social and cultural health-related patterns.

184. (A) The importance of long-term research and the changing nature of culture.
The practice of revisits, re-studies, and reinterpretations emphasizes that culture is dynamic and that long-term research is necessary to understand social change. By returning to field sites and re-evaluating old data through new theories, anthropologists acknowledge that their findings are snapshots in time. This approach allows for a deeper understanding of cultural continuity and transformation, ensuring that

200. (A) Improving the living conditions, safety, and cultural appropriateness of dwellings for residents.
A community development project focused on housing aims to improve the safety, quality, and cultural suitability of residents' dwellings. Anthropologists investigate how housing designs reflect and support social organization and community needs. By ensuring that living environments are appropriate for the local culture and lifestyle, these projects enhance the overall well-being and social functioning of the community, rather than prioritizing architectural aesthetics or commercial real estate market performance.

201. (C) Plan/Sub Plan
A plan or sub-plan, such as the Tribal Sub-Plan, is a strategic development instrument used at the state level to allocate specific funds and programs for the development of a particular demographic group. These official government strategies aim to reduce socio-economic disparities by ensuring that resources are channeled directly to marginalized communities. They represent a structured, top-down approach to targeted development designed to address the unique needs and vulnerabilities of disadvantaged populations.

202. (A) Determining the age at death from a set of skeletal remains found in a mass grave.
Business anthropology applies ethnographic methods to understand consumer behavior and organizational dynamics. Determining age at death from skeletal remains is the core task of forensic anthropology, which operates within a legal and medical framework. While business anthropologists focus on improving corporate culture and marketing strategies through social analysis, forensic practitioners provide scientific evidence for identification and criminal investigations, which is an entirely different area of anthropological application.

203. (C) 1, 2, and 3
Engaged anthropology is characterized by a commitment to social justice, advocacy, and public scholarship. It explicitly rejects the idea of a value-neutral, detached researcher, instead prioritizing the ethical responsibility to work alongside communities to address inequality. This approach ensures that anthropological research contributes directly to social change and community welfare. It is distinct from forensic anthropology, which focuses on biological identification in a medicolegal context rather than political advocacy.

204. (B) Medical Anthropology
Medical anthropology investigates how different cultures perceive health and illness, focusing on the study of ethnomedicine and traditional healing practices. Researchers analyze the social and cultural factors that shape health beliefs and the effectiveness of diverse care systems. By understanding local explanations for sickness, medical anthropologists help bridge the gap between biomedical services and cultural traditions, providing insights that are essential for delivering effective and culturally sensitive healthcare in diverse global settings.

205. (C) Rehabilitation and relocation
Studying how displacement from a dam affects a community's social structure and livelihood is the focus of rehabilitation and relocation research. Anthropologists investigate the disruptions caused by resettlement and work to ensure that new living arrangements are culturally appropriate. The goal is to help displaced people restore their social functioning and economic stability after losing their traditional lands, facilitating a sustainable transition that respects their heritage and social networks.

206. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Visual anthropology is much more than just taking illustrative photos; it involves the critical use of visual media as an independent form of research, analysis, and representation. While Statement I is false, Statement II accurately describes the field's commitment to using images to explore and communicate cultural realities. This approach allows anthropologists to capture the visual and sensory aspects of human life, providing deep insights into social and cultural phenomena.

207. (A) Education and gender issues
Investigating the impact of educational policy on enrollment and dropout rates among girls involves studying both education and gender issues. Anthropologists analyze how social norms

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groups manage resources and sustain themselves through non-monetary exchanges, highlighting the diversity of economic strategies used by human communities to ensure their survival and well-being.

193. (B) The effectiveness of different media (e.g., radio, posters, community meetings) in disseminating health information.
The anthropological approach to communication in community studies investigates how various media effectively disseminate information within a cultural context. Researchers analyze how local communication styles and social structures influence the reception of public health campaigns or development messages. By understanding these dynamics, anthropologists help design information strategies that are culturally appropriate and more likely to achieve the goals of health and social programs in diverse communities.

194. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Forensic anthropology is an applied branch of physical anthropology that analyzes human remains for medicolegal purposes, focusing on developing biological profiles for identification. This field assists law enforcement in criminal cases and mass disasters. It is not concerned with primate behavior, which is the domain of primatology. Forensic practitioners provide essential scientific evidence to identify individuals and understand circumstances surrounding death within a legal and medical framework.

195. (C) People gaining control over strategic life choices.
Empowerment in development anthropology refers to the process by which marginalized people gain agency and control over their strategic life choices and circumstances. It involves overcoming structural and systemic barriers to achieve social, economic, and political autonomy. Research in this area focuses on how communities mobilize to secure their rights and influence their futures, ensuring that development leads to true self-reliance and the enhancement of personal and collective power.

196. (D) Food and Nutritional Anthropology
Analyzing food residues on ancient pottery to understand pre-agricultural diets falls under food and nutritional anthropology. This research investigates the historical relationship between diet and human development. By studying what ancient populations ate, anthropologists gain insights into their nutritional status, health, and cultural practices related to food procurement and consumption. This longitudinal perspective helps bridge the gap between archaeological findings and modern understandings of human nutrition and dietary evolution.

197. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While NGOs contribute significantly to development, their role is not without problems. Anthropological critiques often point to issues of dependency, the imposition of external values, and a lack of accountability to local communities. Statement I is false because NGO interventions can have complex and sometimes negative consequences. Understanding these critiques is essential for designing more effective and respectful development partnerships that prioritize the autonomy and needs of the communities they serve.

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198. (B) Kinanthropometry
Kinanthropometry is the specific anthropological field that links human body measurements to physical performance, health, and growth. It provides quantitative data essential for appraising size, shape, and composition. This scientific approach is used in sports science and nutritional assessments to understand the biological factors influencing human physical capabilities. By quantifying body proportions, kinanthropometrists track development and optimize training and health interventions for individuals and various demographic groups.

199. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Medical anthropology is a bio-cultural field because it integrates the biological aspects of disease with the cultural context of illness. Both statements are true, as researchers examine how beliefs, behaviors, and healing systems influence health outcomes. This holistic approach provides a comprehensive understanding of human health, recognizing that both biological processes and cultural frameworks are essential for explaining how different societies perceive, manage, and experience sickness and wellness.

anthropological knowledge evolves along with the societies it studies.

185. (C) 1, 2, and 3
Anthropologists help NGOs avoid cultural misunderstandings and conduct needs assessments to ensure projects are relevant. They also evaluate the social impact of interventions to determine their effectiveness. While collaboration can be complex, their cultural insights are invaluable for designing sustainable programs. These roles demonstrate how anthropological knowledge is applied to improve the work of non-governmental organizations and enhance the lives of the communities they serve.

186. (A) Education
The anthropological approach to education investigates how different groups access schooling and how educational content reflects specific cultural values. Researchers analyze the social barriers to education and the role of pedagogy in maintaining or challenging cultural identity. This subfield provides insights into how schooling functions within a society, helping to design educational programs that are inclusive, culturally sensitive, and relevant to the needs of diverse student populations.

187. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Action anthropology rejects the role of the neutral, detached observer, instead requiring the researcher to be an active agent of community-led change. Engaged anthropology similarly encourages researchers to use their work to advocate for social justice and the rights of the communities they study. Both approaches emphasize the ethical responsibility of anthropologists to apply their knowledge to solve contemporary problems and support marginalized groups.

188. (D) Providing insights into human migration patterns and evolutionary relationships.
Genomic studies contribute to anthropology by analyzing human DNA to trace migration patterns and understand evolutionary relationships between different populations. This research provides a genetic perspective on how humans have moved and adapted throughout history. By integrating genomic data with archaeological and linguistic evidence, anthropologists reconstruct a comprehensive picture of human origins and the complex history of demographic changes that have shaped global human diversity.

189. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
A re-study involves a follow-up trip to a village years later, while intervention refers to projects like introducing new farming techniques. SIA predicts the effects of proposed actions like highways, and reinterpretation applies new theories to existing data, such as Malinowski's research. These concepts illustrate different ways anthropologists interact with communities and data to understand social change, predict consequences, and gain fresh analytical perspectives on human culture.

190. (D) Increase human efficiency, safety, and comfort.
The main objective of ergonomics is to optimize the interaction between humans and systems to enhance efficiency, safety, and comfort. By designing tools and environments that fit human physical and cognitive abilities, practitioners reduce the risk of injury and fatigue. This applied discipline ensures that products and workspaces are tailored to the specific needs of users, improving their overall well-being and productivity in diverse domestic and professional settings.

191. (A) Identity crisis
A community faces an identity crisis when its traditional worldview and traditions are threatened by external forces like modern media and market influences. Anthropologists study how these pressures lead to feelings of disorientation and the loss of group distinctiveness. Research in this area explores the strategies communities use to navigate these challenges and preserve their unique cultural heritage in the face of rapid and often disruptive social transformations.

192. (D) Local trading systems where members exchange services using local credit.
An alternative economy includes informal systems like local trading networks where services are exchanged using community-based credit or barter. These systems operate outside of formal, global capitalist markets and are often based on social relationships and community self-reliance. Studying these practices reveals how

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and systemic barriers influence educational opportunities for different genders. This research highlights the importance of inclusive policy design and provides insights into how cultural expectations shape the experiences of girls in school, helping to develop programs that promote equitable access to education and support student retention.

208. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Action anthropology involves collaborative, problem-solving research, while social impact assessment is a predictive study of the effects of an action. Kinanthropometry focuses on measuring the human body for performance analysis, and public anthropology aims to communicate insights to a wider audience. Each pairing correctly links a subfield or concept with its brief description, showing how anthropological methods are applied to solve practical, legal, social, and technical problems in society.

209. (B) To predict and manage the social consequences of a project, both positive and negative.
The primary goal of a social impact assessment is to proactively predict and manage the potential social consequences of a project before its implementation. This process identifies both positive and negative effects on communities, such as changes in social structure, livelihood, or cultural identity. By developing mitigation strategies for negative impacts, SIA ensures that projects are socially sustainable and respect the well-being of the affected people.

210. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Action anthropology is characterized by active involvement in community affairs, such as facilitating meetings, co-authoring reports, and assisting in land rights claims. These activities reflect the researcher's role as a catalyst for community-led change. This approach contrasts with traditional observational distance, as it prioritizes collaborative work that directly addresses and solves the community's self-defined problems through a partnership between the researcher and the people being studied to achieve positive social outcomes.

211. (C) The diversity of strategies people use to secure food, shelter, and cash.
The study of livelihood focuses on the diverse activities and assets people use to sustain their daily lives. This includes formal and informal economic strategies such as wage labor, subsistence farming, and barter. Anthropologists analyze how these strategies are shaped by cultural and environmental factors and how communities maintain resilience. Understanding these diverse livelihoods is essential for assessing economic well-being and designing development programs that support sustainable living in various settings.

212. (D) Urban Anthropology focusing on identity crisis
Investigating how globalization affects the cultural identity of indigenous youth in a city is a classic topic in urban anthropology, specifically focusing on an identity crisis. This research examines the psychological and social tensions that arise when traditional values conflict with global modern influences. Urban anthropologists analyze how young people navigate these pressures to form new identities and social networks within the dense and diverse environment of a metropolitan area.

213. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Anthropological insights are essential for NGOs because an understanding of local customs and social structures helps them work more effectively in cross-cultural contexts. By providing this cultural knowledge, anthropologists help organizations avoid imposing inappropriate solutions and ensure that their programs are sustainable. Both statements are true, as the expertise of anthropologists bridges the gap between developmental goals and the cultural realities of the communities being served.

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214. (B) testing for a genetic marker; explaining the results and implications
Genetic screening is the technical process of testing individuals for specific genetic markers to identify health risks. In contrast, genetic counseling is the communicative process of explaining these results and their medical and psychological implications to help families make informed decisions. Both are essential components of genomic health, but screening focuses on data collection while counseling

management focus on cross-cultural workplace orientations. Communication studies investigate how to convey information to non-literate users, and gender issues analyze how benefits are disproportionately captured by men. These examples show how anthropological methods are applied across diverse domains to address specific practical problems and promote more equitable and effective social, organizational, and educational interventions in communities.

230. (B) Business Anthropology
Hired to study how families use minivans to inform design is a clear application of business anthropology. This field uses ethnographic methods to understand consumer behavior and the practical ways people interact with products. By providing these insights, anthropologists help companies design products that better meet the real-world needs and preferences of their users. This user-centered approach ensures that marketing and design strategies are grounded in a deep understanding of human social and domestic life.

231. (D) Public Archaeology
Public archaeology is centered on involving citizens in archaeological excavations and heritage preservation efforts. Its goal is to foster community interest and awareness of cultural history through outreach and collaborative projects. By making the practice of archaeology transparent and participatory, this subfield ensure that heritage management is a collective endeavor that reflects the diverse interests of the public and contributes to a broader understanding of the past within modern society.

232. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The study of aging and the aged is a critical area in community studies because global life expectancies are increasing, leading to significant social and health challenges for older populations. Researchers investigate the specific needs of the elderly and how different cultures perceive and care for them. This anthropological inquiry ensures that social policies and health programs are developed to address the economic security and overall well-being of the aging population.

233. (C) Analyzing his data from a feminist or Marxist perspective.
A reinterpretation of classic work like Malinowski's study of the Kula ring involves analyzing the original data through a new theoretical lens, such as a feminist or Marxist perspective. This process allows researchers to gain fresh insights and potentially different conclusions by questioning earlier assumptions. Reinterpretation demonstrates the evolving nature of anthropological analysis and ensures that historic ethnographic materials remain relevant and insightful within contemporary academic and theoretical frameworks.

234. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Food and nutritional anthropology involves understanding local health concepts, analyzing the impact of cash-cropping on food security, and studying the significance of feast foods. It also includes recommending culturally appropriate interventions for malnutrition. These areas focus on the cultural and social factors influencing diet and health outcomes. Measuring ancient pottery, while related to historical diets, is primarily an archaeological task rather than a core activity in modern applied nutritional anthropology.

235. (D) Goal of collaborative problem-solving with the community.
The primary distinction of action anthropology is its goal of collaborative problem-solving, where the researcher and the community work together to address self-defined challenges. This approach moves beyond traditional detached observation to active partnership and social action. By acting as a facilitator for community-led change, the anthropologist ensures that the research process directly benefits the people involved and empowers them to achieve sustainable improvements in their social and economic well-being.

236. (B) Relocation and rehabilitation
Studying the challenges of establishing new social networks and accessing services after displacement is the focus of relocation and rehabilitation research. Anthropologists investigate how these processes disrupt community life and work to design more culturally sensitive resettlement programs. The goal is to help individuals successfully restore

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An anthropological approach to training and management in a cross-cultural workplace focuses on creating programs that respect and adapt to different cultural learning styles and communication norms. Researchers analyze how cultural backgrounds influence interaction and knowledge acquisition within an organization. By designing culturally appropriate training modules, anthropologists help improve internal collaboration and ensure that management strategies are effective and inclusive, leading to a more productive and harmonious diverse professional environment.

223. (A) To analyze development discourse and its impacts on human populations.
The central concern of the anthropology of development is the critical analysis of development models and their socio-cultural impacts. It questions the underlying assumptions of interventions and focuses on how they affect power dynamics and community identities. Rather than promoting a single model, this field provides a reflexive perspective that highlights both the benefits and unintended consequences of planned social change, advocating for more equitable and culturally sensitive development practices globally.

224. (B) How cultural beliefs about the "evil eye" affect health-seeking behavior for infants.
Medical anthropology investigates how cultural beliefs, such as the "evil eye," influence health-seeking behaviors and perceptions of illness. By studying these traditional explanations, researchers uncover the social factors that shape how people manage health. This understanding is essential for healthcare providers to deliver culturally sensitive care and bridge the gap between biomedical practices and local traditions, ultimately leading to better engagement with communities and improved health outcomes for various demographic groups.

225. (B) 2, 3 and 4
Community development projects can be initiated by governments, NGOs, or communities themselves to address needs in health, education, or livelihood. Anthropologists contribute by providing essential local knowledge that ensures projects are culturally appropriate. While many projects aim for success, they are not always successful, making Statement I incorrect. The focus on social well-being and sustainable change is a hallmark of these initiatives, which seek to improve the quality of life through collaborative action.

226. (A) Bonded labour
Bonded labour refers to a system where a person is forced into servitude to repay a debt, often with no clear end to the obligation. In anthropological community studies, researchers investigate the socio-economic factors that sustain this exploitative practice and its impact on human rights and social mobility. By documenting these conditions, anthropologists advocate for legal protections and economic interventions that address the structural inequalities contributing to forced labor and the denial of personal freedom.

227. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The empowerment of LGBT groups involves advocating for their human rights and social acceptance, making Statement I true. Statement II is false because anthropological studies of these groups focus on social, cultural, and political identities rather than just biological characteristics. Research in this area examines how these groups navigate discrimination and struggle for recognition and rights, providing a comprehensive understanding of their experiences and contributions to contemporary diverse societies and social movements.

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228. (D) A reflective and often collaborative approach to ethnography that foregrounds the process of research itself.
Experimental anthropology is a reflexive approach to ethnographic research and writing that emphasizes the collaborative process between the researcher and the community. It foregrounds the dialogue and negotiations involved in gathering knowledge and experiments with different narrative styles to accurately represent multiple perspectives. This approach prioritizes the transparency of the research process and the ethical commitment to representing cultural realities in a nuanced and participatory manner that respects all participants.

229. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Relief and rehabilitation involve studies of community resettlement, while training and

The most significant contribution of anthropology to gender issues is demonstrating that gender roles are not fixed by biology but are culturally constructed. Research across diverse societies shows how gender identities vary significantly and are shaped by social norms and historical contexts. This understanding challenges essentialist views and highlights the importance of social justice and the need for inclusive policies that respect cultural diversity and gender equity.

170. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Food and nutritional anthropology involves analyzing food systems and cultural beliefs about diet, while also assessing nutritional status and the impact of globalization. This comprehensive approach examines both the symbolic meanings of food and its biological consequences for human health. By integrating these perspectives, researchers address dietary problems and promote health interventions that are culturally appropriate and effective in diverse and changing global environments.

171. (D) Visual Anthropology
Visual anthropology is the subfield that utilizes film, photography, and other visual media to conduct research and represent cultural realities. It provides a visual dimension to ethnographic inquiry, allowing researchers to capture aspects of culture that are difficult to convey in text. This approach also includes the critical analysis of how images function in society and can be used collaboratively with communities to produce their own representations.

172. (B) Genetic Counseling
Genetic counseling is the professional process of providing individuals with information about the likelihood and implications of inheriting genetic conditions. It helps families understand their risks and supports them in making informed medical and reproductive choices. This practice is client-centered and non-directive, focusing on personal autonomy and psychological support to help people manage the complexities of hereditary health issues in a culturally sensitive manner.

173. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Business anthropology asks about the culture of the office, while forensic anthropology investigates foul play through skeletal remains. The anthropology of development analyzes the social costs of dam projects, and public anthropology focuses on making archaeological finds meaningful to the community. Each research question reflects the specific practical application of anthropological knowledge in diverse settings, from corporate environments and legal investigations to social development and public heritage.

174. (D) Top-down, government-led approach to targeted development.
A sub-plan, such as the Tribal Sub-Plan, represents a top-down, government-led strategy designed to ensure that development resources reach specific marginalized demographic groups. These plans are official policy instruments used to channel funds and programs into areas with high concentrations of disadvantaged populations. They aim to accelerate socio-economic progress and reduce systemic inequalities through targeted, state-managed development initiatives rather than spontaneous or grassroots movements.

175. (A) Urban Anthropology
Urban anthropology investigates how different social groups based on class, ethnicity, or religion use and perceive urban space. It explores issues of segregation, the formation of ethnic enclaves, and how the built environment influences social interaction. By analyzing the complex social landscape of the city, researchers gain a deeper understanding of how urban residents negotiate their identities and access resources within dense and diverse city settings.

176. (B) Philosophical Anthropology
Applied anthropology includes branches like medical, business, and development anthropology, which use research to solve practical problems. Philosophical anthropology, however, is a theoretical branch concerned with fundamental questions about human nature and existence. While it provides a conceptual foundation for the discipline, it is not an applied field that directly implements interventions or provides advisory services to address contemporary social, health, or organizational issues.

177. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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their livelihoods and social functioning in a new environment, ensuring that the transition respects their cultural heritage and provides the necessary support for long-term recovery.

237. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Non-governmental organizations are non-profit entities that operate independently from the government to address social and environmental issues. Statement I is false because NGOs are not for-profit corporations. Statement II is true, as they focus on grassroots development and advocacy. Anthropologists often collaborate with these organizations to provide the cultural insights necessary for effective social interventions, helping to ensure that development programs are sustainable and respect the traditions of the communities they serve.

238. (D) Applied Medical Anthropology
Designing a culturally sensitive mental health program for refugees is a prime example of applied medical anthropology. Researchers utilize their understanding of cultural health beliefs and social displacement to create interventions that are appropriate for the target population. This application of anthropological knowledge ensures that healthcare programs are effective and respectful of the diverse backgrounds of refugees, improving their overall well-being and facilitating their successful integration and recovery in new social contexts.

239. (A) All the assets and activities required for a means of living, including subsistence farming, barter, and wage labor.
The term livelihood is broader than a job because it encompasses all the assets, social networks, and activities people use to sustain themselves. This includes non-monetary practices like subsistence farming and barter alongside formal wage labor. Anthropologists analyze these diverse strategies to understand how communities maintain their well-being and resilience. This holistic perspective provides a deep understanding of the economic and social realities of human life in various cultural and environmental settings.

240. (D) The foraging strategies of Paleolithic hunter-gatherers.
Urban anthropology investigates modern social life in cities, including migration, ethnic enclaves, and urban subcultures. Studying the foraging strategies of Paleolithic hunter-gatherers is the domain of archaeology or biological anthropology, focusing on prehistoric human evolution. Urban anthropology focuses on the contemporary social and cultural processes occurring within dense populations, providing insights into how city environments shape human behavior and social organization in the modern world, rather than focusing on the deep past.

241. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Ergonomics improves factory control panel design, while forensic anthropology identifies crash victims. Nutritional anthropology analyzes school lunch programs, and business anthropology studies supermarket consumer behavior. Each pairing correctly links an applied anthropological field with a specific practical application. These examples illustrate how diverse anthropological methods and data are used to solve social, technical, legal, and health-related problems across various domains of contemporary society and organizational life.

242. (A) SIA is a specific type of research process designed to predict and manage the social effects of an intervention.
Social impact assessment is linked to the research process as a specialized methodology for predicting and managing the consequences of planned actions on communities. It involves systematic data collection and analysis before a project begins to inform decision-making and develop mitigation strategies. This proactive approach ensures that social considerations are integrated into development planning, making it an essential type of applied research that prioritizes community well-being and sustainable social outcomes.

243. (C) A focus on increasing women's agency and control over their lives.
The empowerment of women as a development objective focuses on increasing their agency and control over strategic life choices. This involves challenging systemic inequalities and enhancing their access to economic, social, and political resources. Anthropological research in this area explores the strategies women use to achieve autonomy and advocates for policies that support gender equity. This empowerment

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how deep-seated structures of debt, power, and social hierarchy perpetuate modern slavery despite its illegality. This ethnographic approach provides a detailed understanding of why certain exploitation continues and the social frameworks that keep these systems operational.

275. (C) By examining the differential impacts of social change on various genders
Anthropology approaches gender issues by examining how social changes, displacement, and development projects affect men, women, and other genders differently. Researchers investigate how gender roles and relations are constantly negotiated within specific community contexts. This perspective ensures that interventions recognize diverse lived experiences and address the unique challenges faced by different gender groups during periods of rapid and significant transformation.

276. (A) To analyze human skeletal remains for identification
Forensic anthropology operates at the intersection of biological anthropology and the legal system. The primary role of practitioners in this field is to analyze human skeletal remains to assist in criminal and legal investigations. By determining age, sex, ancestry, and stature from bones, and identifying signs of skeletal trauma, they provide crucial evidence for identifying deceased individuals and determining causes.

277. (D) Fit the people who use workplaces and products
Ergonomics is a specialized field that focuses on the design and arrangement of workplaces, products, and systems to accommodate the people who use them. Anthropologists contribute to this field by providing detailed anthropometric data on human body measurements and variability. The goal is to create environments that are safer, more comfortable, and much more efficient by tailoring them specifically for human usage.

278. (B) Kinanthropometry
Kinanthropometry is the scientific discipline dedicated to the study of human size, shape, proportion, composition, and maturation. It seeks to understand the relationship between physical characteristics and aspects like growth, exercise, performance, and nutrition. This field has significant applications in sports science, wellness, and medicine, providing a quantitative basis for assessing human development and physical potential in various specialized fields.

279. (C) Studying consumer behavior and corporate culture using ethnography
Business anthropology applies ethnographic research methods to the corporate world to gain insights into consumer behavior and organizational dynamics. Practitioners in this field study how people interact with products and how corporate culture influences management and production. These qualitative insights are highly valuable for marketing, product design, and effective management within modern business environments and various other complex settings.

280. (D) They all focus on the application of biological and physical anthropology.
Forensic anthropology, ergonomics, and kinanthropometry are connected by their shared reliance on the principles of biological and physical anthropology. These specialized fields apply knowledge of human anatomy, measurements, and physiological variability to solve practical problems in legal, industrial, and health contexts. While their applications differ, they all utilize scientific data regarding the human body to address specific societal and technical challenges.

281. (A) Acting as cultural brokers to enhance project effectiveness
Anthropologists working with non-governmental organizations often take on the role of cultural brokers. In this capacity, they use their expertise in community research and cultural context to ensure that development interventions are sensitive to local needs. By bridging the gap between external organizations and local populations, they enhance the overall effectiveness and cultural relevance of health, education, and livelihood projects.

282. (B) Multifaceted, involving both collaboration and critical analysis
The relationship between anthropology and non-governmental organizations is described as multifaceted because it encompasses both practical cooperation and rigorous scrutiny.

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psychological support, genetic counselors enable people to manage the complexities of hereditary risks and make choices that best suit their personal and medical circumstances.

251. (B) Action Anthropology
Action anthropology is a specific approach within the broader discipline of applied anthropology that prioritizes active collaboration with communities. The practitioner functions primarily as a facilitator rather than an external expert. This method focuses on assisting communities to achieve their self-defined goals and objectives through direct involvement and the practical application of anthropological knowledge and ethnographic research.

252. (A) Making anthropological knowledge accessible to a non-academic audience
Public anthropology aims to bridge the gap between academic research and the general population. Its primary objective is to make anthropological findings and archaeological insights accessible and relevant to a wider audience. By doing so, it fosters a broad dialogue regarding cultural heritage, human diversity, and the shared past, moving beyond purely academic circles and various professional journals.

253. (C) It involves a politically committed stance for social justice advocacy.
Engaged anthropology is distinguished by its strong emphasis on political commitment and active advocacy. Unlike approaches that maintain neutrality, this method involves researchers using their professional work to support social justice causes and human rights. It positions the anthropologist as an advocate who actively addresses systemic inequalities and social issues through dedicated research, active involvement, and broad support.

254. (D) Active intervention and practical problem-solving
The emergence of specialized branches like action, public, and urban anthropology signifies a major disciplinary shift. This movement reflects a transition from purely academic or descriptive pursuits toward active intervention in social issues. The discipline now focuses heavily on utilizing anthropological theories and methods to identify and solve contemporary human problems in diverse practical, social, and cultural contexts.

255. (C) The formation of subcultures and social groups in a city
Urban anthropology utilizes ethnographic methods to investigate the intricate social structures of city environments. Practitioners study the complexities of metropolitan life, specifically focusing on social stratification, migration patterns, and the emergence of various subcultures. This specialized field examines how individuals and groups organize themselves within the densely populated and socially diverse landscapes of modern urban settings and cities.

256. (B) It examines how socio-cultural factors influence health and illness.
Medical anthropology contributes significantly to health sciences by moving beyond a narrow biomedical perspective. This subfield investigates how social, cultural, and environmental factors interact to shape individual health outcomes and experiences of sickness. By adopting a holistic approach, it provides a comprehensive understanding of healthcare systems and illness across diverse global populations, cultural contexts, and various modern frameworks.

257. (D) As something deeply embedded in cultural practices and social meanings
Food and nutritional anthropology perceives human diet as far more than just a biological requirement for survival. It investigates the socio-cultural dimensions of how food is produced and consumed within specific societies. This approach recognizes that nutritional status and dietary habits are inextricably linked to social meanings, cultural traditions, and the complex frameworks of human interaction and community living.

258. (A) The social and ethical implications of genetic research
An anthropological perspective on genomic studies focuses primarily on the human consequences of biotechnological advancements. Rather than centering on technical procedures, this approach explores the social and ethical ramifications of genetic research across diverse populations. It examines how genetic information influences identity, social relations, and ethical standards, providing a critical cultural context

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for various scientific and genetic developments today.

259. (C) Making the counseling process more culturally sensitive
In the realm of genetic screening and counseling, anthropologists play a vital role in bridging biological information with cultural understanding. They help professionals understand community attitudes regarding inheritance, reproductive technologies, and genetic disorders. By incorporating these cultural insights, anthropologists ensure that the counseling process is respectful, effective, and tailored to the specific beliefs and values of diverse and unique populations.

260. (A) It integrates biological and cultural perspectives to address health issues.
Medical anthropology is characterized by its unique integration of biological and cultural perspectives. This holistic approach allows the discipline to address complex public health challenges by considering both physical symptoms and social contexts. By combining ethnographic methods with health data, it provides a vital framework for developing culturally sensitive healthcare policies and interventions in the increasingly complex modern world.

261. (D) A critical examination of their assumptions and impacts
The anthropology of development adopts a critical stance toward international development initiatives. Rather than viewing planned change as inherently beneficial, anthropologists scrutinize the underlying assumptions and actual consequences of these projects. They investigate how development strategies affect local communities in rural, urban, and tribal contexts, questioning who truly benefits and who is marginalized by these interventions.

262. (B) A method to predict and evaluate the social effects of interventions
A social impact assessment is a vital methodological tool used by anthropologists to anticipate the consequences of planned infrastructure or industrial projects. It evaluates how interventions like dam construction or factory establishment will affect community structures, local cultures, and traditional livelihoods. This data-driven process provides essential insights into potential social transformations and cultural changes before any project is implemented.

263. (C) The project's alignment with the needs and culture of the local people
Anthropologists studying community development projects utilize deep ethnographic analysis to evaluate project outcomes. Their primary interest lies in determining whether these initiatives are sustainable and genuinely aligned with the actual needs and aspirations of the target population. This critical evaluation helps move development toward more participatory and culturally appropriate models that respect local values and established community structures and systems.

264. (D) By scrutinizing who benefits and who is marginalized by them
Anthropological inquiry into large-scale development strategies, such as national plans and sub-plans, involves a rigorous examination of their formulation and implementation. Anthropologists analyze the distribution of power and resources within these frameworks to identify populations that are excluded or disadvantaged. This scrutiny ensures a better understanding of the socio-political impacts of top-down economic planning on many marginalized communities.

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265. (A) More equitable and culturally appropriate forms of change
The central goal of anthropological engagement with development is to foster more equitable and culturally appropriate transformations. By moving away from top-down models and advocating for participatory approaches, anthropologists aim to refine development policy. This critical role ensures that planned changes respect cultural diversity and promote social justice while addressing the genuine requirements of communities undergoing significant modern transitions.

266. (B) To track social and cultural transformations over time
A re-study of a community previously documented by another scholar serves as a dynamic intellectual exercise. It allows anthropologists to observe and track significant transformations in social structure, economic practices, and cultural

values over a period of time. This longitudinal perspective is essential for understanding how societies evolve and for assessing the long-term impact of various external developmental and social interventions.

267. (B) Applying contemporary theoretical lenses to re-examine older works
Reinterpretations in anthropology involve the critical re-examination of classic ethnographic works using modern theoretical frameworks. By applying contemporary perspectives such as post-colonial or feminist theories, researchers can reveal new insights or expose biases present in earlier studies. This process challenges the original assumptions of the work, leading to a much more nuanced understanding of the historical research context.

268. (A) Assessing the long-term impacts of development interventions
Revisiting classic ethnographic sites is crucial for understanding the long-term outcomes of specific interventions, such as community development projects. By returning to these locations, anthropologists can observe how changes introduced years ago have influenced the community's current state. This research provides valuable data on the sustainability and lasting social effects of past policies and programs on local, vulnerable populations.

269. (C) Acknowledge their own subjectivity and the power dynamics of research
The self-reflexive turn in modern anthropology encourages researchers to maintain a critical view of the research process itself. It requires anthropologists to acknowledge their personal subjectivity and the inherent power dynamics between the researcher and the community being studied. This awareness helps ensure that ethnographic knowledge is produced with transparency regarding the influence of the researcher's presence and viewpoints.

270. (D) It results in more nuanced and historically-situated knowledge.
The practice of conducting revisits, re-studies, and reinterpretations leads to a more comprehensive and historically-situated body of anthropological knowledge. These activities allow the discipline to correct past errors and avoid presenting communities as static or timeless entities. Ultimately, this approach produces a more sophisticated understanding of social reality that accounts for change, subjectivity, and many evolving theoretical viewpoints.

271. (C) By providing deep ethnographic insights into its causes and effects
Anthropology addresses the issue of land alienation by employing ethnographic methods to uncover the complex forces at play. Researchers provide deep insights into how state policies, corporate interests, and market dynamics cause indigenous or rural communities to lose control over ancestral lands. These detailed accounts help explain the profound social and cultural consequences that follow such loss of land resources.

272. (B) Ensuring projects are culturally appropriate and meet living needs
Anthropological expertise in housing projects focuses on moving beyond generic, one-size-fits-all solutions. Practitioners work to ensure that new housing developments are culturally appropriate and specifically tailored to the actual living requirements of the residents. By prioritizing the community's social and cultural context, anthropologists help create living environments that are sustainable and conducive to the residents' specific ways of life.

273. (D) Strategies developed by communities to cope with economic marginalization
The study of alternative economies focuses on the diverse ways communities respond to economic exclusion. Anthropologists analyze informal sector activities, cooperative enterprises, and revived subsistence practices as more than just coping mechanisms. They view these strategies as significant forms of resilience and resistance, demonstrating how marginalized groups navigate economic challenges while successfully maintaining their community structures and traditional livelihood practices.

274. (A) The complex socio-economic relationships that sustain the practice
When investigating bonded labor, anthropologists look beyond legal definitions to uncover the underlying socio-economic relationships that allow this practice to persist. They examine

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is fundamental for achieving sustainable and inclusive community development that benefits all members of society.

244. (D) Applied Anthropology
Medical, forensic, business, and development anthropology are all branches of applied anthropology. This general classification encompasses subfields that use anthropological theories, methods, and data to address and solve contemporary human problems in diverse settings. Whether identifying remains, improving corporate culture, or evaluating development projects, these practitioners apply specialized knowledge to create practical solutions and social interventions that are culturally sensitive and grounded in an understanding of human behavior and social organization.

245. (C) Urban anthropology and the aged
Studying the socio-cultural problems of the elderly in an urban old-age home falls under both urban anthropology and the study of the aged. This research investigates the specific challenges faced by older populations in dense city environments, where social networks and traditional care systems may be disrupted. Anthropologists analyze how these environments influence the health, social inclusion, and economic security of the elderly, providing insights essential for designing appropriate support systems in urban settings.

246. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
A revisit to a field site provides essential longitudinal data on cultural continuity and change, while a reinterpretation involves analyzing existing data through new theoretical lenses. Both statements are true, reflecting the dynamic nature of anthropological research. These practices allow the discipline to evolve by documenting social transformations and re-evaluating earlier findings, ensuring that anthropological knowledge remains relevant and provides a deeper understanding of the complex processes of social and cultural evolution over time.

247. (D) Kinanthropometry
Measuring the body size and proportions of children to assess growth and nutritional status is a direct application of kinanthropometry. This field provides the quantitative biological data necessary for health and nutritional evaluations. By tracking physical development, researchers can identify potential health risks and evaluate the effectiveness of nutritional interventions in different populations. This scientific approach ensures that health assessments are grounded in precise body measurements, contributing to better outcomes for child growth and overall community well-being.

248. (A) More flexible and focused on grassroots mobilization.
Non-governmental organizations are distinct from government bodies because they are typically more flexible and focused on grassroots mobilization and advocacy. They work directly with communities to address specific needs, often in areas where the state may have limited reach. This flexibility allows NGOs to implement innovative solutions and advocate for marginalized groups. Anthropologists collaborate with them to ensure these grassroots efforts are culturally sensitive and effective in achieving sustainable and community-led development goals.

249. (C) Engaged Anthropology
An anthropologist who helps a community organize against pollution and files legal complaints is practicing engaged anthropology. This approach is defined by an ethical and political commitment to social justice and the welfare of the community being studied. It moves beyond traditional research to include active advocacy and partnership in social struggles. Engaged anthropologists use their scientific findings to support marginalized groups in their efforts to achieve equality and protect their environmental and human rights.

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250. (A) Provide information and support to help people make their own informed decisions regarding genetic health.
The core purpose of genetic counseling is to provide individuals and families with information and support to help them make informed decisions about their genetic health. This professional process involves explaining inheritance patterns and the implications of genetic disorders in a non-directive and culturally sensitive manner. By respecting personal autonomy and providing

While many anthropologists collaborate with these organizations to implement community projects, the discipline also maintains a critical distance. Researchers analyze the organizational cultures and power structures of NGOs to understand their impact on communities and the broader landscape of modern governance.

283. (B) The creation of dependency and imposition of external agendas
A critical anthropological perspective identifies potential negative outcomes when non-governmental organizations operate within communities. Researchers examine whether these organizations inadvertently create cycles of dependency or impose external agendas that do not align with local priorities. This scrutiny investigates whether interventions genuinely empower the local population or simply reproduce existing inequalities and power imbalances through various top-down models of development.

284. (A) Because the proliferation of NGOs has altered the landscape of aid and governance
Studying non-governmental organizations is essential for understanding contemporary development because their rapid increase has fundamentally changed how aid and governance function globally. These organizations act as key intermediaries between local communities, state institutions, and international funding bodies. Analyzing their influence is crucial for comprehending modern development processes and the shifting dynamics of power and resource distribution in networks.

285. (C) The NGO's organizational culture and power structures
When anthropologists study non-governmental organizations as social and cultural entities, they focus on internal dynamics like organizational culture and power structures. They analyze how these factors influence the way projects are designed and implemented. This research explores the internal values of the organization and how its hierarchy affects decision-making, providing a deeper understanding of the NGO's actual impact on communities.

286. (D) As a process of gaining control over one's life and resources
In the context of applied anthropology, empowerment is defined as a transformative process rather than a static state or simple aid delivery. It involves marginalized individuals and communities gaining significantly greater control over their lives, resources, and the decision-making processes that affect them. This approach focuses on building long-term agency and autonomy rather than providing temporary relief or basic charitable assistance.

287. (C) Supporting women's cooperatives and promoting female leadership
Anthropological interventions aimed at empowering women frequently focus on fostering collective action and leadership within the community. These programs often support the development of women's cooperatives and actively promote female representation in decision-making roles. By addressing structural inequalities and challenging restrictive cultural norms, such initiatives help women gain better access to resources, education, and political power in their unique societies.

288. (B) Understanding the diverse lived experiences within specific cultural contexts
The anthropological study of sexual and gender minorities emphasizes the importance of understanding diverse lived experiences within their specific cultural frameworks. Rather than applying universal labels, anthropologists document the unique challenges and human rights issues these groups face in different societies. This approach highlights how local understandings of gender and sexuality interact with global identities, promoting a more nuanced view of diversity.

289. (D) The tension between global identity categories and local understandings
The identity crisis mentioned in relation to LGBT groups refers to the complex tension that arises when globalized categories of identity meet local cultural understandings. When terms like 'gay' or 'transgender' are introduced into different cultural settings, they may clash with traditional views of gender and sexuality. Anthropologists study how individuals navigate these conflicting frameworks to define themselves within their specific societies.

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290. (A) To challenge marginalization and advocate for more inclusive social structures
The ultimate goal of anthropological work with marginalized groups is to actively challenge social exclusion and advocate for human rights. By working directly with women and LGBT groups, anthropologists aim to create more inclusive and equitable social structures. This involves documenting abuses, challenging discrimination, and fostering systemic changes that allow these groups to achieve greater representation and social justice.

291. (C) By ensuring that programs are culturally sensitive and support social networks
In post-disaster scenarios, anthropologists contribute to relief and rehabilitation by ensuring that efforts are tailored to the cultural context of the affected population. They work to protect and support existing social networks, which are crucial for community resilience and recovery. By providing cultural insights, they help prevent disruptions to social organization, making the rehabilitation process more humane for all survivors.

292. (A) To understand the community's relationship to land and social organization
When community relocation is unavoidable, the primary anthropological concern is to understand the deep-rooted relationship between the people, their land, and their social structures. This understanding is essential for designing a resettlement process that minimizes trauma and remains sustainable. By considering these cultural factors, anthropologists help ensure that the move is handled with respect for the community's heritage and needs.

293. (D) To bridge gaps by understanding cultural nuances in communication styles
Anthropologists play a critical role in communication by identifying and bridging gaps caused by cultural differences. By understanding the specific nuances of communication styles within different groups, they can prevent misunderstandings between aid agencies and local populations. This expertise is especially valuable in conflict zones or multicultural settings, where effective cross-cultural communication is necessary to foster cooperation and successful projects.

294. (B) By designing training on cross-cultural communication for managers
Anthropology contributes to management by designing and delivering training programs focused on cross-cultural communication and diversity management. These programs are intended for government officials, development workers, and corporate managers who operate in multicultural environments. By teaching how to adapt management practices to different cultural models, anthropologists help reduce organizational conflict and improve outcomes in diverse, professional, and globalized settings.

295. (C) Adapt interventions to be effective and humane within a specific cultural context
A central theme of anthropological intervention in community crises is the adaptation of management strategies to fit specific cultural contexts. Whether dealing with disasters, relocation, or organizational management, the goal is to make interventions both effective and humane. By prioritizing cultural sensitivity over standardized models, anthropologists ensure that crisis management supports social well-being and respects the unique values of communities.

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296. (D) By exploring the varied social roles and sources of authority of the elderly
The anthropological study of aging challenges one-dimensional perspectives that view old age solely as a period of decline. Researchers explore the diverse social roles, sources of authority, and levels of influence held by elderly members in different cultures. This approach provides a richer understanding of how aging is perceived and valued, highlighting the wisdom and ongoing contributions of older individuals.

297. (A) Rapid change such as globalization or forced assimilation
An identity crisis in a community is frequently linked to periods of rapid and often forced social change. Processes like globalization or forced assimilation can lead to a profound sense of cultural loss and disorientation among community members. Anthropologists investigate how these external pressures disrupt traditional ways of life, leading groups to struggle with their sense of belonging in a changing world.

298. (B) Reviving traditions or creating new hybrid identities.
Communities facing an identity crisis often respond by seeking ways to navigate their sense of cultural loss. Anthropologists have documented groups reviving ancient traditions, creating new hybrid identities that blend old and new elements, or forming political movements to gain cultural recognition. These responses demonstrate the resilience of communities as they actively negotiate their place and identity within larger societal transformations.

299. (B) Designing community programs that foster intergenerational connection
In the field of aging and the aged, anthropological intervention often involves creating community programs that foster strong intergenerational connections. These initiatives aim to value the wisdom of elders while integrating them into the social fabric of the community. By encouraging interaction between different age groups, these programs improve the quality of life for the elderly and preserve cultural knowledge for others.

300. (A) Involves long-term fieldwork to uncover nuanced, lived realities
Anthropological research is uniquely effective for studying complex social issues because of its reliance on long-term ethnographic fieldwork. This methodology allows researchers to move beyond superficial data and uncover the nuanced, lived realities of a community. By spending extended periods immersed in the local environment, anthropologists can provide a detailed and authentic account of how social changes affect individual lives.

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